

REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
FOR THE
DOMINION OF CANADA
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31
1911

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1911

[No. 15—1912.]

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REPORT
OF THE
MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
1910-11

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Albert Henry George, Earl Grey, Viscount Howick, Baron Grey of Howick, in the County of Northumberland, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet; Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to submit to Your Excellency a report of the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1911.

I.—GENERAL REMARKS.

A synopsis of the operations of the department and of its various branches which have been efficiently carried out during the past year ended March 31, 1911, is laid before Your Excellency.

The legislation affecting the department during this period consisted of:—

Chapter 31, 9-10 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act to prevent the introduction or spreading of Insects, Pests and Diseases destructive to vegetation.'

Chapter 38, 9-10 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act to amend the Meat and Canned Foods Act.'

Chapter 59, 9-10 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act to provide for the testing of Glassware used in connection with Milk Tests.'

By an order in council of April 6, 1910, townships 1, ranges 2 and 3, west of the third meridian, were reserved during pleasure for the purpose of an Animals' Quarantine.

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliii, p. 3108.

By an order in council of April 18, 1910, in virtue of the provisions of section 2 of Chapter 128, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, intituled 'An Act respecting the Inspection and Sale of Seeds,' the order in council of August 26, 1905, regulating the number of seeds of weeds to be tolerated in any seeds without

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affecting their character, as being within the meaning of the said Act, was rescinded, from and after the first day of July, 1910, and the following regulations made in lieu thereof:—

The number of seeds of the weeds named in sections 6 and 7 of the above mentioned Act that may be tolerated in any seeds without affecting their character as being within the meaning of the said sections free from the seeds of the said weeds, shall be as follows:—

(a) For seed of oats, barley, wheat or other seeds that are similar in size to these grains, one weed seed in one pound avoirdupois;

(b) For seed of timothy, red clover and alfalfa, five weed seeds in one ounce avoirdupois;

(c) For seed of alsike, ten weed seeds in one ounce avoirdupois;

It was further ordered that the standard of vitality for good seed of each of the various kinds of cereal grains, grasses, clovers, fodder plants, field root and garden vegetable crops shall be as follows, and shall take effect from the date of the publication hereof in the *Canada Gazette*:—

	Per cent.
Cereal grains, including Indian corn and millet.. . . .	95
Flax	95
Peas, beans and vetches	90
Red clover, alfalfa, alsike, white and other clovers	95
Timothy, cocksfoot and meadow fescue	90
All other grasses	81
Mangels and beets, balls, 90 per cent, sprouts	160
Turnips, swedes, rape, radish, cabbage, cauliflower	90
Spinach	80
Carrot	80
Celery, parsley and parsnip	65
Cucumber, melon, squash and other cucurbits	90
Onions and leeks	90
Tomato	90
Lettuce	95

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliii, p. 3204.

By proclamation dated June 6, 1910, under the provisions of 'The Census and Statistics Act,' it was ordered that the following directions should be observed in connection with the taking of a census of Canada in 1911:—

1. The population to be recorded shall be the population in existence *de jure* on the first day of June, 1911, and other information to be gathered shall also have reference to the same date unless otherwise specified in the schedules or determined by the Minister of Agriculture.

2. The division of the country into census districts and subdistricts shall correspond as nearly as may be with the existing electoral divisions and subdivisions;

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and the said census districts may be further divided into such subdistricts as the Minister of Agriculture may direct as units of enumeration for census purposes; and in territories not so defined or situated as to admit of adhering to circumscriptions already established special divisions and subdivisions shall be formed for census purposes by authority of the Minister of Agriculture.

3. The subdistricts of a census district shall ordinarily consist of townships, parishes, cities, towns and incorporated villages.

4. There shall be a census commissioner for each census district and one enumerator for each subdistrict or part thereof, or for a group of subdistricts when the Minister of Agriculture in special cases so directs; and the duties of such officers and the period of time within which their returns and reports must be completed and made shall be as provided in the Act and according to the regulations and instructions authorized by the Act, or as in special cases the Minister of Agriculture may direct.

5. The remuneration and allowance for the several census commissioners, agents or other persons employed in taking the census may be a fixed sum, a rate per diem, or a scale of fees, together with allowance for expenses in the outlying parts of the Dominion, according to a table of rates to be prepared by the Minister of Agriculture and approved by the Governor General in Council.

6. A census of Indians when living on reserves or otherwise may be taken under direction of the Minister of Agriculture by officers or employees of the Department of Indian Affairs, or by enumerators or agents appointed for the purpose; and the census of the Northwest Territories and other unorganized regions in the northern parts of the Dominion by members of the Royal North West Mounted Police or by other persons or agents, as may in each case be deemed by the Minister of Agriculture advantageous and expedient.

7. At the discretion of the Minister of Agriculture and subject to such limitations of institutions, of establishments or of territory as he may determine, the census of infirmities (schedule 1), of the forest (schedule 8), of factories (schedule 9), of fisheries, (schedule 11), and of mines (schedule 13), may be taken by the regular enumerators or by special agents appointed for the purpose; but so that in every such case provision shall be made for the complete enumeration of every locality, district and province of the Dominion.

8. The Bertillon or International nomenclature will be adopted in taking the census of mortality (schedule 2), and to ensure as full a record of diseases or causes of death as possible it is advisable to obtain the co-operation of provincial or local officers of vital statistics where such offices have been organized under arrangements and terms to be sanctioned by the Minister of Agriculture.

9. That the details of information and forms to be used shall be as indicated by the schedules and by the instructions and blank forms issued by the Minister of Agriculture for the working thereof.

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliv, (supplement).

By order in council of June 29, 1910, in virtue of the provisions of section 6 of 'The Milk Test Act,' regulations were established. (See Appendix No. 20.)

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliv, p. 2170.

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By proclamation dated July 6, 1910, under the provisions of chapter 59, 9-10 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act to provide for the testing of glassware used in connection with milk tests,' the said Act came into force from and after the 1st day of January, 1911.

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliv, p. 165.

By an order in council of July 6, 1910, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 27, 6-7 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act respecting the inspection of meat and canned foods,' regulations governing the inspection of preserved fruits, vegetables and milk were established. (See Appendix No. 18.)

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliv, p. 167.

By order in council of July 27, 1910, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 3 of 'The Destructive Insect and Pest Act,' the regulations established by order in council of May 11, 1910, were amended by adding thereto the following section after section 13:—

'13½. All nursery stock originating in Japan or in any one of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, six of the United States of America, shall, after fumigation, be subject to inspection as provided by section 6 of these regulations.'

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliv, p. 310.

By order in council of November 12, 1910, in virtue of the provisions of section 20, chapter 21, 6-7 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act respecting the inspection of Meat and Canned Foods,' the regulations established by order in council of August 1, 1910, were amended by adding after the word 'cellulosae' in the 24th line of the printed copy of said regulations, the following words:—

'Except when the infestation is slight, in which case a carcase may be rejected and rendered into lard or tallow.'

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliv, p. 1527.

By order in council of February 27, 1911, in virtue of the provisions of section 3, chapter 31, 9-10 Edward VII, intituled 'An Act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insects, pests or diseases destructive to vegetation,' the regulations established by order in council of May 11, 1910, and amendments thereto, were rescinded and new regulations substituted therefore. (See Appendix No. 19.)

Vide *Canada Gazette*, vol. xliv, p. 2945.

I have to report with regret the retirement on the 31st instant of a valued officer of the department, William Saunders, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., who has held the position of Director of the Experimental Farms since their establishment on October 12, 1888.

Doctor Saunders has performed the duties of his office faithfully and zealously and has rendered most distinguished service in the development of agriculture that has taken place in the Dominion during the past quarter of a century.

The department has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. J. H. Grisdale, B. Agr., Dominion Agriculturist, who will succeed Doctor Saunders as Director of the Experimental Farms.

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Canada's Exhibit at the International Exposition held in Brussels, Belgium, which opened on April 23, 1910, and closed on the 3rd of November, obtained a great success, the display of natural products and resources attracting much attention, being most creditable.

The Report of the Exhibition Commissioner on this Exposition will be found as an appendix hereto. (See Appendix No. 16.)

At the close of the International Exposition at Brussels, preparation began at once for Canada's participation in 'The Festival of Empire and Imperial Exhibition' to be held at the Crystal Palace, May to October, 1911.

I am able to again report most encouraging results in the Tobacco industry.

Appended hereto is the report of the Tobacco Expert, Mr. F. Charlan, on his work during the past season. (See Appendix No. 17.)

II.—ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.

THE DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE BRANCH.

The services relating to dairying, fruit, extension of markets and cold storage are grouped together to form the dairy and cold storage branch. At the head of this branch is the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, who is assisted by experts for each of the divisions mentioned.

THE DAIRYING SEASON OF 1910.

The season of 1910 was, on the whole, a favourable one for dairying and there was a decided increase in production. A noticeable feature of the season was the large number of silos erected, and the increased acreage of corn grown for silage. Milch cows are reported to have wintered well. It is gratifying to find that a marked increase in the average yield of milk per cow is reported from many sections. This increase is accredited partly to the selection and weeding following cow testing and partly to better methods of and more generous feeding.

DAIRYING EXPERIMENTS.

An investigation was begun during the year which had for its object an improvement in the quality of the cream supplied to cream gathering creameries. This has opened a large field for experiment and the work will be continued during the season of 1911.

COW TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

The cow testing propaganda has been continued and extended during the year. There is a large increase in the number of cows being tested, and the interest in this work is spreading rapidly.

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DAIRY RECORD CENTRES.

I have approved of a plan in connection with the cow testing movement which will enable those of my officers in charge of this work to organize several dairy record centres. These centres will cover limited areas with a radius of 6 to 10 miles, and the expert in charge will spend his whole time among the farmers in that territory. He will be required to take a complete census of every herd, and to encourage as many as possible of the owners to have their herds tested. I propose that this work shall be continued in each locality for several years.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATION OF THE DOMINION DAIRY LAWS.

The laws relating to the manufacture and sale of dairy products in Canada are, on the whole, well observed. Two persons were convicted during the year for manufacturing and three for selling butter containing more than the legal limit of 16 per cent of water. There were also two convictions, with heavy fines, for 'stuffing' cheese with old curd during the process of manufacture.

EXTENSION OF MARKETS.

The work of this division was fully explained in my report for 1910. It covers, briefly, the inspection of the refrigerator car services, the cargo inspection at Canadian and British ports, and any other work having for its object an extension of, or improvement in, the trade in Canadian food products.

TRIAL SHIPMENTS OF PEACHES.

I authorized the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner to arrange for some trial shipments of peaches to Great Britain during the past season. Special packages were provided and arrangements were made with the growers near St. Catharines to supply the peaches on a guarantee equal to the regular local price. The peaches were packed under the supervision of the chief of the markets division. The shipments covered a period of three weeks, and 1,284 cases were distributed among London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Cardiff and Bristol.

The peaches were landed in good condition and sold at prices which gave the growers fully three times as much as they were guaranteed or could have obtained at home. That was their reward for extra care and special packing. The shipments cost the department nothing, as all expenses were deducted from the gross receipts.

Full particulars of these trial shipments will be found in Bulletin No. 27 of the dairy and cold storage series.

FRUIT INSPECTION.

Except in British Columbia, the apple crop was the lightest one there has been for many years. As the number of packages actually inspected was nearly as large as in 1909, it follows that a much larger percentage of the total packages was examined during the past year.

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SOME TRIAL SHIPMENTS OF COLD STORAGE APPLES.

In the fall of 1909, I authorized the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner to purchase seven carloads of apples for the purpose of demonstrating the advantages of cold storage for long keeping.

These apples were finally disposed of during the period under review. Some very definite and useful information has been made available to fruit growers and dealers in Bulletin No. 24, entitled, 'Report on Some Trial Shipments of Cold Storage Apples.'

APPLES FOR INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

The Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner arranged for a consignment of Fameuse and McIntosh Red apples to the Brussels Exhibition.

One hundred and fifty boxes were secured in eastern Ontario and Quebec, and they were shipped on October 8 last. These apples were selected and packed by members of the staff. My Exhibition Commissioner reported that they were the finest dessert apples, quality and condition considered, ever seen in Brussels.

The Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner was also requested to procure a collection of apples for the Festival of Empire Exhibition, which is to be held at the Crystal Palace, London, during the coming summer, and I am informed that twelve hundred boxes of the very choicest specimens of suitable varieties have been secured and specially packed for this purpose. The selecting and packing of these apples was done by members of the staff who have had special experience in this kind of work.

THE NATIONAL APPLE SHOW AT VANCOUVER.

The first Canadian National Apple Show was held at Vancouver on October 25 to November 1, 1910. This was a very notable event in the apple world. It was the largest and finest collection of apples ever brought together. An educational display consisting of sample boxes of certain varieties of apples from the different fruit-growing districts of Canada was made at this exhibition.

ICED CAR SERVICES.

The usual iced car services for the carriage of fruit intended for export in cold storage, for cheese in carloads, and for butter in any quantity, were arranged for with the railway companies and supervised throughout the season.

RESERVED CHAMBERS ON STEAMSHIPS.

In order to make sure that shippers of tender fruit would again be able to secure suitable cold storage space, the department guaranteed the earnings on one small chamber on eleven steamers sailing from Montreal to London, Liverpool, Glasgow and Bristol, between September 8 to October 1. These chambers were used for the shipment of peaches and other tender fruits, as well as early apples. There was a very large increase in the total quantity of tender fruit exported in 1910, and a much larger percentage of all fruit was carried in cold storage than in any previous season.

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THERMOGRAPHS.

The use of thermographs on steamships has been continued. One or more is placed in every steamship sailing from Montréal with perishable produce. They have also been used in the Halifax-London service, in the South African service, and in the Vancouver-Australian service.

COLD STORAGE SUBSIDIES.

Contracts have been entered into during the year for the payment of subsidies on cold storage warehouses, as follows:—

The St. Lawrence Produce Co., Brockville, Ont.

Flavelles Limited, Lindsay, Ont.

Gunns Limited, Harriston, Ont.

The Acadia Cold Storage Co., Halifax, N.S.

Several other applications for the subsidy are now under consideration.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Over 13,000 letters, not including requests for publications, were dealt with in the office of this branch during the year. A large proportion of these are inquiries on technical subjects relating to dairying, cold storage and fruit, and a great deal of information is disseminated through this channel.

PUBLICATION.

The following publications have been added to the Dairy and Cold Storage Series during the year:—

Bulletins—

No. 23. 'Cold Storage and the Cold Storage Act.'

No. 24. 'Report on Some Trial Shipments of Cold Storage Apples.'

No. 25. 'Coulommier Cheese.'

No. 26. 'Dairy Legislation.'

No. 27. 'Trial Shipments of Peaches.'

Circulars—

No. 2. 'The Milk Test Act.'

No. 3. 'The Outlook for Canadian Tomatoes in the British Market.'

The Annual Report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner for the year ending March 31, 1910.

MEETINGS.

The permanent fruit inspectors and officers connected with the Dairy Division have attended and addressed about 250 meetings during the year.

ANNUAL REPORT.

A detailed report of the work of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch is being prepared as an appendix to this report, and will be published in a separate volume.

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SEED COMMISSIONER'S BRANCH.

The cereal grain and fodder crops of 1910 furnished an abundant supply of good seed. More than ever before, our farmers now save a portion of the best and cleanest of their grain crops for seed. This is a good practice, recommended for many years by officers of my department, and our farmers already realize much benefit from it in larger yields of better quality grain.

The supply of grass seeds is not as plentiful as in some years, but it is believed to be sufficient and of good average quality. The clover seed crop of last season was abundant and above the average in cleanliness. The province of Ontario produces large quantities of clover seed, more than half of which in the average year is exported. To further improve the quality of the clover and other fodder plant seed, special attention was devoted last season to inspecting the crops in the principal clover seed producing districts. The purpose of the inspection was largely educational. The experts employed were able to go into the fields with the farmers and give them much valuable information about weeds and the best methods of suppressing them. In all, eighteen hundred and ninety-nine farms and upwards of twenty-five thousand acres of clover seed crops were inspected in twenty-six counties.

The field root and garden seeds used in Canada are mostly imported. The production and selection of these seeds is a highly specialized branch of farming and gardening with which comparatively few of our farmers and gardeners are acquainted. It is commonly stated that on account of the cost of labour, these seeds cannot be profitably grown in Canada in quantity for commerce. Some experiments with home-grown vegetable seeds, however, seem to indicate that acclimatized seeds produce a more satisfactory crop than imported stock; and, with the object of gaining further information, my department arranged for a series of experiments to determine what kinds of these seeds may be successfully grown under our soil and climatic conditions. These experiments, which have now been conducted for three years, have demonstrated that practically all of our field root and garden seeds may be profitably grown in the province of Ontario at least; and several individuals and companies have taken up the production and selection of these seeds on more extensive areas than have heretofore been employed for that purpose.

SEED FAIRS.

The seed fairs, which were first organized by this branch of my department in 1902, have largely increased in number and in usefulness to the farmers. They are local in character, and serve as a special market day when the farmers meet, at an opportune time in the spring, for the sale and exchange of seed grain and other seeds. Competent judges and lecturers are provided, free of cost to the agricultural society under the auspices of which the fair is held. More than five hundred thousand bushels of high-class seed wheat, oats and barley were offered for sale at the seed fairs in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan alone. Six years ago fifteen seed fairs were conducted in all parts of Canada. Last year my department gave

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assistance, in organizing and conducting, to fifty-two seed fairs, not including those now held in some of the provinces under the immediate supervision of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture. In this work my officers have aimed to assist and co-operate with the Provincial Departments of Agriculture in getting the seed fairs established, and I have been pleased to continue such assistance until the province has been able to take over the work.

PROVINCIAL SEED EXHIBITIONS.

Exhibitions of seed grain, distinctly provincial in scope and character, are now held in every province except British Columbia. The seed shown at these exhibitions consists principally of prize-winning exhibits from local seed fairs. Material assistance has been given in organizing and conducting these seed exhibitions and by direct money grants on the basis of one-half the money paid out in prizes, which grants are made on application from the Provincial Department of Agriculture.

FIELD CROP COMPETITIONS.

Competitions in fields of standing grain, judged directly before harvest, from the standpoint of suitability for seed, have continued in popularity and greatly increased in numbers, especially in the eastern provinces. The agricultural societies conducting them have received assistance on a plan similar to that for the seed fairs. In the prairie provinces each farmer competing must have at least a ten-acre field of grain for exhibit. In the eastern provinces smaller areas are required. The judging is done by experts supplied by the Seed Branch; in awarding the prizes, they make use of scorecards in estimating the relative value for seed of the different fields. Last year my department gave assistance to four of these competitions in Prince Edward Island, five in Nova Scotia, four in New Brunswick, forty-five in Quebec, forty in Saskatchewan and twelve in Alberta, making a total of one hundred and ten. These competitions were held for the first time in 1906, when the total number was forty. Since 1908 the provinces of Ontario and Manitoba have not required the assistance of this department for similar competitions which were originally organized in those provinces by the Seed Branch.

CANADIAN SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has continued to do effective educational work in encouraging the growing and selecting of pure stocks of seed grain and other seeds, and I have been pleased to continue to support it with an annual grant. The quantity of selected registered seed produced by its members, of which there are more than four hundred, is not sufficient to meet the demand. The seed crops which are registered in the records of the association are each year inspected by the permanent and temporary officers of my department. The members of the association usually obtain their foundation stock from our Experimental Farms. In the general scheme of crop improvement, it is hoped that they will take the new sorts, bred and selected at our experiment stations, and will increase the supply of

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seed while retaining its purity and productiveness. The seed thus produced and registered is much in demand by farmers who exhibit fields of grain in the field crop competitions, or threshed and cleaned seed at the seed fairs and provincial seed exhibitions. In addition to their educational influence, these fairs and exhibitions serve as an excellent distributing medium. A considerable proportion of the cereal grain crop now grown in all of the provinces is traceable through these organizations back to the four hundred members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and ultimately to the experiment stations.

SEED CONTROL ACT.

In the material improvement made in the quality of the seed grown and generally used in all of the provinces, the educational work has been of the greatest importance. The Seed Control Act, however, was needed, and has been effective in supplementing that educational work. Prior to the enactment of this law, it was not uncommon to find grass and clover seeds foul with noxious weed seeds exposed for sale by retail vendors; samples often contained as many as forty thousand weed seeds per pound. My officers have endeavoured to secure the observance of the Act by moral suasion, and, with some few exceptions, they have succeeded. I regret that in a few cases each year (as many as forty-three last year) it was found necessary to secure the condemnation of the court on the acts of careless or indifferent seed vendors.

I recently introduced into parliament a bill to amend the Act, with a view to strengthening it in some particulars. The old Act fixes a standard of quality for certain grass and clover seeds that may be marked No. 1, and a minimum standard below which they are forbidden to be sold except for the purpose of being recleaned. The proposed amendments provide for the uniform grading and branding of timothy, red clover, alfalfa and alsike seed, according to fixed standards of quality to be known as Extra No. 1, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3. I am pleased to say that the principle embodied in the amendments has been approved by both farmers and seed merchants. I am confident that if and when these new provisions become law they will add to the efficiency of the Act as an instrument for the improvement of agricultural conditions.

SEED TESTING FOR FARMERS AND SEED MERCHANTS.

The administration of the Act respecting the inspection and sale of seeds makes necessary the maintenance of an efficient service for testing seeds for purity and vitality. The seed laboratories which have been established at Ottawa and Calgary have been able to meet all demands made upon them by farmers and seed merchants, who have their seeds tested and reported upon free of charge. During the twelve months, six thousand four hundred and seventy-six samples have been received and tested for purity or vitality, or both, and reported upon. It is necessary to maintain a large staff for this work because prompt service is essential. Most of these seeds are sent in for test during the late winter and early spring months. For the balance of the year it has been convenient to conduct investigations into the condi-

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tions of the supply of farm and garden seeds. This work has been carried on for a period of years to ascertain the extent to which low-vitality field root and garden vegetable seeds are distributed and exposed for sale. During the past year seven hundred samples were collected by official seed inspectors and tested during the early summer months at the seed laboratory. The condition of the seed, as in past years, was reported to the merchant who had exposed it for sale. When it was found to be of low vitality, both the wholesale and retail merchants were warned that in future the sale of any low-vitality seed by them would be considered a serious offence, punishable under the Seed Control Act as amended in respect to the vitality of seeds a year ago.

WEED SEEDS IN FEEDING STUFFS.

Numerous complaints have been made during recent years regarding the occurrence of noxious weed seeds in ground feeding stuffs, and requests have been received by farmers and agricultural organizations for legislation to suppress this evil. I therefore instructed my Seed Commissioner to continue the investigation into the condition of ground feeding stuffs distributed for sale to farmers, and, by collecting and examining samples and by inquiry, to ascertain what practical means, if any, may be adopted to prevent the distribution of vital weed seeds in ground mill feeds. The investigation has shown that, as in previous years, bran manufactured by the larger flour mills is comparatively free from weed seeds; but the forty-eight samples of bran collected had an average of two hundred and forty-six weed seeds per pound. Crushed or ground meals were often found to be in a worse condition, sometimes containing more than eighteen hundred weed seeds per pound. The impression seemed to be quite general that these feed stuffs originated from the large cleaning plants connected with the terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur. The investigations, however, proved that a very small proportion of the screenings from the cereal grains produced in the prairie provinces, which are cleaned out of the grain at the terminal elevators, is distributed in Canada. It was found that the difficulty in most cases emanated from the careless practices of the smaller flour mills and places where ground feeding stuffs are manufactured locally. As a means to suppress this evil, I recommended to my colleague, the Minister of Inland Revenue, that the grain products standards, which are fixed under the General Inspections Act of the Inland Revenue Department, be amended by requiring that bran, shorts and ground feeding stuffs shall be free from the vital seeds of noxious weeds.

PUBLICATIONS.

The French edition of the book, 'Farm Weeds,' has been completed, and is held for distribution by the King's Printer. Copies of the first edition of this book were distributed free to public institutions, including rural schools in which libraries had been established. The revised edition now available contains one hundred and eighty pages of text and seventy-six full page coloured plates of weed seeds. Three thousand French copies of this revised edition are now available.

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Other publications which have been issued this year from this branch include, 'A Summary of the Particulars Regarding Prize-winning and Commendable Seed Exhibits in Alberta,' and a catalogue of the seeds held for exchange as botanical specimens. It is necessary, in maintaining a seed laboratory, to compile large standard reference collections. The collection in the Ottawa seed laboratory now contains nearly two thousand specimens, obtained by collecting native species of seeds and exchanging specimens of them with other seed control stations for new sorts. A second revised edition of Bulletin No. S-1, containing a reprint of the Seed Control Act, has been published in both the English and French languages. 'Summary of Results of Competitions in Standing Fields of Seed grain in Saskatchewan and Alberta' has been published and distributed in those provinces, and 'Summary of the Results of the Competitions in Standing Fields of Seed Grain in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island' has been published in both English and French and distributed in Quebec and the maritime provinces.

LIVE STOCK BRANCH.

Following the intimation which was made last year in my annual report of the interest which was being taken in the development of the sheep industry in the Dominion, I have supplemented the previous efforts which have been made in this direction by the appointment of two thoroughly well qualified men to undertake a special investigation of the conditions attending the raising of sheep and the production and marketing of wool in the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. This inquiry has been instituted in order to ascertain, if possible, the reason for the decline of interest amongst the farmers of this country in the raising of sheep and to secure such information as would enable me to intelligently frame and adopt such a policy as would be most likely to operate toward the encouragement and development of sheep breeding as a business in this country. The gentlemen comprising this commission, Mr. W. A. Dryden of Brooklin, Ontario, and Mr. W. T. Ritch of Montreal, Quebec, visited Great Britain in the months of August, September and October last, and have already made a tentative report of their studies while there. This report includes much valuable data and suggests most effectively the very important part which the breeding and keeping of sheep has played in British agriculture. Since, however, a full discussion of this feature of their inquiry is to be included in the final report of their full investigation and published in that form, no further remarks respecting its contents will be offered at this time.

Since their return from Great Britain, the commissioners have paid a careful visit to every province in Canada, and, through the medium of well advertised meetings amongst the sheep men and by personal contact with well-informed farmers and others in various sections of the country, have been able to gather some very practical and useful information. They are now engaged in making a study of the conditions obtaining in certain of the more important sheep states of the Union, particularly in those in which the methods employed are similar to those practised under like circumstances in the Dominion. It is expected that the investigation will be completed and

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the final report submitted in time to enable me, during the coming fall, to enter upon the proposed campaign to be undertaken in the interests of the sheep industry.

Substantial progress has been made in connection with the official testing of pure bred dairy cows. During the year, 145 have qualified for registration and 586 new applications have been received. Ontario and Quebec lead by a wide margin in the numbers of cows entered in the tests, but the farmers of both the eastern and western provinces are now interesting themselves in the work to a greater degree than formerly. I am pleased to be able to state that the value of the yearly tests, as conducted by my department, is receiving very general recognition at the present time. The demand for breeding stock out of Record of Performance ancestors is increasing rapidly, not only amongst the owners of pure bred cattle but as well amongst farmers possessing grade dairy herds. The use of pure bred sires from high testing dams amongst the common cattle on the ordinary farm is a practice which, in dairy districts, is urgently needed, and, when more widely adopted, will make for the lasting improvement of our great dairy industry.

Co-operation with the various provincial departments in supplying judges and lecturers for a number of their fairs and institutes has been continued as in the past. The reciprocity of thought and of service which has been effected through the institution of this policy has been of immense benefit to the newer and to widely separated portions of the country and has enabled them to make such progress as would otherwise have been impossible.

Some direct assistance in the form of money grants has been given to various organizations, including amongst others the Maritime Winter Fair, the Dominion Exhibition at St. John, the Live Stock Breeders' Association in the province of Quebec, the Manitoba Winter Fair, the Saskatchewan Winter Fair and Annual Cattle Sale and the Alberta Winter Fair. Except in the case of the Dominion Exhibition, these grants have not been large but they have enabled the several organizations to carry on without embarrassment the efficient and important work which they had undertaken.

The National Live Stock Records has also received a substantial grant, and, in accordance with the provisions of the Pedigree Act, all the pedigrees which have been issued have been referred to an officer of my department whose duty it has been to affix the official seal and attach his signature to the documents as an evidence that they have been read and found correct in the light of the applications received. In view of the policies which are being adopted in other countries and particularly in the United States in connection with the organization of their record associations, it is now quite evident that the nationalization of the Canadian Live Stock Records was a most fortunate and timely movement in the interests of the breeders of pure bred live stock in this country.

An important new bulletin entitled 'Beef Raising in Canada' has been issued during the past year and has already been widely distributed. It has been received with much favour by those engaged in the beef industry, and, since it contains the latest available data regarding the production of beef as applicable to different sections of the Dominion, it should prove of value to all interested in this subject.

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EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND STATIONS.

The scope of the work being undertaken by these useful institutions is constantly undergoing enlargement. New experimental stations are being established in different parts of the Dominion, and practical information is given to farmers both by correspondence with these stations and by the distribution of annual reports and bulletins. Grateful letters of thanks have been received from many of those who have applied for information, acknowledging the benefits which the sending of these timely publications has conferred on them.

The yearly reports of the superintendents, particulars of which are given in the annual reports, show how the various crops have been cultivated, and these records have been a help and inspiration to many readers.

Unabated interest is felt by the farmers of Canada in the annual distribution of seed grain for the improvement of crops, and full advantage is being taken of the offers of samples for trial, the applications being very numerous and gratefully appreciated. This was especially the case in the newer settled districts of the Northwest, whose future success is largely dependent on the farmer making a good beginning. The applications received from the more settled portions of Saskatchewan and Alberta have been largely in excess of previous years.

At the Central Experimental Farm the trial plots of grain have given good returns. Spring wheat gave an average of 28 bushels per acre, the new variety, Marquis, having ripened from seven to ten days earlier than Red Fife. Of twenty varieties of oats tested, the average yield was 57 bushels per acre. The varieties of six-rowed barley under test averaged 52 bushels, and those of two-rowed, 42 bushels per acre. Turnips gave an average of 30 tons per acre, and mangels averaged 24 tons.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, NAPPAN, N.S.

Continued wet weather in the spring delayed seeding in Nova Scotia until very late, the first seeding being done May 11. The unusual wet weather in early spring resulted in a heavy crop of hay, while the dry weather which prevailed in August and September produced great growth in the grain crops and matured them quickly. The average yield of seven varieties of wheat under trial was over 45 bushels per acre. Oats averaged 82 bushels, six-rowed barley, 51 bushels, and two-rowed barley about 28 bushels.

Indian corn cut green for ensilage gave an average of 14 tons per acre, while turnips gave an average of 26 tons per acre, and mangels 30 tons. Potatoes averaged 326 bushels per acre.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

The spring of 1910 was cold and dry in Prince Edward Island. June, July and August were fine growing months, while September had much exceptionally fine harvest weather. The hay crop was fully one-third larger than usual, while grain was

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much above the average in yield. The trial plots on this new Farm, which is situated within a mile of Charlottetown, have given unusual yields. Spring wheat has averaged over 39 bushels per acre, oats 121 bushels, six-rowed barley 65 bushels and two-rowed barley 62 bushels per acre. Peas gave an average of 37 bushels and Indian corn grown green for ensilage, 22 tons per acre. The plots of turnips averaged 26 tons, those of mangels 29 tons, while potatoes averaged 229 bushels per acre.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, BRANDON, MAN.

In 1910 the spring at Brandon opened up early, but the first part of the season was unusually cold, with occasional high winds. In June, under the influence of great heat, the grain made rapid growth and ripened very fast. Harvest began on July 27, the first wheat to ripen being the Marquis, which was cut on July 27. This early variety of spring wheat, which has now been under trial at Brandon for three years, has given an average yield of 45 bushels per acre for that period, as compared with 44 bushels for Preston and nearly 41 bushels for Red Fife. The average yield of the different varieties of oats under trial has been 83 bushels per acre. Six-rowed barley has given 43 bushels, while the two-rowed varieties gave an average of 52 bushels. Indian corn gave an average weight of 12 tons of fodder per acre, cut green, while the crop of turnips averaged 17 tons, and that of mangels nearly 16 tons, per acre. Potatoes gave an average of 329 bushels.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

The spring of 1910 was one of the earliest in the history of the Farm. Seeding began on April 15, and was completed before the close of the month. The weather was unfavourable in May. High winds prevailed, while heavy frosts at night repeatedly cut down the growth as it appeared above ground. June and July were dry, and the conditions were favourable to the crops, which were good, both in yield and quality, and all the grain was secured in good condition before frost occurred. Harvesting began on August 6, and was finished on the 23rd.

Spring wheat in plots gave an average yield of 50 bushels per acre. In field crops, Marquis has given a very high average. A field of five acres gave a yield of 53 bushels per acre, and another field of six and one-half acres gave 44½ bushels per acre. These were the heaviest yields of wheat this year in field crops on the Indian Head Experimental Farm.

Marquis has now been tested at Indian Head for four years, and during that period has yielded an average of about 41 bushels per acre, as compared with 40 bushels for Huron and 29 bushels for Red Fife.

Sixteen varieties of oats were sown on fallowed land, and produced an average crop of 77 bushels per acre. Twelve varieties of six-rowed barley produced an average of 62 bushels per acre, and nine varieties of two-rowed barley have given an average of 59 bushels per acre. Peas have given an average crop of 33 bushels per acre.

Indian corn cut green for ensilage has done very well at Indian Head, having produced an average of over 24 tons of green fodder per acre. Both turnips and

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mangels have each produced over 27 tons per acre, while potatoes have given the extraordinary average crop of 519 bushels per acre.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, ROSTHERN, SASK.

The season of 1910 opened earlier than usual in the Rosthern district, and seeding was quite general by the middle of April. High winds prevailed during the early part of the season, which considerably injured the growth. As the grain was somewhat weakened and weedy, the superintendent thought it necessary to plough up the plots of peas, oats and barley, hence no records of these crops are available. The plots of wheat were preserved, and gave an average yield of over 27 bushels per acre.

The yields of field roots were as follows: Turnips, 18 tons; mangels, $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons; and carrots, $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre. Five varieties of potatoes gave an average yield of over 331 bushels per acre.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.

At the Experimental Station at Lethbridge experiments are carried on with two series of trial plots, one on non-irrigated and one on irrigated land. On the non-irrigated series there was very little crop on account of a severe and protracted drought. During the autumn of 1909 there were no rains worth mentioning, and during the winter there was practically no snow. From March to July, inclusive, the total precipitation was 1.86 inches. On the non-irrigated portion no crops except those grown on summer-fallowed land developed sufficiently to allow of harvesting.

The different varieties of winter wheat, nine in all, gave an average yield of 11 bushels 3 lbs. per acre. The twelve varieties of spring wheat gave an average of 11 bushels. Sixteen varieties of oats on non-irrigated land gave an average return of 21 bushels 13 lbs. per acre. Ten varieties of six-rowed barley produced 9 bushels 12 lbs. per acre, and nine varieties of two-rowed, 10 bushels 13 lbs. per acre. Four varieties of peas produced an average yield of 11 bushels 37 lbs. per acre. Of turnips, the crop was 1,330 lbs. per acre, of mangels, 8 tons 1,530 lbs. per acre, and of sugar beets, 6 tons 270 lbs. per acre. Fifteen varieties of potatoes averaged 105 bushels 44 lbs. per acre.

On the irrigated land the spring wheat yielded an average of 25 bushels 52 lbs. per acre, oats 71 bushels 10 lbs., barley six-rowed 33 bushels 26 lbs., and two-rowed barley at the rate of 48 bushels 26 lbs. per acre. Peas gave an average of 33 bushels 21 lbs. per acre.

The average yield of the turnips in 1910 was 5 tons 867 lbs. per acre, mangels, 20 tons 1,848 lbs. per acre, and of sugar beets the average production was 14 tons 710 lbs. Potatoes on irrigated land gave the extraordinary yield of 507 bushels per acre.

EXPERIMENTAL STATION, LACOMBE, ALTA.

The rainfall at the Experimental Station at Lacombe for the growing season of 1910 was only 8.34 inches. Notwithstanding this limited precipitation, grain crops on well-prepared land have been good, especially of carefully handled breaking of 1909 and summer-fallow of that year.

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The ten varieties of spring wheat tested showed the extraordinary average yield of 62 bushels 7 lbs. per acre, and seventeen varieties of oats yielded an average crop of 74 bushels 24 lbs. per acre. Ten varieties of six-rowed barley gave 69 bushels 34 lbs., and nine varieties of two-rowed barley an average crop of 60 bushels 18 lbs. Peas yielded 32 bushels 52 lbs. per acre.

Indian corn gave of green fodder an average of 17 tons per acre, turnips about 23 tons, and mangels nearly 11 tons per acre. The average yield of twenty-one varieties of potatoes was 415 bushels per acre.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM, AGASSIZ, B.C.

In 1910 the spring weather was cool and dry at Agassiz, and although germination was a little slow the season on the whole was favourable.

Nine varieties of spring wheat gave an average of 26 bushels 51 lbs. per acre, and seventeen varieties of oats gave 72 bushels 23 lbs. Ten varieties of six-rowed barley, 39 bushels 2 lbs., and nine varieties of two-rowed barley, 43 bushels 14 lbs. Peas gave an average crop of 32 bushels 41 lbs. per acre.

Indian corn cut green for fodder gave 19 tons 148 lbs. per acre. Turnips, 26 tons, and mangels, 21 tons per acre. Sugar beets gave 15 tons, and potatoes an average of 295 bushels per acre.

AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE STOCK DIVISIONS.

The study of the influence of crop rotation on the cost of crop production is being continued. A comparison of the results as tabulated for the various rotations under trial during the past twelve years seems to indicate the short rotation as the profitable rotation for the stock man, and the right rotation to conserve and to build up soil fertility.

Studies are being made of many matters of comparatively minor importance in field agriculture, as for instance, influence of time and depth of ploughing, best methods of applying barnyard manure, comparative value of various implements in more or less common use in soil cultivation and, probably most important of all less important work (less important in comparison with rotation work), is the study of the influence of size and character of cultural implements on cost of crop production. Results as so far observed point to the advisability of the farmer increasing the motive power, increasing the size of his farming implements from the plough to the harvester, and so decreasing relatively the cost of the guiding intelligence.

LIVE STOCK.

Horses are at present kept for working purposes only, no attempt being made to breed.

Beef cattle are being kept in small numbers. Some work is being carried on to gain information as to the possibility of profitably combining beef production and dairying in the same herd.

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Dairy cattle are kept in considerable numbers, and are being experimented with to gain information as to the feeds best suited for milk production, the methods of feeding giving best results for the feed consumed, and the lines of breeding most likely to prove profitable to dairy farmers under varying conditions.

Steers are still fed in considerable numbers, although experiments are not being conducted on quite such a large scale as was the case a few years ago. As the breeding herds increase, it has been considered advisable to lessen the work with steers as being less profitable and less useful work than producing breeding stock, and working with dairy cattle in eastern Canada.

Sheep are kept to a limited extent only. Shropshires and Leicesters are the two breeds making up the flock. The past year has been very successful, the crop of lambs being very good, and a number of sheep fed experimentally doing well and leaving a good profit.

Swine are more than ever a most important class of live stock on the Experimental Farm. Quite large herds of Berkshires, Yorkshires and Tamworths occupy the various buildings devoted to pork production and swine breeding. The past year was eminently satisfactory from both financial and experimental standpoints. A large new piggery built during the year promises to prove a most valuable addition to the equipment for breeding and for feeding operations.

HORTICULTURAL DIVISION.

The field of work of the Horticultural Division was enlarged this year. The title of the Horticulturist to the Central Experimental Farm was changed to Dominion Horticulturist, the new duties of this officer, in addition to his former work, being to visit the branch Farms from time to time as necessary, and discuss in consultation with the superintendents the experiments being conducted with different kinds of fruits, garden vegetables, and forest and ornamental trees, and flowers. The branch Farms were accordingly visited this year by the Dominion Horticulturist, the plantations carefully gone over, suggestions for experiments made, and notes taken in regard to future work.

The obtaining of horticultural material for the new Farms and additional supplies for the older Farms is now attended to by the Dominion Horticulturist. A uniform system of recording notes of horticultural experiments at the branch Farms is being adopted, which it is hoped will increase the value of the good work already done.

The main lines of work which have been in progress at the Central Experimental Farm were continued this year. These are the testing of varieties of fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants, and the origination of new fruits and vegetables. A study of the yields of different varieties of fruits, and the yields of individual trees of the same variety; cultural and spraying experiments; correspondence with farmers and fruit growers in many parts of Canada; attending meetings and giving addresses

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in different places. In these and other directions the Horticultural Division did good work during the past year.

One of the most promising lines of work in which the Horticultural Division is engaged is the origination of varieties of apples suitable for different parts of Canada. Over 700 new ones have been originated, of which 142 fruited for the first time this year. The best of these were named, and are being propagated with a view to having them tested in different parts of Canada to find out how they compare in hardiness, yield, appearance and quality with other varieties already on the market. While there are already a large number of varieties of apples sold in Canada, the best of these are limited in their range, as they are not hardy enough. By these new varieties it is expected to widen the range in which good winter apples can be grown, and also to obtain better varieties for other seasons as well.

The improvement of the native plum having offered a good field, experiments have been in progress at the Central Farm for some years. This year trees grown from the earliest variety that was known were planted at Ottawa with a view to obtaining varieties with larger and better fruit. The Americana type is inferior to the Canadian in some respects, it being as a rule much thicker in the skin and the tree breaking down easily under a heavy weight of snow. Native plums bring very good prices, as some of them are very early and can be obtained before the European plums, grown in eastern Canada, are on the market.

The experiments with grapes at the Central Experimental Farm during the past twenty-three years have demonstrated that many varieties can be ripened at Ottawa if the vines are protected with soil each winter. As it was found that by protecting the vines in this way an early variety of the European grape would do well and ripen thoroughly, a number of varieties have been imported from Europe with the object of learning if more sorts can be successfully grown and ripened in the open. These vines made good growth in 1910.

Early strains of corn, tomatoes, peas and beans have been originated in the Horticultural Division in recent years, the object being to obtain the earliest possible strains for the parts of Canada where the season is short, and also for the purpose of demonstrating to farmers and gardeners that it would be to their advantage to save and select their own seed of certain kinds of vegetables. In 1910 a limited amount of seed of these early strains of tomatoes and corn was distributed for test, the results being very gratifying.

Experiments to try the effect of change of seed potatoes were continued in 1910. Potatoes from the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask., were found to yield much more at Ottawa than tubers which had been grown at Ottawa.

The Arboretum and Botanic Garden received the usual attention, and new species and varieties were added to the collection. On January 1, 1910, the Arboretum and Botanic Garden was transferred to the Botanical Division. Henceforth the Dominion Horticulturist will have charge of the ornamental grounds, which have in the past been under the personal charge of the Director.

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Measurements of trees in the forest belts were made in 1910, as in previous years. The details of this work are published from time to time in the annual report of the Experimental Farms.

There is a steady increase in the correspondence of the Horticultural Division, showing a continued and growing interest in this branch of the work. The Dominion Horticulturist has been able to attend a number of important meetings in different parts of Canada during the year and deliver addresses on horticultural subjects.

CEREAL DIVISION.

The scope of the work in the Cereal Division has been enlarged this year by including in it the annual distribution of seed grain to farmers. The duties of the officer in charge have also been extended to embrace a general inspection of all the work which is being done in the testing of cereals at the branch Farms and Stations. He is expected to consult with the superintendents, and to make from time to time such suggestions in regard to the conduct of the work as may seem desirable. The title of the officer in charge has been changed to Dominion Cerealist on account of this extension of his duties.

CEREAL CROPS.

Cereal crops throughout Canada were on the whole unusually good last season, and at all the Experimental Farms and Stations except Lethbridge, Alberta, the returns were good. Southern Alberta and parts of Saskatchewan suffered very much from drought, and the crops in some sections of Manitoba also were considerably reduced by dry and unusually hot weather. On the other hand, Lacombe, in central Alberta, had phenomenal yields, and Indian Head, Saskatchewan, produced large crops of grain of excellent quality. In the eastern provinces the season was very favourable, the yields of grain on the Experimental Station at Charlottetown, P.E.I., being particularly large, especially for a newly-established farm. At Ottawa some bad effects were observed from the dry weather in June, but good crops were the rule on all soils naturally retentive of moisture. The yield and quality of most of the early-maturing varieties of spring wheat were quite unusual.

MARQUIS WHEAT.

It is a source of satisfaction to observe the continued success and the increasing popularity of Marquis wheat, a variety which has now proved itself to be the most important cross-bred cereal yet introduced by the Experimental Farms. In 1909 a remarkable yield of over 52 bushels per acre on a field of four acres was reported from Brandon, Manitoba. The hot, dry weather of last season prevented a repetition of this success at that farm, but a still heavier yield was obtained at Indian Head, where over 53 bushels per acre were harvested on a five-acre field. It is a tribute both to the intelligence and the progressive spirit of western farmers that some thousands of bushels of Marquis wheat have changed hands since the last harvest at

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prices ranging as high as three and four dollars a bushel. The increasing willingness of grain growers in all parts of Canada to pay good prices for seed of unusual merit is one of the most striking signs of progress in agriculture during the past few years.

GRAIN DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of small bags of seed grain and potatoes to farmers for the improvement of their crops has been conducted as usual during the past winter, and will be concluded in May. The most important part of this distribution consists in the dissemination of new varieties and improved strains which are not obtainable in commerce. About 25,000 samples have already been sent out since the first of last December, and about 10,000 more will be required to conclude the distribution.

The education of Canadian farmers in regard to the high value of the best seed grain has made them much more critical in their judgment of the material which is sent out to them. It has been found imperative, therefore, to raise the quality of the seed for distribution to the highest practical point. Constant efforts are being made to reach a still higher standard, although some of the difficulties encountered are necessarily very great.

NEW VARIETIES OF CEREALS AT OTTAWA.

About 400 new varieties (chiefly cross-bred) of wheat, barley, oats and peas were tested in plots at the Central Farm last season. These sorts, though of cross-bred origin, are now quite mixed in character, and some of them show extraordinary promise. The great majority must, of course, be eliminated by careful comparison and selection, and only a few of the very best can be permanently retained. In determining the value of new varieties of wheat it is found that milling and baking tests are of very great importance in addition to the usual field trials. The results of actual baking experiments have shown clearly that there is no other method by which the value of wheat to the baker can be accurately ascertained. Much may be learned from chemical analysis and from various other methods of examination, but the bread-making qualities of the flour cannot be fully determined except in the bakery.

BAKING TESTS.

During the past two years about one hundred and fifty new sorts of spring wheat, originated by the Dominion Cerealists, have been subjected to baking tests by him. Many of these varieties were found to be defective in flour strength and were, therefore, rejected. Quite a large number, however, produced excellent bread, and about a dozen sorts showed such remarkable baking strength that they surpassed Red Fife wheat, which is generally regarded as representing the highest possible standard of excellence. As most of these new varieties are of early-ripening habit, they are of very great interest for the northern parts of the wheat-growing areas of Canada. A few of the best of these sorts will be tested in the west this coming season.

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Storage of Wheat and Flour.—The problems connected with the storage of wheat and flour have again occupied the attention of the Dominion Cerealists during the past year. Many additional baking tests have been made, and the deductions drawn from the work of previous years have been confirmed and enlarged. The improvement of flour and wheat (for bread making) continues for some years, under proper conditions of storage; the changes being much more rapid when the material is kept as flour than when kept as wheat. The good effects of the storage are seen during the first few months chiefly in the improved (paler) colour of the flour and its increased power to absorb water in making bread. Later on, there is also a striking improvement in the volume and texture of the loaf produced from the stored material.

Quality of Western Wheat.—It is gratifying to observe that the baking tests of wheat grown on the prairies last season have shown that the flour has an unusually high baking strength. This is no doubt due in part to the prevailing character of the summer, which was warm and dry. Such conditions, though they may often reduce the bulk of the crop somewhat, are far more likely to produce wheat of high bread-making strength than the cooler and more moist seasons which sometimes occur.

FLAX.

A number of pure types of flax have been isolated by the Dominion Cerealists, with a view to finding those which will give the largest yield of seed and those of which the seed possesses the highest oil content. Some attention is also being given to the question of fibre, although this is at present of very much less importance in Canada than the seed. Cross-breeding has also been begun to combine all the best qualities as far as practicable in one variety. In view of the importance of the flax crop, it is believed that valuable results will be obtained from these researches.

DIVISION OF CHEMISTRY.

As heretofore, this division, in addition to the prosecution of research and the solution of problems affecting the general agriculture of the Dominion, has endeavoured to assist the practical farmer in his everyday work. There are so many matters in connection with the management of soils, the care and use of manures, the choice of a fertilizer, the economic feeding of stock, the preparation of insecticides and fungicides, &c., which call for the aid of chemistry, that a very considerable portion of the Chemist's time is now devoted to the very important work of answering inquiries. Farmers from the Atlantic to the Pacific, we are pleased to say, avail themselves in ever-increasing numbers of this opportunity for obtaining exact information on many subjects of prime importance to them.

In August last, the publication of Bulletin No. 6 (Second Series), 'Western Prairie Soils: their Nature and Composition,' has made available to the public the results of twenty years' laboratory work on the soils of the great plains. The uniformity, the richness in plant food and the favourable physical condition of the soils in general have all been dwelt upon, and a large amount of valuable and important

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data to support the belief respecting the great fertility of these soils is now permanently on record. Carefully conducted experiments, however, have shown that exclusive grain growing and fallowing, now so common, must give place to more rational methods of farming if these prairie soils are to be maintained in their present high degree of fertility.

Cultural methods as affecting soil moisture have again been investigated, the work in this connection during the past year being confined to a study of the results of sub-surface packing in southern Alberta. In soil summer-fallowed and packed the previous season and sown to winter wheat the preceding August, the percentages of moisture in the months of May and June were slightly higher than in corresponding but unpacked soil, samples being collected to a depth of 16 inches. As the season advanced no marked differences in moisture content were to be observed between the packed and unpacked areas. From the data of two seasons' work it would appear that the best results from packing are on light loams. It seems very probable that many heavy soils pack themselves sufficiently to re-establish their connection with the subsoil. Further and more extensive work in connection with this problem at various points in the Northwest has been outlined for the coming season.

Inoculation experiments were continued at Ottawa, the plots used in 1909 being continued in order to learn the effect, if any, of the culture on the second year's growth of alfalfa and red clover. The culture employed for inoculation of the seed and soil in 1909 was that known as Hiltner's Nitrugin, prepared by Dr. Reiche, Nitrugin Company, Milwaukee, Wis. The first season's results indicated that no marked advantage followed inoculation, though the soil had not borne a leguminous crop for a number of years. The data from the crops on these plots for 1910, in like manner, indicated no benefit from the inoculation.

Inoculation has on the whole been found more effective in the Northwest than in other parts of Canada, and particularly has it been successful for alfalfa in Alberta. Surface soil from a field growing the legume has proved very effective, and is to be recommended in preference to 'Cultures' as an inoculation medium.

For a number of years past there has been studied by this division the influence of environment on the composition of wheat, and as a result it has been shown that soil moisture is an important factor in determining the gluten content of the grain. Continuing the experiments at Lethbridge, Alberta, the results of 1910 again show differences between the wheat grown under 'dry-farming' conditions and that under irrigation, the former being the higher in protein. These differences are, however, much less than in 1909, probably due in a large measure to the fact that the irrigated plot did not receive any water until June 22, previous to which (as also subsequently) very dry weather prevailed.

Similar work with barley was begun in 1910, and gave from irrigated land a grain containing much less protein than one grown without the application of water. That a low protein barley, more particularly suitable for malting, might be grown in Alberta under irrigation seems very probable from these initial experiments.

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The influence of age on the quality of wheat and flour has been further studied. In so far as the protein content is concerned, no appreciable change has taken place in the larger number of instances since the previous analysis two years ago. It should, however, be remarked that at that time (January, 1909) the wheat and flour examined had been stored for sixteen months, during which time a very slight increase in the percentage of protein had taken place.

The richness and purity of sugar beets, as grown last season on the various Experimental Farms, have been determined. The results on the whole are very satisfactory, and indicate that beets quite suitable for factory purposes might be grown at widely distant points in the Dominion.

The relative feeding values of the more popular varieties of farm roots—mangels, turnips, carrots and forage beets—have again been ascertained. This investigation has been carried on for a number of years, and the data obtained show that very considerable differences between varieties may exist and, further, that the character of the season has much to do with the storing up of 'dry matter,' and the richness of this dry matter, in sugar. The past season has not been a very favourable one from this standpoint.

In the general analytical work of the laboratories much is done directly for the farming community. However, such demands must relate to purely agricultural matters of wide interest or they cannot be entertained. From this branch of the work valuable information has been furnished respecting our naturally-occurring fertilizers—mucks, muds, marl, sea-weed, gypsum, &c., &c.—newly introduced feeding stuffs, insecticides and many other materials used by farmers.

The examination of waters from farmers' wells is a feature worthy of special mention. Nearly 200 of such samples have been received and analysed at the laboratories of the Experimental Farm this past year. We consider this a work of much practical value, and one that is largely instrumental in improving the water supplies of Canadian farms.

Chemical and microscopical work has been done, as heretofore, on samples forwarded by the Meat Inspection Division, Health of Animals Branch. These samples comprise packing-house products, such as lard, sausages, &c., and various materials used in the packing-house and canning business, such as preservatives, pickling solutions, spices and condiments and colouring matter. The examination in each case is a thorough one. The food products are submitted to a quantitative analysis in addition to an examination for preservatives, &c., while in other cases the extent of the examination is determined by the nature of the material under investigation. In all cases, injurious or poisonous chemicals are carefully looked for.

DIVISION OF ENTOMOLOGY.

The work of this division, as now organized, comprises: the administration of the 'Destructive Insect and Pest Act,' and of an appropriation for the care of the Indian orchards in British Columbia; the answering of inquiries and the giving of advice concerning insects affecting farm, orchard and garden crops, forest and shade

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trees, live stock, and the public health; the identification of collections of insects for individuals and schools; the carrying on of investigations upon the life-histories of insects, and the study of bionomical problems in relation to the problems of insect control.

In view of the serious menace which existed owing to the presence of the Brown-tail Moth in Nova Scotia, and the discovery of the winter webs of the same insect in shipments of nursery stock from France, it was necessary to take steps to prevent the introduction and further spread of this and such other insects as might be introduced into Canada. Accordingly, the 'Destructive Insect and Pest Act,' an Act to prevent the introduction or spreading of insects, pests and diseases destructive to vegetation, has been passed. In virtue of the provisions of section 3 of this Act, regulations have been passed to govern the importation, fumigation and inspection of trees, shrubs, plants and other vegetation classed as 'nursery stock,' and to provide for the eradication of such insects and pests as are already established in the country. Provision is made for the fumigation of stock from certain countries in the fumigation houses located at the prescribed ports of entry; for the inspection on entry of certain classes of stock from Europe, Japan and the New England States; for the inspection of premises and the treatment of infested trees and other vegetation, and finally, for the payment of compensation where losses are incurred.

In the importation season of 1909-10 over two and a half million trees and plants imported from Europe were inspected in eastern Canada, and 310 nests of the Brown-tail Moth were found. As each of these nests may contain several hundred hibernating caterpillars, the significance of this work will be realized. In addition to these precautions, inspectors of my department worked carefully through those regions of New Brunswick adjoining the State of Maine where the Brown-tail Moth had extended to our borders, in order to discover any infestations. A single egg mass was discovered in August, 1910, and in March, 1911, the first winter nests of the Brown-tail Moth were found in Charlotte county. At the beginning of January a systematic campaign of eradication was commenced in the western part of Nova Scotia, which is infested with the Brown-tail Moth. In this campaign the Provincial Government is co-operating equally with us, and the work is being directed by my Entomologist. The results of this thorough and systematic inspection so far indicate its extreme importance, as heavy infestations have been found in certain sections not inspected last season. The chief danger lies in the possibility of the insect establishing itself in the forests, as it has been found abundantly on the wild apple, thorn and other trees. It is my intention to take every means possible to maintain the control, if not eradicate, this most serious pest, and to prevent a repetition in Canada of the conditions at present experienced in the States, where, in the State of Massachusetts alone over a million dollars are being spent annually on the work against this insect and the Gipsy Moth.

Fruit pests have again been prevalent, and I regret to say that the San José Scale does not appear to be decreasing in Ontario. At the same time there is an increasing tendency on the part of the fruit growers to spray, and it is hoped that the increase in this practice, now essential in the production of good fruit, will

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eventually be a means of permanently reducing the losses sustained by such insects as the Codling Moth, San José and Oyster-shell Scales and Curculio Beetle.

White Grubs and Wireworms have been most frequently reported as injuring field crops throughout Canada. They usually attack crops planted on land recently ploughed and previously under grass. At present, methods of cultivation are the best means of preventing their injuries. The root maggots which attack cabbages, cauliflowers, onions and radishes, &c., are responsible annually for great losses, and the division is giving its attention to methods of prevention with a view to finding the most successful and at the same time most practicable measures. In British Columbia considerable losses have been experienced in the hop-yards, owing to the attacks of the Hop-flea Beetle and the Red Spider. The Red Spider has so reduced the crops in certain districts each year that the area cultivated is gradually being reduced. The Potato Beetle is slowly spreading through the Northwest, and has been reported from as far north as Edmonton.

The division has been studying the attacks of the Spruce Budworm and the Larch Sawfly, and their natural means of control. The former insect is causing no little alarm among the owners of timber limits in the province of Quebec, where it is attacking the balsam and spruce throughout almost the whole province from Lake Temiskaming on the west to the St. Lawrence on the east, and it is distributed sparsely in other parts of the province. It has also been studied in British Columbia, where it is inflicting serious depredations on the Douglas fir. The probable result of its injuries cannot yet be foretold, as the trees, weakened in vitality, may be subsequently attacked by the much more dangerous pests of forest trees—the bark-beetles, whose attacks are fatal. A systematic study of the parasites is being made with a view to discovering the progress of the natural means of control. A study of the Larch Sawfly and its parasites is also being made, and parasites have been reared and liberated from material imported from Europe. In view of the serious losses to our forests incurred by the attacks of forest insects, more attention will be paid to their study, which is essential in order to gain the knowledge of the means of controlling them.

In British Columbia and also in New Brunswick the defoliations of the Tent Caterpillars have been very extensive. The Fall Webworm, the Red-humped Apple-tree Caterpillar, the White-marked Tussock Moth and Canker Worm have been conspicuously abundant in the orchards of eastern Canada, and in certain districts their defoliations have been serious. In certain cities, as Halifax, N.S., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., considerable alarm has been caused by the abundance of the White-marked Tussock Moth, and the defoliation of the shade trees by the caterpillars.

The work which the division has been carrying on for the Department of Indian Affairs in cleansing and caring for the Indian orchards in British Columbia is giving satisfaction to the fruit growers of the province, and a marked improvement in the condition of these orchards and their freedom from insect pests is evident.

In view of the important relation of apiculture to the production of fruit and seed, apart from its inherent value, I am pleased to record the increasing interest

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which is being displayed throughout Canada in this subject, as evinced by the increasing number of inquiries received. We are giving careful attention to the subject, and especially to the question of diseases of bees which is a serious one at present.

From year to year the educational work which is accomplished by means of the entomological collections increases; specimens and collections being submitted for determination from individuals and educational institutions in all parts of Canada. The importance of this branch of the division's activities cannot be overestimated.

The Dominion Entomologist has delivered a considerable number of illustrated lectures and addresses throughout Canada on insects as they affect crops, orchards, forest and public health, and he has investigated the outbreaks of the more seriously injurious insects, such as the Brown-tail Moth, the Spruce Budworm, &c., in the regions where they occur.

DIVISION OF BOTANY.

During the year a considerable number of inquiries relating to the treatment of diseases of plants, the identification of useful and noxious plants, and other miscellaneous subjects of botanical nature, were received by the Division of Botany, and every possible assistance was rendered to the correspondents who sought advice in these matters.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASES.

Owing to certain unfavourable climatic conditions, the Common Potato Disease was found to be very prevalent during the year. The potatoes were considerably infected; in spite of their inferior quality—owing to the disease—the price was rather high. The presence of this disease, although favoured in its spread by adverse conditions of soil and climate, is a sign of the great indifference still prevailing among many growers of this crop to apply the well-known and effectual sprays at the time when the first signs of the disease become noticeable.

Rather locally a disease of turnips and related plants, known as 'Club Root,' made its appearance, and proved of a destructive nature.

Grain crops were again attacked by the various Smut diseases, and in some districts these diseases involved considerable losses. Loose Smut of wheat, formerly more abundantly found in the eastern provinces, has made slow but prominent progress in the west, and every care was taken to point out the serious nature of this disease to the western farmers. The method of preventing this trouble (hot water treatment), while very effective, involves considerable labour and time, and it is probably on this account not universally practiced. The prevalence of Loose Smut in wheat and in barley becomes more prominent every year. Farmers are under the impression that the treatment of the seed grain with bluestone or formalin is sufficient to prevent Loose Smut, whereas this treatment is really quite ineffective to prevent Loose Smut of these two grains. Special warning was given at farmers'

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meetings held in the western provinces, to recognize the serious nature of this kind of smut which, if treated any longer with indifference, is likely to cause serious trouble in the wheat-growing provinces of the west.

Reference may be made here to an investigation into the nature of a peculiar trouble experienced by a Glasgow (Scotland) brewer with barley obtained from the Canadian Pacific Railway irrigation farm in the west. The raising of a very superior kind of malting barley in Montana on the irrigated lands in that state, exclusively for the European market, resulted in experimenting with this famous barley on lands similar in soil and climatic conditions in this country. A quantity of the progeny of this strain was submitted to a well-known brewing establishment in Scotland for a thorough test along with the original Montana barley. It was in this establishment where the trouble began. The barley did not 'malt,' that is, sprout satisfactorily, but became covered with a slimy bacterial growth that not only interfered with the production of a 'light' malt but rendered the barley practically useless even for 'dark' or kiln-dried malt. The brewer suggested that some organism occurring in the field might have been responsible for this peculiar phenomenon, which, as he stated, had never been met with previously. It was also contended on this account that Canada could not produce a malting barley superior to or at least of the same quality as that raised in Montana. A very careful investigation was immediately started, and a series of experiments were carried out, when it was ascertained that the bacterial organism was perfectly harmless, but liable to develop on any kind of grain that is too slowly malted. The organism is entirely superficial, and may be washed off if the ordinary steeping process is followed by a washing with lime water. On reporting these facts, the brewer stated that while it was his practice to always wash other grain with lime water, this had been omitted in the case of the Canadian sample. Hence I see no reason why the very best of malting barleys could not also be raised in Canada. The barley in question was of exceptionally good quality, plump in grain and sweet in odour.

Late frosts caused great losses to the strawberry crops, and even the milder regions of British Columbia remained not without frost injuries to fruits of all kinds. Occasionally it produced the remarkably conspicuous 'frost belts' on pears and apples, which on that account, though not in the least impaired in quality or taste, had to be sold at low rates.

Of parasitic diseases of fruit trees, several were rather common. Apple Scab, Pear Scab, Leaf Spot, Plum Pockets and Black Knot were reported from many localities. Greatest care has been taken to give the most useful advice concerning the treatment of all kinds of diseases, and if certain diseases are allowed to spread in orchards the fault invariably lies with the owner, who has neglected to apply—or has incorrectly applied—the methods of treatment.

Towards the close of the year a visit was paid to the Niagara district, where a very serious disease of peach trees was investigated. This disease, manifesting itself by from three to fifty and more large cankers on each tree, is of an alarming character. It has been known for four years, but no application has been hitherto made

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for its investigation. An investigation of this or any other trouble if made on observing the first signs, no doubt would have resulted in the prevention of an epidemic, which now threatens the peach-growing districts of Ontario.

EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVITY.

The steadily increasing demand for winter-hard varieties of lucern and red clover has been influential in securing a large number of varieties of these seeds from all countries where these useful fodder plants are grown or where they are native. It is hoped by selection and other means to improve the resistance to frost of these plants, and procure varieties which will stand the severe climate of those districts which are specially in need of these fodder plants.

Special instructions have also been given to test the best varieties of broom corn throughout the Dominion, to ascertain whether this plant may not be suited in some districts for the production of the material used in the manufacture of brooms made of the inflorescence of that plant.

Investigation into the unknown cause of several maladies of plants are also carried on in the pathological plant house set aside for this purpose and on the field plots. Owing to the biological questions involved in such investigations, only slow progress can be made.

The Dominion Botanist made during the year an extensive tour through the western provinces, where much valuable information was gathered.

POULTRY DIVISION.

Poultry keeping, in recent years, has made rapid and gratifying development, remarkably so in the past three years. Some of these features of development may be noted as follows:—

An increasing demand for strictly new laid eggs during the winter season, and the better quality of poultry at enhanced prices.

A steady increase in the value of the home market, despite greater production and declining exports. The decline in the value of eggs exported during the past three years is shown by the following figures, viz.: 1908, \$301,818; 1909, \$124,315; 1910, \$41,766.

A growing demand for the better quality of eggs and poultry. While the value of the home market has become greater for all poultry products, the preference for the better quality has been marked, even at increased prices. And the neatly put up and inviting packages of eggs and the well-dressed and carefully-picked fowls in almost all cases received the preference.

An interesting phase of poultry development was the formation, during the past year, of co-operative poultry associations, and their offshoots in the shape of circles, which were inaugurated as means of aiding farmers in the better disposal of their

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eggs and poultry. The members of a circle guarantee the freshness of the eggs by stamping the date when laid and the name of the person who sends it on each egg. Poultry is also graded according to quality. It will be interesting to note the progress of these circles, several of which have been formed in different parts of the country.

It is gratifying to note increased interest in poultry keeping throughout the country. Poultry and egg production is essentially the work of farmers, who are, undoubtedly, in the most favourable position to make it, by good management, a paying revenue-producer.

GENERAL CROPS OF THE DOMINION.

Reports on the condition of crops and live stock have again been collected monthly from agricultural correspondents throughout Canada. Summaries were communicated to the press as soon as ready, and the complete results were published in the Census and Statistics Monthly. Notes on the work of the various branches of my department, crop reports from other countries, prices of agricultural produce in British markets and other information of agricultural interest were also included in this publication.

Statements of the condition of the Canadian crops and estimates of yield were forwarded regularly to the Canadian correspondent of the International Institute of Agriculture for telegraphic transmission to Rome, while notes from the Institute's Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics and other publications were inserted in the Census and Statistics Monthly, with Canadian equivalents of the metric weights and measures.

Outstanding features of the season of 1910 were the uniform excellence of the crops throughout eastern Canada, and the diminution of yield caused by prolonged drouth throughout the southern portions of the Northwest provinces. The result was a lowered average of production for the whole of the Dominion, and a total yield of wheat less than that of the previous year from an area larger by over one and one-half million acres.

The final estimates of the production and value of the field crops of 1910 were issued on December 30, and the following table gives the details of area, yield and value for each crop for the year*1910, together with the corresponding figures for 1909 and 1908:—

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Crops		Area	Yield per Acre	Total Yield	Weight per mea- sured bushel	Average Price \$	Total Value
		Acres.	Bu.	Bu.	Lb.	Per Bushel.	\$
Wheat.....	1910	9,294,800	16.14	149,989,600	59.91	0.753	112,973,000
	1909	7,750,400	21.51	166,744,000	59.83	0.848	141,320,000
	1908	6,610,300	17.00	112,484,000	59.10	0.811	91,228,000
Oats.....	1910	9,864,100	32.79	323,449,000	36.08	0.354	114,365,000
	1909	9,302,600	38.00	353,466,000	35.65	0.346	122,390,000
	1908	7,941,100	31.64	250,377,000	35.47	0.390	96,489,000
Barley.....	1910	1,834,000	24.62	45,147,600	47.69	0.474	21,400,300
	1909	1,864,900	29.71	55,398,000	47.09	0.459	25,434,000
	1908	1,745,700	26.79	46,762,000	42.02	0.460	21,353,000
Rye.....	1910	84,100	18.35	1,513,500	55.72	0.702	1,083,600
	1909	91,300	18.78	1,715,000	54.53	0.731	1,254,000
	1908	100,350	17.65	1,711,000	55.58	0.740	1,262,000
Peas.....	1910	386,100	16.93	6,538,100	58.73	0.880	5,754,600
	1909	393,300	20.71	8,145,000	60.92	0.887	7,222,000
	1908	412,900	17.09	7,060,000	57.25	0.850	5,970,000
Buckwheat	1910	270,608	26.77	7,243,900	47.83	0.563	4,078,000
	1909	282,440	27.64	7,806,000	47.73	0.583	4,554,000
	1908	291,300	24.55	7,153,000	47.49	0.590	4,215,000
Mixed grains.....	1910	575,700	33.76	19,433,600	45.45	0.512	9,953,000
	1909	582,100	33.31	19,391,000	44.39	0.563	10,916,000
	1908	581,900	32.73	19,049,000	45.25	0.530	10,140,000
Flax.....	1910	476,877	7.97	3,802,000	54.96	2.070	7,898,800
	1909	138,471	15.98	2,213,000	55.56	1.248	2,761,000
	1908	139,300	10.76	1,499,000	54.23	0.970	1,457,000
Beans.....	1910	53,034	22.21	1,177,800	59.81	1.780	2,094,200
	1909	55,970	23.67	1,324,600	60.23	1.420	1,881,000
	1908	60,100	27.00	1,245,000	59.18	1.590	1,988,000
Corn for husking.....	1910	328,499	57.00	18,726,000	57.14	0.541	10,135,000
	1909	352,570	54.62	19,258,000	57.80	0.663	12,760,000
	1908	366,200	62.45	22,872,000	59.59	0.520	11,837,000
Potatoes.....	1910	503,262	147.14	74,048,000	—	0.450	33,446,000
	1909	513,508	192.96	99,087,200	—	0.367	36,399,000
	1908	503,600	132.00	73,790,000	—	0.470	34,819,000
Turnips, etc.....	1910	236,622	402.36	95,207,000	—	0.230	21,444,000
	1909	248,047	434.29	107,724,600	—	0.169	18,197,500
	1908	271,443	373.00	101,248,000	—	0.170	17,532,000
			Tons.	Tons.		Per Ton	
Hay.....	1910	8,515,400	1.82	15,497,000	—	9.66	149,716,000
	1909	8,210,300	1.44	11,877,100	—	11.140	132,287,700
	1908	8,210,900	1.39	11,450,000	—	9.960	121,884,000
Fodder corn	1910	271,960	9.38	2,551,000	—	4.680	11,957,000
	1909	269,650	10.30	2,779,500	—	5.430	15,115,500
	1908	259,770	11.27	2,928,000	—	4.030	11,782,000

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Data as to the numbers of live stock in Canada were collected from correspondents on June 30, and the following table gives the estimated numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and swine for each of the four years, 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910:—

Live Stock.	1907	1908	1909	1910
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Horses.....	1,923,090	2,118,165	2,132,489	2,213,199
Milch cows..	2,737,462	2,917,746	2,849,306	2,853,951
Other horned cattle.....	4,394,354	4,629,836	4,384,779	4,260,963
Sheep.....	2,783,219	2,831,404	2,705,390	2,598,470
Swine.....	3,445,282	3,369,858	2,912,509	2,753,964

Estimates of the wages of farm help, of stocks of grain in farmers' hands and of areas ploughed and seeded were also compiled from the returns of correspondents, carefully compared with other available data, and the results published.

In recognition of the valuable services voluntarily rendered by agricultural correspondents in the collection of data for the above reports, I had the pleasure of authorizing arrangements by which a copy of the revised and enlarged edition of the 'Farm Weeds of Canada,' issued by the Seed Branch of my department, was presented gratis to each correspondent. The letters of acknowledgment received from correspondents show that this gift was highly appreciated.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS BRANCH.

The officers of this branch, which may now be considered fully organized, at least in so far as the work hitherto undertaken is concerned, have been, as usual, very busy during the year just past.

The statistics furnished in the special report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner indicate that very satisfactory progress has been achieved in securing the control of most of the maladies dealt with under the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

The results of the policy in regard to glanders, adopted in 1904, continue to indicate that this disease is rapidly being brought under control. The number of cases again shows a marked diminution in every province of the Dominion, with the single exception of Saskatchewan. In this province the number of horses destroyed was somewhat larger than in the preceding year, this being the first occasion on which such an increase has occurred since the inauguration of the policy. The increase may be fairly attributed to two causes; firstly, the continual importation of American horses, some of which, although duly accompanied by the certificates required by the regulations, have possibly been in contact with affected animals prior to shipment;

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secondly, the rapid growth of settlement over a large area, which renders it extremely difficult for the department to maintain a force of competent and properly trained inspectors sufficient to deal promptly and effectively with the constantly changing conditions.

A few cases of dourine, or *maladie du coit*, were discovered and dealt with in Alberta during the year, the expenditure in compensation being very much less than in the previous season. Every effort is being made to eradicate this disease, which, however, owing to its insidious nature, is often exceedingly difficult to detect.

Mange of horses and cattle still occupies the attention of a considerable portion of the staff in Alberta and that portion of Saskatchewan which lies within the quarantined area. As may readily be imagined, it is a matter of great difficulty to secure the complete eradication of a disease of this kind among animals running at large on the open range, or exposed to contact with stock kept under these conditions. The progress made, however, is very satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that the climatic conditions during the season just past were of such a nature as to largely increase the difficulty of securing the satisfactory treatment of affected animals.

The figures in regard to sheep scab are very encouraging, indicating, as they do, that this disease is now entirely under control in those districts in Ontario in which it formerly existed. Sheep scab was, however, discovered to exist over a limited area in the province of Quebec, prompt measures being taken for its eradication. With this exception the disease is not now known to exist in Canada.

The statistics with reference to hog cholera indicate that the districts in western Ontario, in which this disease for many years maintained a foothold, are now entirely free from infection. Such outbreaks as have occurred either in Ontario or elsewhere during the year just past were in all cases among hogs fed on hotel swill and other garbage of a like nature. In the report of the Veterinary Director General will be found some valuable information regarding this phase of the question.

The stringent measures which, early in 1910, I deemed it necessary to adopt in connection with the serious outbreak of rabies, which was then rapidly extending over western Ontario, have, I am glad to say, proved most effective in stopping the spread of the disease. The outbreaks which took place in February, 1910, the month during which the muzzling order was brought into force, numbered 74, in March, 63, April, 31, May, 30, June, 31, and in July, 5, after which the disease gradually disappeared. In March, 1911, a few cases occurred in the county of Welland, but these, which were evidently due to a fresh infection introduced from the State of New York, have been promptly dealt with and I do not think that any recrudescence of the old infection need now be feared.

Although a few isolated and comparatively trifling outbreaks of Anthrax have occurred in Ontario and Quebec, this disease has not, during recent years, assumed serious proportions in any part of the Dominion. This condition may be largely attributed to the fact that the owners of infected farms are now in the habit of regularly inoculating their animals with the preventive vaccine, which is prepared at the Biological Laboratory and furnished at the nominal price of five cents per dose.

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Very satisfactory progress has been made in the investigation which has for some time been carried on into the nature and causes of Red Water among cattle in British Columbia. The reports furnished by Dr. Seymour Hadwen who is in charge of this work, are very reassuring, and although his official conclusions are not yet available, the indications are that he will probably be able, in the near future, to recommend such measures as will prevent further losses from this malady.

Dr. Watson of the Pathological staff, who is stationed at Lethbridge, Alberta, has, during the year, been continuing his investigations into the nature and treatment of Dourine. Special reports on this subject are published as appendices to the report of the Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, as is also a special report by Prof. J. L. Todd, of McGill University, with regard to the disease known as Swamp fever. I am glad to be able to state that, so far as can be ascertained, only three cases of Hemorrhagic septicaemia have occurred in Canada during the year just past. This fact, however, affords no guarantee that the peculiar malady in question will not recur during the present or future seasons. But little is known regarding its true nature and, as it has not yet been definitely shown to be contagious, I have not, so far, recommended its inclusion among the diseases scheduled among the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

At the meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, which was held in Chicago in August, 1909, the International Commission on the Control of Bovine Tuberculosis, of which Dr. Rutherford is chairman, was created on the understanding that the movement would receive the moral, and, to some extent, the financial support of the governments of the United States and Canada, as also of the various state and provincial governments and other bodies interested in the subject. The report of this Commission has already been widely distributed. Although originally published by the parent body, it was also by my authority issued as a departmental publication, a similar course being followed by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and by many of the state departments and other governmental bodies interested.

The policy recommended in this report is, in my opinion, such as to warrant its approval by any person who has given this subject the study and consideration which it deserves. I have, however, thought it advisable to delay the adoption of active measures until such time as the wide circulation of the report has rendered the stock owning public familiar with its contents, and perhaps more ready to co-operate with the department in carrying out its recommendations.

The enforcement of the regulations with regard to the cleansing and disinfection of stock cars, and the supervision of the various stock yards and cattle markets throughout the Dominion, has brought about a marked improvement in the general conditions affecting the transportation of stock. For some years past the Veterinary Director General has been engaged in collecting information regarding the whole question of live stock transportation and it is my intention on his recommendation to take such steps in the near future as will bring this matter more effectually than hitherto under the direct control of my department.

The quarantine service, especially that along the International boundary, has been strengthened and improved at many points during the year just past. A number of

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new buildings have been erected, while others are at present in course of construction. The demand for accommodation of this class, especially in the west, is constantly increasing owing to the continued influx of settlers from the United States and the opening up of new routes of travel.

The meat inspection service has progressed in a very satisfactory manner, and has yearly gained more favour with the consuming public. Owing, however, to the fact that its operations are limited to those establishments which engage in export or interprovincial trade, many of the people of Canada are still without the safeguards which such a service furnishes. Many communities throughout the country, are, however, waking up to the necessity of adopting more active measures in the matter of food inspection than they have hitherto done. For some incomprehensible reason, however, public sentiment with regard to matters of this kind appears to grow very slowly, and it will, I fear, be some time before local conditions are even reasonably satisfactory in this respect.

The supervision which is now maintained over the canneries engaged in the packing of fruits and vegetables has also, I am glad to say, been productive of most beneficial results. Careful attention is also being paid to those establishments engaged in the manufacture of condensed and other forms of preserved milk.

The policy which I adopted some five years ago of combining under one directing officer the Health of Animals Branch and the Live Stock Branch has been fully justified by the results achieved.

The work of the two branches overlaps to a greater or less extent at many points, and their combination has not only effected a very considerable financial saving but has largely increased the efficiency of the service.

ARCHIVES.

During the past year, the Archives Branch has acquired valuable collections of papers, some exceedingly interesting Canadian prints and plans, and a large number of books and pamphlets bearing on Canadian history.

It is gratifying to announce that His Majesty the King has presented to the Archives copies of letters in his possession relating to our history. Several valuable manuscripts have, moreover, been given by His Excellency the Governor General, the Earl of Durham and Colonel Bagot.

The government has also been fortunate in securing the most complete file in existence of the *Quebec Gazette*, from the first issue of the paper in 1764 to the year 1855.

The Archives Branch has, in addition, installed a machine for the reproduction of manuscripts and plans, which will not only save large sums in connection with the transcription of records, &c., but will enable the Archives to obtain copies of documents unobtainable by other methods. Considering the great dangers to which valuable records in private hands are exposed, I would urge those who may possess

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any of historic interest either to send them to the Archives on deposit, or else to permit them to be copied by the new process and returned. Many documents which would throw light on our development would thus become available to the future historian.

A detailed account of the work accomplished by the Archives Branch during the fiscal year will be found in Appendix No. 21.

III.—PATENTS OF INVENTION.

The following tables show the transactions of the Patent Office, Department of Agriculture, from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911:—

Applications for Patents.	PATENTS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.			Caveats.	Assignment of Patents.	Notices under Section 8.
	Patents.	Certificates.	Total.			
8,037	7,249	1,002	8,251	406	3,356	1,044

DETAILED STATEMENT, Patent Office Fees.

Month.	Notices.	Patents.	Assign- ments.	Certified Copies.	Caveats.	Sundries.	Subscrip- tions.	Total.
1910	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April	133 00	15,310 00	674 96	201 70	190 00	11 10	144 60	16,665 36
May	134 00	17,700 75	759 75	242 84	190 65	16 00	124 45	19,168 44
June	139 75	16,289 00	643 50	196 46	205 00	5 75	34 75	17,514 21
July	178 00	14,746 50	616 50	175 15	165 00	6 00	9 20	15,896 35
August	132 00	13,504 17	620 75	220 80	185 00	13 88	17 00	14,693 60
September	126 00	14,473 25	544 00	163 45	180 00	9 95	9 80	15,506 45
October	182 00	14,400 00	552 05	182 95	170 00	32 75	8 80	15,528 55
November	214 00	15,594 75	547 25	211 30	145 00	12 00	13 55	16,737 85
December	158 20	14,287 50	641 70	243 70	150 25	8 00	81 05	15,570 40
1911.								
January	204 00	15,919 25	655 00	339 00	210 00	17 00	25 65	17,369 90
February	253 00	14,811 25	528 25	256 90	140 00	17 00	58 65	16,065 05
March	235 00	17,949 90	793 75	229 55	200 05	16 00	44 05	19,448 25
	2,088 95	184,966 32	7,577 46	2,663 80	2,130 90	165 43	571 55	200,164 41

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The Canadian patentees were distributed among the provinces of the Dominion as follows:—

Ontario.	Quebec.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	Saskatch- ewan.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunsw- wick.	Prince Edward Island.	Yukon.
610	271	108	102	54	47	31	23	.....	.....

Patents issued to residents of Canada, with the ratio of population to each patent granted:—

Provinces.	Patents.	One to every
British Columbia.....	108	3,501
Ontario.....	610	4,575
Manitoba.....	102	5,295
Alberta.....	54	6,909
Quebec.....	271	8,247
Saskatchewan.....	47	9,062
New Brunswick.....	23	15,932
Nova Scotia.....	31	16,349
Prince Edward Island
Yukon.....

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Patents issued to citizens of foreign countries during the past four years:—

Countries.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
United States of America.....	4,281	5,030	4,602	5,021
Great Britain.....	330	313	346	392
Germany.....	201	214	215	241
Australia.....	97	76	58	60
France.....	78	91	59	75
New Zealand.....	41	31	36	37
Sweden.....	34	46	40	39
Belgium.....	23	18	17	20
Austria.....	23	14	33	23
Italy.....	20	14	10	8
Switzerland.....	12	13	11	12
Denmark.....	10	29	8	8
Transvaal.....	8	6	12	12
Hungary.....	8	8	5	7
Russia.....	8	5	4	14
Norway.....	7	13	9	18
Newfoundland.....	4	4	1	2
Netherlands.....	3	0	4	0
Mexico.....	3	4	4	11
Cape Colony.....	2	0	1	0
Cuba.....	2	3	0	1
Spain.....	1	0	2	1
Chili.....	1	0	1	0
Finland.....	1	5	1	0
Portugal.....	1	0	1	0
Roumania.....	1	0	1	0
Grand Duchy of Luxemburg.....	1	2	1	0
Algeria.....		1	0	0
Japan.....		3	1	2
India.....		1	0	0
Natal.....		1	0	0
Nicaragua.....		1	0	0
Brazil.....		1	0	0
Turkey.....		1	0	0
Poland.....		1	3	2
Holland.....		10	0	2
Argentine.....			4	5
Panama (Canal Zone).....			2	0
Egypt.....				1
Southern Rhodesia.....				1

Statement of the number of patents issued under the Act, on which the fees are paid for periods of six, twelve or eighteen years, at the option of the patentee; and of patents on which the certificates of payments of fees were attached after the issue of patents originally granted for periods of six and twelve years.

Period for which Fees were paid on First Issue.			Patents on which Certificates were attached after issue.		Reissues.	
6 years.	12 years.	18 years.	6 years.	12 years.	6 years.	18 years.
7,208	5	26	975	27	8	2

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the transactions of the Patent Office from 1872, when foreign applications were first admitted, to 1911, inclusive.

Year.	Applications for Patents.	PATENTS AND CERTIFICATES GRANTED.			Caveats.	Assignments.	Fees received.
		Patents.	Certifi- cates.	Total.			
1872	752	671		671	184	327	\$ 18,651.65
1873	1,124	1,016	10	1,026	171	547	28,889.64
1874	1,376	1,218	27	1,245	200	711	32,962.48
1875	1,418	1,266	57	1,323	194	791	33,380.82
1876	1,548	1,337	46	1,383	185	761	34,429.38
1877	1,445	1,277	75	1,352	168	841	33,656.30
1878	1,428	1,172	96	1,268	172	832	31,992.42
1879	1,358	1,137	101	1,238	203	728	30,868.88
1880	1,601	1,252	156	1,408	227	855	38,334.99
1881	1,956	1,510	222	1,732	226	907	48,083.95
1882	2,266	1,846	291	2,137	198	955	55,854.79
1883	2,641	2,178	291	2,469	242	1,052	67,625.48
1884	2,681	2,456	167	2,623	238	1,772	63,257.47
1885	2,518	2,233	214	2,447	222	1,075	62,176.23
1886	2,776	2,610	250	2,860	187	1,322	67,176.23
1887	2,874	2,596	254	2,850	219	1,335	67,940.21
1888	2,747	2,257	282	2,539	240	1,159	65,246.51
1889	3,279	2,725	356	3,081	221	1,437	78,046.72
1890	3,560	2,428	369	2,797	248	1,307	84,150.78
1891	3,233	2,343	393	2,736	215	1,231	77,723.63
1892	3,176	3,417	415	3,832	242	1,500	77,216.76
*1893	2,614	3,153	292	3,445	229	1,345	63,850.19
1894	3,291	2,756	462	3,218	301	1,445	80,682.56
1895	3,387	3,074	422	3,496	343	1,550	86,358.48
1896	3,728	3,488	413	3,901	306	1,420	93,532.52
1897	4,300	4,013	284	4,297	377	1,551	102,117.92
1898	4,200	3,611	262	3,873	363	1,657	99,361.95
1899	4,305	3,151	412	3,563	311	1,467	107,261.56
1900	4,628	4,522	482	5,004	283	1,914	113,852.46
1901	4,817	4,766	551	5,317	302	2,323	120,064.37
1902	5,301	4,391	510	4,901	317	2,339	129,896.82
1903	5,912	5,673	432	6,105	328	2,384	141,363.81
1904	6,061	6,091	517	6,607	303	2,472	145,896.10
1905	6,355	6,111	536	6,647	300	2,576	152,085.45
**1906	2,857	2,378	271	2,649	137	1,232	69,700.46
1907	7,077	6,121	634	6,755	285	3,003	169,548.78
1908	7,406	6,774	744	7,518	317	2,900	178,482.49
1909	7,239	6,395	827	7,222	319	3,001	176,692.05
1910	7,789	7,223	1,010	8,233	448	3,147	194,571.54
1911	8,037	7,249	1,002	8,251	406	3,356	200,164.41

* Only ten months.

** Only six months.

The total revenue of the Patent Office for the year ending March 31, 1911, was \$200,164.41.

The number of new applications for patents presented during the year was 8,037, an increase over the preceding year of 248.

The total number of reports issued by the examiners during the year was 11,069, and 10 patents were surrendered and reissued.

Out of the total number of patents granted by this office during the year, there were 4,885 issued to inventors, or assignees, resident in the United States, being 67 per cent of the whole issue.

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This branch of my department continues to receive the official reports of patents from Great Britain, Australia, United States, Mexico and Japan, in addition to other periodicals of a scientific nature, in exchange for the Canadian Patent Office Record.

There were 1,560 patents brought under the conditions of the Compulsory License clause, section 44, of the Patent Act during the year.

The number of notices under section 8 was 1,044.

The present fiscal year shows an increase in the business of the office and in its revenue. The total amount of fees received was \$200,164.41, being the largest receipts for the same period of time in the history of this branch of my department, the increase over the preceding year amounting to \$5,592.87.

IV. COPYRIGHTS, TRADE MARKS, INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND TIMBER MARKS.

STATEMENT of fees received by the Copyright and Trade Mark Branch from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.

MONTHS.	Trade Marks.	Copy- rights.	Designs.	Timber Marks.	Assign- ments.	Copies.	Total.
1910.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
April.....	2,970.00	171.65	52.00	5.00	31.00	21.50	3,251.15
May.....	3,404.75	150.50	78.00	2.00	44.00	33.75	3,713.00
June.....	4,120.25	161.50	48.00	11.00	68.70	29.75	4,439.20
July.....	2,795.40	144.50	47.00	6.00	120.25	6.50	3,119.65
August.....	2,585.10	141.75	35.00	26.00	114.00	68.00	2,969.85
September.....	2,899.50	191.65	128.00	6.00	23.00	23.25	3,271.40
October.....	2,755.75	142.15	45.15	14.00	17.50	41.50	3,016.05
November.....	3,455.40	138.70	41.00	2.00	28.00	15.75	3,680.85
December .. .	3,634.90	216.60	30.00	6.00	16.00	16.25	3,919.75
1911.							
January.....	2,869.55	112.50	61.00	6.00	21.60	37.00	3,107.65
February.....	3,438.07	127.36	95.00	2.00	16.00	9.50	3,687.93
March.....	3,740.53	149.25	45.00	6.50	28.00	8.00	3,977.28
Totals.....	38,669.20	1,842.11	705.15	92.50	528.05	310.75	42,153.76

The particulars of the registrations made by the Copyright and Trade Mark Branch of the Department of Agriculture during the year ended March 31, 1911, are as follows:—

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1. Copyrights—

Full copyrights without certificates.. . . .	1,379
Full copyrights with certificates.. . . .	177
Temporary copyrights without certificates.. . . .	31
Temporary copyrights with certificates.. . . .	11
Interim copyrights without certificates.. . . .	83
Interim copyrights with certificates.. . . .	18
Renewals of copyrights.. . . .	2
Assignments of copyrights.. . . .	19
	————— 1,720

II. Trade Marks.. . . .	1,021
Renewals of specific trade marks.. . . .	24
Assignments of trade marks.. . . .	262

III. Industrial Designs.. . . .	118
Renewals.. . . .	8
Assignments.. . . .	3

IV. Timber Marks.. . . .	39
Assignments.. . . .	2

Total registrations.. . . . 3,197

The following table shows a comparative statement of the business of this branch from 1897 to 1910, inclusive:—

Year.	Letters Received.	Letters sent.	Copyrights Received.	Certificates of Copyrig ts.	Trade Marks Registered.	Industrial Designs Registered.	Timber Marks Registered.	Assignments Registered.	Fees Received.
									\$ cts.
1897	2,606	3,548	756	273	446	75	13	94	14,101 93
1898	2,576	3,453	734	275	423	136	15	114	13,535 17
1899	2,487	2,910	702	237	430	112	5	117	14,161 28
1900	2,679	3,213	893	247	447	126	22	136	14,782 53
1901	2,605	3,211	888	149	521	146	24	183	16,823 20
1902	2,687	3,257	900	196	528	164	26	222	17,703 00
1903	2,687	3,211	900	176	557	88	23	272	18,086 25
1904	2,858	3,293	1,106	228	621	107	25	118	20,647 30
1905	3,367	3,902	1,130	189	661	139	22	154	23,706 75
1906	5,340	5,193	1,228	169	1,119	125	47	282	33,197 10
1907	4,475	4,353	1,140	175	848	182	33	136	30,073 20
1908	6,647	4,980	1,416	170	892	162	44	343	37,514 00
1909	6,320	5,750	1,535	171	1,059	143	108	174	38,071 31
1910	6,411	7,688	1,699	206	1,021	118	39	286	42,153 76

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V. PUBLIC HEALTH AND QUARANTINE.

Possibly the two most notable events in public health matters during the year have been the epidemic of Plague in its pneumonic form in China, and the epidemic of Asiatic Cholera in Europe.

Plague, in its bubonic or pneumonic form, has occurred during the year in Argentine, Azores, Brazil, Chili, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Great Britain, Hawaii, India, Indo-China, Japan, Malta, Manchuria, Mauritius, New Caledonia, Peru, Rhodesia, Russia, Siam, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, Tunis, Turkey in Asia, Venezuela and Zanzibar.

The most virulent outbreak has been that in Manchuria. There the disease took the pneumonic or pulmonary form. The outbreak began in October last, and is only now dying out. There has been an epidemic disease for some time amongst the small burrowing animals somewhat larger than a marmot, known by the Chinese name 'hanta,' and the Siberian or Russian name 'tarbagan.' These little animals are found in great numbers in western Mongolia. Within the last two years it has been discovered that their skins and fur when dyed may be passed as sable. Since then they have been in considerable demand; and their furs brought out for sale are believed to have brought the infection. The disease has been very fatal, the deaths numbering 31,432 in Manchuria to March 10.

In the United States one case of human plague in San Benito county, California, on June 5, 1910, and one in Santa Clara county, in the same state, on August 23, 1910. Plague-infected ground squirrels were found during the year in nine counties in California.

In Great Britain four cases of Plague occurred in Suffolk in September last; and there were two deaths from Plague in London in October last, both from vessels from Bombay.

Regular monthly supplies of anti-plague serum are received by me from the Lister Institute in London, England, ready to be sent to any point in Canada should it be required.

Asiatic Cholera has occurred this year in the following countries: Arabia, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Formosa, France, Germany, Hawaii, India, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Java, Korea, Madeira, Morocco, Persia, Philippine Islands, Russia, Siam, Straits Settlements, Sumatra, Tripoli, Turkey and Turkey in Asia.

It has also appeared at the quarantine stations of Canada and of the United States.

The sixth pandemic of Cholera began in India in 1902, and spread through farther India and China to the Philippines. In 1903 it spread, as usual, by way of Afghanistan, Persia and Arabia, to Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor and the Black sea. In 1904 it followed the caravan routes from central Asia to Baku and the lower Volga. During 1905 it spread over eastern and southern Russia and Poland,

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and in the same year it appeared in east Prussia, introduced from Russia by raftsmen on the river Vistula. Remaining prevalent in India, it reached Russia again in the autumn of 1908, and in 1909 it was widespread in Russia, and 6,000 deaths were recorded by the end of August; a small outbreak occurred in Holland. During last year this disease again assumed epidemic proportions in Russia, nearly 200,000 cases and 90,000 deaths having been reported by the end of September. A serious outbreak took place in Italy, causing 1,000 deaths in the Naples district in September. Turkey was widely affected in the autumn months. The disease also broke out in Portugal, while Madeira was seriously affected a little later. Thus by the end of 1910 Cholera was more widely spread in Europe than at any time since 1892, and southern Europe was affected to a greater extent than in any year since the invasion from Egypt in 1884.

At my Quarantine Station of Grosse Isle, in the river St. Lawrence below Quebec, a case of Asiatic Cholera arrived in November last. Immediately upon receipt of the news by telegraph, I directed my Director General of Public Health, as my senior sanitary officer, to proceed to the station and take charge of the situation. The patient—a Russian immigrant—was taken into hospital, and the steerage passengers who had been in contact with him were landed for quarantine of observation. The vessel was thoroughly disinfected and allowed to proceed. The landed passengers, after being bathed and disinfected, with their effects were released all well after five days' observation. No further cases occurred. The disease was therefore arrested and stamped out at my quarantine, as was done under somewhat similar circumstances at the same station in 1893.

Leprosy.—The new cases developed or discovered in Canada during the year have been six. Five in the maritime provinces have been admitted to my Leper Lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B., and the sixth, a Hindu, was taken from Kamloops, B.C., to my Leper Lazaretto at Darcy Island, B.C., and thence subsequently deported to his own country with his full consent.

There have been four deaths in my Lazaretto at Tracadie during the year. At present the patients there number twenty-one: thirteen males and eight females.

Smallpox has prevailed very generally throughout the year. In addition to my regular quarantine inspections, I have found it expedient to establish special temporary inspections against this disease from time to time as its local threatening waxed and waned. Thus on account of smallpox in Newfoundland special inspections were ordered at my Atlantic quarantines. On account of this disease in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, special inspections were ordered in Prince Edward Island ports. On account of this disease to the south, temporary inspections have been established by me from time to time, at Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Rainy River and Fort Frances in Ontario; North Portal, in Saskatchewan, and Huntingdon, in British Columbia.

Circular letters of warning and instruction were issued from time to time to my officers; and strict measures—ordinary and special—have been applied by me for the sanitary protection of the country.

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Reports and publications of many sanitary authorities, boards and associations have been received, including the Procès-Verbaux and the bulletins of the International Office of Public Health at Paris, France, as well as the monthly bulletins of the Sleeping Sickness Bureau; which have been of interest and an aid to the public health service of my department.

VI.—CENSUS AND STATISTICS.

The Canada Year Book for 1909, being the fifth volume of the second series, was published in May, 1910. Progress was made with the preparation of the Year Book for 1910, and the MS. of the statistical tables was delivered to the Printing Bureau before the close of the fiscal year.

The report on the Criminal Statistics of 1909 was issued, and the report for 1910 is now being prepared.

Much time was occupied in preparing for the Fifth Census of the Dominion of Canada, to be taken on June 1, 1911, in the appointment of commissioners and enumerators and in the general organization. Arrangements were made for the building and installation of electrical calculating and tabulating machinery, by which notwithstanding a larger population the results of the Census of 1911 will, it is hoped, be available in less time and at lower cost than were those of previous censuses. The necessary schedules were prepared and published in the *Canada Gazette* of July 9 and 30, 1910, and the Instructions to Officers, Commissioners and Enumerators were prepared, and were approved by order in council on March 31, 1911.

The whole respectfully submitted.

SYDNEY A. FISHER,

Minister of Agriculture.

APPENDICES

PUBLIC HEALTH.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

(F. MONTIZAMBERT, I.S.O., M.D. Edin., F.R.C.S.E., D.C.L.)

March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report as Director-General of Public Health, for the year ending this day.

Amongst the continued threatenings of infectious diseases from abroad, those of Asiatic cholera and bubonic or pneumonic plague have been the gravest in their menace to this country.

The Plague.—This disease has shown itself during the year in Argentine, Azores, Brazil, Chili, China, Ecuador, Egypt, Great Britain, Hawaii, India, Indo-China, Japan, Malta, Manchuria, Mauritius, New Caledonia, Peru, Rhodesia, Russia, Siam, Straits Settlements, Trinidad, Tunis, Turkey in Asia, Venezuela and Zanzibar.

The most virulent outbreak has been that in Manchuria. The disease here took on the pneumonic or pulmonary form. The outbreak began October 25, 1910. Every case almost without exception proved fatal. Six hundred persons died of it in Harbin in the first fifteen days. The onset and fatal termination are described as appallingly sudden and rapid; men walking about and declaring themselves in perfect health suddenly developing a temperature as high as 40° centigrade, and dead in two or three hours. So impossible has it been to find a fully authenticated case of recovery, that the New York *Herald* remarks that the experience seems to warrant the Irishism: 'If you recover from this plague it's a sure sign you haven't had it.'

The origin of the outbreak has been attributed to the hunting of the 'hanta' or 'tarbagan,' and the handling of its skin. This little animal, which is found in great numbers in western Mongolia, much resembles the prairie dog or the muskrat in its habits of life. It is a burrowing animal, somewhat larger than a marmot. The Chinese name 'hanta' carries the literal translation of 'land otter,' but the description does not fit the otter as we know it. 'Tarbagan' is the Mongol name, or perhaps the Siberian, and seems to be generally used by the Russians.

Up to three years ago there was no general demand for 'hanta' or 'tarbagan' skins. The natives did not use them, having so many other and larger animals from which to draw their supply of furs. Then some enterprising European furrier discovered that when dyed the skins of these little animals might be passed as sable upon unsuspecting buyers in Europe and America, and since then there has been a very considerable demand; and a rapid rise in price from a few kopecks to rubles was a sufficient incentive to direct the attention of hunters to them.

This animal is peculiarly liable to attack by the plague bacillus. This fact has long been known, and it is equally well known that in their haunts along several of the Siberian rivers they infect each other constantly.

It has been found that the disease amongst them was due to plague, and the furs brought to Harbin for sale are believed to have brought the infection. Whether this be absolutely true, or whether the disease was brought to Mukden, Shanhaikwan,

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Tientsin and Peking through persons travelling on the railroad cannot be stated definitely. The fact is that Harbin was the original hotbed of the disease. It spread from there in all directions, usually following the lines of traffic, the principal of which is, of course, the railroad. The city of Harbin is divided into a Russian, a Japanese and a Chinese part. The Russians and the Japanese took strenuous measures at once to stamp out the disease in their quarters, and they have it well under control in their respective parts of the town; but the Chinese problem was a much more complex one, and their people much more numerous and perhaps less enlightened; consequently, the disease got beyond their control, and it was from the Chinese native city of Harbin that the disease spread. The thing to do would have been to stop all railroad traffic from that city early in the epidemic, but that meant, of course, great loss of money and much inconvenience; so it was allowed to go on until it was too late, for this disease in January was found as far south as Chefoo, and had got to several towns some distance away from the line of the railroads. This meant that it would spread inland, for the Chinese towns and villages are numerous and usually not far apart in this region, so that people travelling by cart and on horseback would spread it to other inland villages.

If the disease gets to central China, where the climate is warm and damp, it will find a soil excellently adapted for the spread of the disease. It may die out in the north with the coming of the warm dry season, but with the coming of the wet season again it will be, doubtless, brought up from the south and central provinces again and practically become epidemic unless the Chinese authorities employ most stringent methods to check the spread of the disease at once. It is due to them to say that they were in January rushing both foreign and Chinese doctors and assistants to the cities of Harbin, Mukden, Shanhaikwan and Tientsin, which are the largest cities on the line of the Imperial Chinese and the Manchurian railroads, but they waited too long. January is the most advantageous time of the year for the spread of the disease, for thousands of coolies at that time are returning from Manchuria to the provinces of Chili, Shantung, &c., after having spent a summer and fall in earning their bread in the wheat fields or lumber forests of Manchuria, and also because it is just about the time of the Chinese New Year, when every Chinaman who can returns to his home for the festive season.

Dr. Mallowney, of Peking, writes to the *Journal*:—

To get down to a few more specific data about this epidemic: 1. The disease started at Harbin. Up to January 24, 1911, about 1,500 Chinese and 27 Europeans had died, of whom two were physicians and one an assistant. 2. The disease is met with, mostly, in the pneumonic and septicemic types. 3. Inoculation with Haffkine's antibubonic vaccines seems to be of considerable value as a prophylactic measure. 4. The administration of Yersin's serum in treatment does not seem to be of much value, although it should be said that it has not been given a full trial. If it were possible to take, say, forty or fifty cases and administer the serum to the patients and compare them with a like number that had not had the serum, we could say something more definite, but so far as I am able to learn this has not been done in this epidemic. 5. It has been conclusively shown that the disease, in the pneumonic form, is transmitted by the sputum and by contact with persons sick of the disease, and that the wearing of respirators is good prophylaxis. 6. The rat, or the rat flea, does not seem to have nearly as much to do with the spread of the pneumonic type of the disease as it has in epidemics of the bubonic type. 7. So far as I am aware, this is the first definite epidemic of the pneumonic type of the bubonic plague. 8. The disease spread along the line of railway traffic from Harbin to Mukden, to Shanhaikwan, to Tientsin and to Peking and to several smaller places. It also got to Chefoo, which is a seacoast town, probably through some Chinese coolies returning from the north in a Chinese junk or fishing boat.

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Exact statistics concerning the plague in Manchuria and its extension to neighbouring provinces are not obtainable. The disease was recognized at Kharbin in Manchuria on October 20, 1910. It was of the pneumonic type; it spread rapidly. It began in the Chinese portion of the town, but the Russian quarter was speedily affected. The dead were in such numbers that burial was impossible, and had it not been that the Chinese followed the Russian example of burning the bodies the calamity would probably have assumed yet more terrible aspects. From Kharbin the disease spread in every direction, but chiefly southwards, owing to the flight of the Chinese in that direction to escape the epidemic. Mukden soon became infected, and subsequently Peking and Tientsin. It is only from these cities, where many Europeans dwell, that any idea can be gathered of the virulence of the outbreak. In the towns and districts unfrequented by Europeans there is no means of gauging the number of people who have contracted or succumbed to the disease. Practically the whole of Manchuria, with its population of between twenty and thirty millions, is in the zone of infection, and the disease has occurred on a large scale beyond the borders of the province. It is stated in a telegram to the *Times*, dated Peking, February 21, 1911, that 'the total number of deaths since the outbreak of the epidemic is given as 19,000.' The Chinese, however, have no registration system by which they can even guess the number of their people, far less the birth-rates and death-rates. One method of estimating the actual number of persons that die in any locality is simplicity itself: the governor of the district sends round to the coffin-makers, and asks how many coffins they have made during a specific time. As, however, in many parts of Manchuria dead bodies are being burnt, this simple expedient is not available. If the return of 19,000 deaths in these thickly populated districts represents the number of persons who have died of plague between October 20, 1910, and February 21, 1911, then must the number be considered insignificant compared, say, with the returns from the United Provinces in India or the Punjab, where even in 1910, when plague prevailed to a minimum extent, the number of deaths in the Punjab alone exceeded 140,000, and during two weeks in April, 1910, the number exceeded 20,000 amongst a population less than that of Manchuria. But it is evident that the mortality returns from Manchuria seriously underestimate the facts. Ever since 1888 plague has been known to exist in the Transbaikial district of Aksha, on the Russo-Mongolian frontier, where 'household' outbreaks of plague occur amongst persons who harbour the tarbagan (*Arctomys bobac*), a species of marmot. The marmot is hunted by the Buriats and the Cossacks of this district, partly for its flesh, which is considered a great dainty, but principally for the peritoneal fat, which is used for greasing straps, harness and other leather materials. A centre of plague however, has, been known to exist for over twenty years, also at Toung-kia-yng-tze, a small village in Mongolia, some 500 miles northeast of Peking, at the foot of the great Mongolian plateau. Here the marmot also is found in numbers, but the people do not consider that it is the cause of the disease, which is not of the 'household' variety, but occurs as an epidemic from time to time, both in the bubonic and pneumonic forms.

As has been said, the epidemic has been so far of the pneumonic form, and in this connection it may be remembered that the natives of Manchuria, during the severe winter which commonly prevails there, are in the habit of shutting themselves up in crowded dwellings, which they seldom leave, a condition of things which would undoubtedly favour the transmission of the infection directly from man to man; at the same time it is important to ascertain whether, even under these circumstances, there is not some domestic animal or vermin concerned. With the advent of spring weather, when the habits of the people change and they spend the greater part of their time out of doors, it is reasonable to expect that the epidemic will decline, and, in fact, there are already encouraging signs of this.

At the present moment the area infected is very extensive. The disease prevails from Lake Baikal in the west to the Sea of Japan in the east, some 1,500 miles,

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and in a direction north and south from the Amur river to the Pe-chili Gulf and the Yellow Sea. The epidemic in northern China has caused more serious alarm in Europe than any other outbreak since plague appeared in 1894 in southern China, the reason being probably the direct communication by railway which now exists between north China and Europe, and partly, no doubt, to the virulent type of the malady. That the railway is a danger there can be no doubt. Ships can be quarantined and disinfected, and their arrival in the ports of a country notified, but plague spreading by land is far more difficult to check, and no system of quarantine or cordons ever tried has succeeded in preventing the malady from advancing beyond the confines of a district.

The epidemic of plague in Manchuria must be regarded as an extension of the sixth pandemic of that disease, which had its origin in south China in 1893, and since that time spread to over fifty countries throughout the world. On account of the limited amount of communication by means of ships and shipping, and the almost entire absence of immigration from north China, the epidemic of plague in Manchuria is not at present a serious menace to the health of the world. It indicates, however, that the infection is slowly spreading, and recalls the occurrence of outbreaks in other parts of the world, which are a distinct menace. In many parts of south China plague continued to prevail during the year 1910. In Japan, cases of the disease have occurred in four important centres, including Osaka and Yokohama. In India there was an increase in the number of fatal cases as compared with the two previous years. In Argentine, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela, plague has also been reported during the year as being more or less widespread. In Africa, the disease has been reported from widely separated localities, and prevailed in Egypt in epidemic form. In Europe, cases and deaths were reported from St. Petersburg, Moscow and Odessa, Russia; Lisbon, Portugal; and Suffolk county, England. In the United States, two human cases were reported from rural districts of California. Plague may accordingly be regarded as now being present on every continent.

While only two human cases occurred in California, infected ground-squirrels have been reported from ten counties of that state since April, 1909, as a result of systematic examinations of 253,312 rodents. Recognition of the prevalence of the disease among ground-squirrels in rural districts, the absence of the infection from cities, the natural barrier afforded by the barren mountainous section intervening, and the prosecution of vigorous anti-plague measures in the infected area, have decreased the potential danger to other sections of the country outside of California. Continuation of the systematic campaign that is now being waged against ground-squirrels should further limit this danger to the population in the infected area, and reduce the liability of the spread of the disease to a minimum.

On account of the limited communication with Oriental, African and South American ports, and because of the precautions taken at our quarantine stations, the presence of plague in these ports is not now a serious menace to the health of the country. Of greater significance is the occurrence of the disease in Europe, especially in England, as in Suffolk county rat plague is reported as being widespread, and there is said to be no precise knowledge as to how long the infection has prevailed. The enormous traffic with England by means of shipping makes the prevalence of rat plague in that country a matter of immediate concern. Even though the disease should not spread there and become prevalent among man, its presence among rodents is an element of danger to shipping that must be taken into account.

In reviewing the present status of the sixth pandemic of plague, it is evident that it has begun to recede in only a few isolated localities, and that there yet remains much territory capable of infection. Since the disease seems to be primarily one of rodents, account must be taken of any unusual mortality among them, at least in all ports having relations with infected countries. It would seem, there-

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fore, to be the duty of local health authorities to examine systematically from time to time rodents collected in their jurisdictions, to encourage the rat-proofing of houses, and otherwise to correct insanitary conditions responsible for the continuance of plague in cities.

In the endeavour to prevent the further spread of bubonic plague which is now more or less prevalent in so many countries, a study of the history of the disease is of service, for it throws some light on the occurrence and continued existence of this dread epidemic. Prof. R. T. Hewlitt, writing in *Nature*, December 17, on Oriental and bubonic plague, and quoting largely from Professor Simpson's treatise on the disease, comments on a feature which has characterized plague from the earliest times, namely, the alternation of periods of widespread prevalence with periods of quiescence and complete intermission. Thus, in the fourteenth century in the course of three years plague decimated the whole of Europe, with an estimated destruction of one-fourth of the population. In the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there were frequent outbreaks in Europe, Asia and Africa, more or less limited in extent, culminating in England in the great plague of London, with 97,306 burials in one year, of which 68,596 were attributed to plague, whereas in the five years preceding and succeeding this terrible visitation the normal number of burials in London ranged from about 15,000 to 20,000. Plague then rapidly disappeared from western Europe, so that by the end of the seventeenth century it was practically extinct, and save for isolated outbreaks occurred only in Turkey, the Levant, Egypt and Asia Minor. It was practically unknown to the present generation until 1894, when it reappeared in epidemic form, this time in Hong-kong.

In the olden days little or nothing was known concerning the means by which plague was transmitted and kept alive, for the role played by animals in the conveyance of disease to man has been recognized only in recent times. At first the rat was held to be the sole harbinger and disseminator of plague, but now many small animals have been convicted and yet more are under grave suspicion. Past Assistant Surgeon W. C. Rucker, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, writes in the *Military Surgeon*, January, 1911, dealing with the investigations of himself and coadjutors in California in regard to the spread of plague by certain small wild animals, notably by ground-squirrels. Plague first manifested itself on a large scale in the United States in 1900, when an outbreak occurred in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco, and it was not until 1904, after having killed 225 people, that it was eradicated. In 1907 plague reappeared among rats and men in San Francisco, and for many reasons, the chief of which was that ground-squirrels for food purposes were being continually brought into San Francisco, it was thought that infected fleas might have been brought into the city by these means. In 1908 four squirrels were discovered to have plague. In the spring of 1909 the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service began the regular examination of the ground-squirrels in Contra Costa county. It was eventually discovered that about one-seventh of the total area of California was infected. Further, plague has been found in the wood rat, which exists in large numbers in all those states west of a line drawn from the southwest corner of North Dakota to Pensacola, Florida, and is also found in the Appalachian chain of mountains which extends from the Hudson river as far south as northern Alabama.

Perhaps the most alarming discovery made is that by Past Assistant Surgeon G. W. McCoy, that squirrel fleas will transmit plague to rats and that rat fleas will carry the disease to squirrels. The disease, too, exists in chronic form in ground-squirrels. Thus, as Rucker says, 'There exists an ideal condition for the perpetuation of the disease without the extermination of the host, and in those places where the life zones of the suburban rat and the country squirrel overlap a rat plague epizootic may be started, these rats in turn communicating the disease to the city rat, which comes into more intimate contact with man from the starting point of an epidemic.'

Rucker rightly points out that the task which confronts those who are engaged in limiting and eradicating plague in the United States is an herculean one. To destroy rats alone is an almost impossible task, and when ground-squirrels and other animals of a like nature have to be wiped out it would seem as if the obstacles in the way of accomplishing this object were insurmountable. The most hopeful aspect of the situation in California lies in the fact that the state and county officials, the ranchers' associations and the individual land-owners have shown a willingness to co-operate with the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service in the endeavour to exterminate rats and squirrels. The ranchers are especially willing to assist in this good work for the reason that the ground-squirrels do an immense amount of damage to the crops. Rucker suggests that it might be wise to subject the rodent population of the entire nation to a careful examination in order to discover exactly how far the infection may be spread. So far as rats are concerned, in addition to destruction of the animals on scientific lines, paying especial attention to the destruction of breeding places, the main efforts should be centralized on keeping rats out of houses. Plague now seems to be smoldering in the United States and in Great Britain, and if active and permanent steps are not taken to destroy the hosts, or at least keep them well under control, the disease may at any time again break out in most destructive form.

The United States Public Health Reports give the following table of the recent history of plague in that country:—

Place.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number of rodents found infected since May, 1907.
California :				
Cities—				
San Francisco.	Jan. 30, 1908...	Oct. 23, 1908...	None	398 rats.
Oakland.	Oct. 26, 1909...	Dec. 1, 1908...	do	126 rats.
Berkeley.	Aug. 28, 1907...	None recorded..	do	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908...	None.	Aug. 21, 1908...	1 squirrel.
Counties—				
Alameda (exclusive of the city of Oakland).	Sept. 26, 1909	(Wood rat, Oct. 17, 1909.	(Dec. 1, 1910...	(85 squirrels. 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa	July 21, 1908...	None	Sept. 10, 1910...	247 squirrels.
Merced	None recorded:	do	June 6, 1910...	2 squirrels.
Monterey.....	do	do	do	4 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 5, 1910...	do	July 11, 1910...	20 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	None recorded..	do	Nov. 15, 1910 ..	9 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	do	do	Jan. 29, 1910...	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 23, 1910...	do	Oct. 5, 1910...	23 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None recorded..	do	May 17, 1910...	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	do	do	May 21, 1910...	5 squirrels.
Washington :				
Seattle.....	Oct. 30, 1907...	Feb. 8, 1910....	None	22 rats.

In India.—The principal centres in India in which plague occurred during 1910, and the deaths subsequent thereupon, were as follows: Bombay Presidency, 36,831; Bengal, 30,546; United Provinces, 144,266; Punjab, 143,416; Central Provinces, 42,104; Rajputana, 37,657; Burma, 7,605.

The following are the most recent general statistics: October 22 to 31, 1910, 5,641; November, 26,189; December, 39,604. Total deaths, 71,434, making with deaths, July to October, 22, 20,828, total for half-year, July to December, 92,262. During the first six months of 1910 the deaths numbered 360,632. Total deaths during 1910, 452,894.

It would appear that the recrudescence of plague in 1911 has begun in a more virulent form than in 1910. In January, 1911, the deaths from plague in India

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numbered 75,468. This is a higher figure than in 1910, when in January the deaths amounted to 51,437. In February there were 43,508 deaths, while this month the deaths from plague in India have reached the total of 95,884.

In Mauritius.—From November 10 to December 31, 1910, the fresh cases of plague in Mauritius numbered 328, and the deaths from the disease amounted to 188, making for the whole year 1910 a total of fresh cases, 667, and the total deaths from the disease, 442.

In January, 1911, the fresh cases of plague in Mauritius amounted to 95, and the deaths from the disease amounted to 61.

During the weeks ended February 8 and 15 the fresh cases were 4 and 6 and the deaths 3 and 5 respectively.

In Hawaii.—Last case of human plague at Honolulu occurred July 12, 1910. The last plague-infected rat was found at Aiea, nine miles from Honolulu, April 12, 1910.

At Hilo the last case of human plague occurred March 23, 1910. A fatal case occurred at Honokaa, 60 miles from Hilo, December 17, 1910.

The last plague-infected rat was found at Piihuona, four miles from Hilo, April 9, 1910.

In Trinidad.—There were two cases of bubonic plague last month, both fatal.

In Brazil plague has occurred again within the last few weeks.

In London, England, a death occurred from plague on October 18 last, and one on October 19, both from vessels from Bombay.

In Malta a case also occurred in the quarantine station on Comino island, from the ss. *North Wales*.

Japan has adopted the following precautions against plague:—

Vessels arriving at ports in Japan from foreign ports are inspected at the marine quarantine stations of Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Hakodate, Karatsu, Suminoë, Kutchinotsu, Kagoshima and Nawa, and by the local authorities in other open ports. If deemed necessary upon inspection such measures as disinfection, detention, and the examination of rodents are taken. It may also be noted that since 1899 a prohibition has been placed upon the importation from Chinese ports into Japan proper of such articles as are liable to be infected with plague germs, namely, rags, old cotton, old clothes, old paper, old hides and leather, old feathers and furs, old carpets and old gunny sacks. The extermination of rodents, bacteriological examinations, prevention of rodents from invading dwelling houses and warehouses, the sanitation of landing places and localities in their vicinity, medical examination of stevedores and other labourers employed in connection with vessels arriving from infected regions, and other measures for the prevention of the introduction of plague are strictly enforced throughout Japan. In consequence of the necessity for carrying out these measures more rigorously and for taking further measures required by the present conditions, the Home Department from time to time issues special notices. Inspectors are occasionally appointed to report on local conditions and to supervise the authorities in charge of sanitary measures.

Plague in Suffolk, England.—England was startled in September last by the discovery that a pneumonic plague, even deadlier than the bubonic plague, was established in Suffolk. A child in the village of Freston died on September 16. The mother and father and a neighbour, who had helped nurse the child, all died within a few days. The illness was then diagnosed, but was considered so malignant that even neighbours were isolated in hospitals. There has been no other case as yet,

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but a number of hares and rabbits have been found dead all over the countryside. The true nature of the disease was then established. Official notice was posted calling the public to assist in the destruction of rats, which must not be touched with the naked hand, and also warning everyone not to eat hares or rabbits killed in the district. The introduction of the disease is attributed to plague from Odessa grain vessels. The local government board sent inspectors to organize the local authorities in a campaign for the total extermination of rats in the peninsula of Suffolk, which is inclosed by the rivers Orwell and Stour. An army of professional rat-catchers from all parts of the country was engaged, while the villagers were busy with guns and traps and poison. Thousands of rats were killed daily, while hundreds are being found dead of the plague. The authorities are determined upon the complete extinction of rats in the district. The land owners are burying all the hares and rabbits shot on their estates, which the people everywhere refuse to eat. The panic has grown to such an extent that even pheasants, partridges and grouse shot in the neighbourhood are refused as gifts. The pneumonic plague is the most infectious and most fatal of all types of disease. It corresponds with the black death, which from 1348 to 1369 desolated the world from China to Ireland, destroying one-third of the whole population of England.

After frequent recurrences during several centuries, ending with the great outbreak of plague in 1664-1679, the disease disappeared from Great Britain for more than 200 years. In 1894 it became prevalent at Hong-kong, and since that time it has spread from Asia into various parts of Europe, America, Africa and Australia. In 1900 and in two subsequent years small outbreaks have occurred at Glasgow, and one or more cases have also occurred at Liverpool, Cardiff and Leith during the last ten years.

Dr. Brown, of Ipswich, gives the following details in the *British Medical Journal*:—

Much interest has been aroused by the recent death of four people from pneumonic plague at the village of Freston, four miles from Ipswich, and the subsequent discovery that the disease is fairly widely spread among rats and other rodents in this part of Suffolk.

On September 13 a little girl of nine, living with her mother, stepfather and two or three other children in a small cottage at Freston, became ill. Vomiting was the first symptom. On the 14th she was seen by Dr. Carey of Holbrook, to whom I am indebted for notes of this and the succeeding case. At his first visit Dr. Carey found a temperature of 105° , but no signs of pneumonia. On the following day, September 15, bronchial breathing was detected at the base of one lung. She had been delirious during the night before, but not in the day, though rather drowsy. During the following night the cough was somewhat troublesome, and there was vomiting and diarrhœa.

She died on the next day, September 16. The temperature throughout had been 105° . She was nursed by her mother, Mrs. C., and was buried on September 20.

On September 21 Mrs. C., the mother, was taken ill. She got up as usual on that morning, but complained of headache and a feeling of sickness.

Next day, September 22, Dr. Carey was sent for. He saw her at three p.m. He found a temperature of nearly 105° , rather rapid respiration, and crepitant râles at the bases of both lungs.

During the night of the 22nd there was vomiting and diarrhœa.

On the 22nd she was seen by Dr. Carey at 10 a.m. She was almost pulseless, respiration laboured and gasping. He sent to ask me to see her in consultation with him, but she was already dead when I arrived at about 12 noon. I took away some sputum for bacteriological examination. The sputum was brownish in colour, as though tinged with anchovy sauce, and did not at all resemble ordinary pneumonic sputum.

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I gave the sputum to Dr. Heath for examination, who reported that it contained pneumococci and Gram-negative diplobacilli in large numbers.

On the 26th G. C., the husband of the last patient, and Mrs. P., who had nursed her during the night of the 22nd, were both taken ill. Dr. Carey informed me of the occurrence on the 27th, but as I was unable to visit them that evening I asked Dr. Heath to go instead. He saw G. C., and obtained some blood from the ear for examination.

On the 28th I visited both patients in consultation with Dr. Carey and Dr. Sleigh, and took a syringe-ful of blood from the basilic vein of G. C., and fluid from puncturing the pneumonic lung in the case of Mrs. P. This material I gave to Dr. Heath, who made cultures in agar and bouillon and prepared films.

The films, especially those from the pneumonic lung, showed very numerous bacilli, identical with plague bacilli, with the typical bipolar staining, and the cultures in bouillon, the characteristic 'stalactite' growth. The cultures and films were at once submitted by Dr. Heath to Professor Sims Woodhead, of Cambridge, who confirmed his diagnosis, and later to Professor Klein and Professor W. G. R. Simpson.

The course of the disease in these two cases was as follows:—

G. C., who was a farm labourer, started to work as usual on the morning of September 26, but complained of backache and 'feeling bad.' He attended his wife's funeral on that day and then went to bed.

On September 27 he was seen by Dr. Carey. Head flushed; temperature 103°. He had not vomited, and there were no signs of mischief in the lungs. A nurse was sent from Ipswich on this evening.

On September 28 I saw him with Dr. Carey. He was very flushed and rather drowsy and lethargical, but complained of no pain. On examination of the lungs, I found no dullness or bronchial breathing, but moist crepitant râles over both bases. During the night his temperature was 104° or 105°. He slept at intervals, took nourishment well. He complained of thirst, and of feeling drowsy, but had no pain. There was slight cough and some expectoration. Pulse about 120. Respiration from 30 to 40. He perspired freely. There was no diarrhœa or vomiting.

On the 29th his condition was much the same; temperature a little lower. There was no loss of consciousness or marked change until three minutes before death, which took place at seven p.m.

Mrs. P., the neighbour, who had nursed Mrs. C., was taken ill on the morning of the 26th.

In her case pneumonic symptoms were prominent from the first. She had a high temperature from the commencement, and on the 27th there were obvious signs of pneumonia on the left lung.

She was treated by Dr. Sleigh, of Holbrook.

A nurse from Ipswich took charge of her and G. C., on the night of the 27th. She complained of severe pain on the left side of the chest, near the angle of the scapula. The left side of the face was very flushed. She lay generally on her right side. She coughed very little during the night, and there was no expectoration. Temperature from 103° to 104° F. No delirium; no diarrhœa or vomiting.

On the 28th I saw her with Dr. Sleigh at 11.30 a.m. The respiration was about 50, laboured and rattling; pulse 130, very compressible. Face livid. There was dullness to percussion over the left back, as high as spine of scapula, and bronchial breathing. There was also dullness and signs of consolidation at the extreme right base.

During the night of the 28th she complained of severe pain in the left side. Vomiting and diarrhœa came on at very frequent intervals till death, which took place on the morning of the 29th.

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There had been no loss of consciousness and no delirium. Some cough, but not much expectoration. Temperature 105.6° F. before death.

In all four cases death occurred after a short illness, in only one as late as the fourth day. In all cases there was definite evidence of lung congestion, although in only one was there extensive pneumonic consolidation; and in all except one there was diarrhoea and vomiting before death. The temperature in all was high, from 103° to 105° F. or over, and they were conscious throughout, almost up to the moment of death.

The characteristic bipolar-staining bacilli were found in the sputum of the second case, in the blood of G. C., and in the fluid from the lung of Mrs. P. In this last they were exceedingly numerous.

When the nature of the disease was determined, all who had been in contact were isolated, and the cottages thoroughly disinfected. There have been no fresh cases since.

As numerous rats and some hares and rabbits had been dying in the neighbourhood, two rats and a hare were sent to the Local Government Board, and submitted to Professor Klein for examination. In each the presence of plague bacilli was proved.

Many rats and other animals have been since examined by Dr. Heath and others, and it is evident that the infection among these animals is fairly widely spread; but owing to the energetic measures which have been and are still being taken, it is hoped that the disease may be stamped out.

In working amongst cases of the pneumonic form of plague, the wearing of a respirator is recommended. And with the bubonic form, and in working for rat destruction, the oiling of boots and leggings with coal oil, as well as the wearing of gloves, has been adopted to lessen the risk of infected fleas infecting the workers. Moreover, the Health Officer, Government of Queensland, suggests a dose of sulphur daily, and says, 'I have been in the habit of dealing out a ration of sulphur to the rat gang during plague times.'

Professor Kitasato recently stated in a lecture that the characteristic feature of the pneumonic plague as now present in Manchuria consists of the freedom from infection of the nearly 20,000 rats so far examined. This seems to lead to the deduction that neither rats nor rat fleas have played any part in its spread; and that the infection is contracted through the respiratory organs by coming in close contact with plague victims, and by sputa. If this be so, the troublesome question of dealing with rats may be eliminated as far as the pneumonic form of the disease is concerned. And what would be essential would be the discovery of the appearance of new cases at the earliest possible moment in order to isolate them, together with their contacts for medical surveillance for a proper time. Prof. Kitasato stated that pneumonic plague cannot be transmitted through the air, as plague organisms cannot float in the air except after they have dried up and become innocuous.

The local sanitary department gives a total of 31,432 plague deaths in Manchuria to March 10. Of these, 1,656 occurred at Mukden.

Conditions in Mukden and other towns in south Manchuria continue to show improvement, and there appears to be a considerable revival of business. The cart traffic between the interior and the different grain markets along the railway and the river, which was interrupted by the plague epidemic, is now, according to Public Health reports, being resumed.

Asiatic Cholera.—Since my last report this disease has been reported in the following countries: Arabia, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ceylon, China, Denmark, Formosa, France, Germany, Hawaii, India, Indo-China, Italy, Japan, Java, Korea, Madeira, Morocco, Persia, Philippine Islands, Russia, Siam, Straits Settlement, Sumatra, Tripoli, Turkey and Turkey in Asia, as well as at quarantine stations in the United States and in Canada.

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The unusual prevalence of cholera in Russia and in some parts of southern Europe in the autumn of last year makes it a matter of no little interest and importance to review the present position in the light of the histories of previous epidemics. During the nineteenth century Asiatic cholera spread from India to Europe on no less than six occasions.

It is considered probable by historical students that Asiatic cholera has existed as an endemic disease in the delta of the Ganges for centuries. From this endemic home the disease became epidemic in neighbouring districts, and we have positive evidence of epidemics of Asiatic cholera in Goa (1543), Pondicherry (1768), Calcutta (1781), and other parts of India. In the nineteenth century the disease first assumed pandemic proportions and spread from India over Asia, Africa, Europe and America.

In 1817 the disease spread over all of India and during the period from 1817 to 1837 had become a world disease and a world problem.

Since 1817 six distinct pandemics of cholera are distinguishable:—

First pandemic..	1817-1823
Second pandemic..	1826-1837
Third pandemic..	1846-1862
Fourth pandemic...	1864-1875
Fifth pandemic..	1883-1896
Sixth pandemic...	1902-1910

The sixth pandemic, which may be said to have persisted up to the present time, began in 1902, and spread through farther India and China to the Philippines. In 1903 it spread as usual by way of Afghanistan, Persia and Arabia, to Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor and the Black sea. In 1904 it followed the caravan routes from central Asia to Baku and the lower Volga. During 1905 it spread over eastern and southern Russia and Poland, and in the same year it appeared in east Prussia, introduced from Russia by raftsmen on the river Vistula. No great spread of the disease has occurred in the German empire, because of the constant vigilance exercised by the German sanitary authorities and because of the vigorous and thorough prophylaxis employed, although the continued persistence of the disease in Russia has furnished Germany new infection almost yearly. The presence and spread of cholera in Italy, a country from which we receive many immigrants, makes the menace of cholera more direct and threatening than at any time since 1892-3.

In one of these epidemics over a million deaths are stated to have occurred in Russia alone, while 53,000 deaths were recorded in England. In the earlier epidemics the disease, as a rule, spread overland through Afghanistan and Persia to south-eastern Russia; thence it overran Europe and was usually carried also to the Western Hemisphere. The third epidemic, however, spread from western India through the Persian gulf, while a fourth was carried by sea from Bombay to Mecca, and invaded the south of Europe through Mecca.

At the present time the oversea routes are so carefully safeguarded that the danger of the spread of cholera in this way is much diminished. On the other hand, the more common overland route is much less easy to control, while the increased rapidity of communications, due to the steady progress made in the construction of railways, has added considerably to the liability of Europe to invasion by cholera. The first great European epidemic of which we have accurate records originated in Bengal in 1826, reached Arghanistan in 1828, and Persia in the following year. As it did not invade European Russia until 1831, it took five years to cover this distance. In 1867 cholera broke out among the Hurdwar pilgrims in April, was epidemic in Afghanistan in July, and reached Persia by the end of the same year. In 1868 it was very widespread throughout Persia, and reached Russia during the following year. Again, in 1892, the disease followed the same route. Beginning at the Hurd-

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war fair in March, it reached Afghanistan and northeastern Persia in May, the south of Russia, by way of the Trans-Caspian railway, in June, and Hamburg in July. This outbreak thus spread from India to Europe in as many months as the 1826-31 epidemic took years to cover the same ground, so greatly had the construction of railways altered the pace of communications. During the next ten years Europe escaped any serious visitation by cholera, but in 1904 the disease reappeared in southern Russia along the course of the Volga, the artery through which the disease usually enters Europe by the overland route. It recurred in 1905 in the same country. Again in 1908 cholera was unusually prevalent in India, and reached Russia in the autumn. In the following year it was again widespread in Russia, and 6,000 deaths were recorded by the end of August; a small outbreak occurred in Holland. During last year the disease assumed epidemic proportions in Russia, nearly 200,000 cases and 90,000 deaths having been reported by the end of September, or nearly as many as occur in the whole of India in some years. A serious outbreak also took place in Italy, causing 1,000 deaths in the Naples district in September. Turkey was widely affected in the autumn months; the disease also broke out in Portugal, while Madeira was severely affected a little later. Thus by the end of 1910 cholera was more widely spread in Europe than at any time since 1892, and southern Europe was affected to a greater extent than in any year subsequently to the invasion from Egypt in 1884. The position last year is also very similar to that in 1870, which was followed in the next two years by widespread cholera in Europe and subsequently in the United States.

During the last forty years only sporadic cases have occurred in England, the system introduced by Simon of inspecting all vessels arriving from infected ports, isolating suspicious cases and keeping a watch on the remainder wherever they went, having proved very satisfactory in preventing cholera from gaining a foothold in this country, while not interfering to any serious extent with trade. Since that time the sanitary condition of English towns, especially as regards water supply, has been so greatly improved that there need be little fear of any serious outbreak in Great Britain during the ensuing summer. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said of Russia and some of the southern parts of Europe. As is usual, there has been a marked lull in the disease during the winter months; but if history repeats itself, there is good reason to fear a recrudescence of the disease in the hot months of this year in those parts of Europe which suffered last autumn, and grave danger of the extension of the infection to other areas. The comparative mildness of the past winter makes a recrudescence of the disease all the more likely. As we have previously pointed out, when the Medina Mecca railway is completed and hosts of pilgrims are rapidly carried to Turkey, the invasion of Europe by cholera will be still further facilitated.

We have, then, two opposing factors in operation at the present time. First, increased rapidity of communications, especially overland, bringing the infection of cholera more frequently into Europe; and secondly, improved sanitation, tending to lessen its ravages. Unfortunately, the latter factor is least in evidence in just those countries which are most liable to be first attacked, and to become foci from which the disease may spread further west. Fortunately we now possess very definite information concerning the modes of spread and usual vehicles of infection of this once greatly dreaded malady. It is, for example, an incontrovertibly established fact that a sewage-contaminated water supply is responsible in practically all cases for the epidemic prevalence of cholera. Scattered cases of the disease may occur in a city with a pure water supply, but no general and widespread infection need be feared so long as the water supply remains uncontaminated.

An interesting epidemiological fact is the variety of circumstances which explain the abatement or complete disappearance of cholera during the winter, such as the decrease in the use of river water for such purposes as drinking, bathing, &c.; the lower temperature, which is unfavourable for the propagation of vibrios both in

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water and elsewhere; the diminution of traffic, and the far smaller quantity of raw fruit which is consumed during the winter months. But that the cholera germs do remain alive during the cold weather is an established fact, and with the advent of summer they begin to propagate once more on a larger scale; and should their virulence increase and circumstances be favourable, another epidemic may break out. Moreover, the vibrios may remain alive for over three months in the excrements of cholera patients. But one question remains to be solved. What happens to the vibrio when the cholera is really in a dormant state? Does it actually die, or does it by losing its virulence become an innocent bacillus which cannot recover its pathogenic properties in our climate? It is equally important to discover whether, in places where the cholera is endemic, the vibrios live permanently in the human body or outside it. Serumtherapy has hitherto been useless in cholera since, although serums do kill bacteria the infected body does not in consequence of this get rid of the poison contained in the vibrios; and the serums called antitoxic have been proved to be only vibrio-killing. Recent investigations seem to show that inoculation by means of dead vibrios is an efficacious method of prevention. From the epidemiological standpoint it is most important to realize that the cholera vibrio may exist for days, even for a fortnight, in the intestines, not only of persons who have recovered from cholera, but also in quite healthy subjects. Although the vibrios of such 'vibrio-carriers' are not very virulent, and such people are not so likely to spread the germs of cholera as are genuine cholera patients, there can be no doubt that the former are capable of disseminating cholera. It is quite possible that of the people about a cholera patient five to seven per cent may be bacteria carriers, and yet appear perfectly healthy. The germs may also be carried by flies, in which, it has been proved, the vibrios may exist for days and may be inoculated into food. This is an important point if we remember that in the summer vibrios propagate most luxuriantly in foodstuffs.

Jacobsen writes from the Serum Institute at Copenhagen to relate the results of tests to determine how long cholera germs will survive in salt water in ship ballast tanks and also in tanks after they have been thoroughly rinsed out with sea water and filled anew with non-contaminated water. The vibriones were found alive in some of the tests up to 47 days, showing the danger from this source if a ship, for instance, fills its tanks with harbour water at St. Petersburg and reaches its destination in less than this number of days. The tests further showed that flushing the tanks with fresh sea water is not sufficient to free them from cholera germs lurking in the slime and crevices. The last epidemic of cholera in Holland and Belgium, he states, was traced to infected water taken from the river at St. Petersburg and brought in the ballast tanks to the other countries. The tests made during the summer showed a comparatively brief survival of the germs, from seven to seventeen days, the presence of other microbes, more prevalent during the summer, probably checking the growth of vibriones.

Cholera first appeared this year in Russia last May, and by the end of July had spread to forty-two provinces and territories of European Russia, accompanied by an unusually heavy mortality. The figures available at the Sanitary Bureau show that during the present cholera epidemic there have been 191,076 cases, with 88,716 deaths, throughout the country. Since then there has been little check to its progress in Russia, latest reports recording more than 100,000 deaths. As early as June 24 a Russian workman died of the disease at Ruhleben, near Berlin, and there have been several other cases in Germany and Austria.

In August the cholera crossed the Adriatic to Bari, and soon extended over the coast of southeastern Italy, whence it has spread to Naples.

The recent outbreak of Asiatic cholera in Russia caused general alarm in Austria in October, on account of the close commercial relations which exist between the two countries. The common frontier line between Russia and Austria extends for over 250 miles, and as it frequently happens that members of the same family

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dwell on either side of it, the strictest precautions are necessary to check any importation of the disease. According to the latest rules laid down by the Board of Health, not only must all persons crossing the Russian frontier into Austria submit to an eight days' quarantine and all goods imported from Russia be disinfected, but the importation of any article of food from the zone of infection is also absolutely prohibited. A special commission has been sent to each cholera centre in Russia, with the object of reporting on the spread of the epidemic and the measures taken to check it.

The sudden outbreak of cholera which occurred in Hamburg in 1892, and which attacked about 17,000 persons and carried off 8,600, might well have been predicted by sanitarians on the basis of the known facts regarding the entrance of sewage into the river water from which Hamburg obtained its supply, and the significant prevalence of typhoid fever in that city. So, too, at the present day, if cholera should become at all widely distributed in this country, we could predict with a high degree of certainty those sections of the country, and even the communities, that would suffer most severely. Cholera in even greater proportion than typhoid fever is a water-borne disease.

Almost any article of food or drink may occasionally serve as a medium for conveying cholera infection. Of course such substances as milk, vegetables and fruits consumed without cooking are to be regarded as particularly dangerous, but any food handled or kept under uncleanly conditions may be the means of introducing cholera vibrios into the intestine. Flies fed with cholera-infected material have been found to contain the vibrios in their intestines for as long as fourteen days.

'Cholera carriers' have been shown to exist in the persons of healthy individuals resident in districts where the disease prevails. There seems no doubt that cholera spreads from locality to locality not by bales of merchandise, but by the carriage of the specific germ in the body of man himself. Dunbar has stated that in the Hamburg epidemic of 1892-93, he was able to detect the cholera vibrio in no fewer than twenty-eight persons who were entirely healthy and had never manifested any symptom of cholera or had suffered the slightest attack of diarrhœa.

Attention to the ordinary demands of civilization, the elimination of sewage from our water supplies, the insistence on clean milk and bread, the banishment of the common drinking cup and the roller towel, the extermination of the house-fly and other vermin, the observance of a decent degree of cleanliness in the streets and in the house—such measures will go far to avoid the danger of cholera epidemics now and henceforward.

Cholera has been more prevalent in parts of Europe the past season than for many years. The disease, furthermore, is widely distributed, and many ports having important commercial relations with this country have been infected. It does not seem improbable that in 1911 a still further extension of the disease will occur. More cases may reach our Atlantic ports, and it is by no means unlikely that some healthy 'carriers' may escape detection and introduce the disease.

It is not possible, nor is it especially important, to determine to what degree the relatively slight alarm over cholera shown at the present time is due to just confidence in the increased wholesomeness of our public water supplies. Other factors, such as the increased efficiency of the national and local public health service and our more complete knowledge of the ways and means by which cholera is spread, certainly are taken into consideration, or at all events should be. The fact remains that we can now soberly face the possibility that a person harboring cholera vibrios may land in a seaboard city. We have no reason to show either unconcern or hysterical fear at the event.

As Professor Roseman points out, cholera has a way of its own, all its own. Like other things that are oriental, it is peculiar. It smoulders for years in certain parts of the world and then breaks loose from its confines, marches along the lines of

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trade and travel, and threatens to become pandemic. This has happened in the history of cholera a number of times, and as far as we are able to see we are at present confronted with such a pandemic. While we understand the cause of cholera pretty well, and realize its mode of spread, we do not know why it acts in this particular way. It is just like a spark in the forest or a smouldering fire in the underbrush; it may remain quiescent for some time, only burning as a little local fire, or it may threaten a great conflagration, or the wind, or the dryness, or the amount of vegetation, and the other factors, may favour the blowing of the sparks to distant parts, where secondary fires or secondary conflagrations are caused. That is very much the way that cholera acts. It is perfectly true that in some definite instances, such as those mentioned at Hamburg, &c., water has been, and probably will again be, the vehicle through which the specific cause of cholera is spread, but for the most part, in cholera, just as in typhoid fever, more cases are spread through what is known as contact, through fingers or flies, &c., than through water.

Cholera Carriers.—The recognition of cholera carriers and the rapidity of modern communication has introduced a new factor into questions of epidemiology, and active and keen as are our port medical officers, it is not to be expected that they will always succeed in keeping persons infected with cholera, plague, and like diseases, from landing except in quarantine. The incubation period of cholera is so short that the probability of any person suffering from it getting ashore is not very great; but, on the other hand, the presence of a cholera carrier is always a possibility. The fact that some people are capable of carrying about the cholera vibrio in their intestines without suffering from the disease themselves was pointed out, we believe, by Professor Simpson in his book on the 'Principles of Hygiene' several years ago, and the outbreak last year which produced so much loss of life among the nurses at the European Hospital in Calcutta was believed to be traced to cholera carriers among the native servants of the hospital.

Fortunately, bacillus carrying is not as frequent in cholera as it is in typhoid. In typhoid from two to four per cent of all persons who recover from that disease continue to shed the bacilli, and thus become chronic bacillus carriers. We do not know the exact percentage in cholera, sufficient data not having been accumulated upon that subject, but from all the work that has been done we do know that within a few days, usually four days after symptoms have ceased, the specific organism disappears from the discharges. We also know definitely that people in perfectly good health, corresponding in all respects to the typhoid carriers, may shed the cholera organism, so that the danger, while less, nevertheless exists.

In Italy the announcement of the presence of Asiatic cholera, August 17, came as a surprise. There had been no disturbing rumours, although the cholera situation in the Black Sea provinces of Russia had become disquieting.

Reliable information gives the cause of the outbreak as the debarkation at Brindisi of a party of Russian gypsies from Batum, who proceeded by rail to Trani, which is to be regarded as the primary focus of the epidemic. Whether any of the wanderers were ill upon arrival admits of doubt; but it is certain that arriving in Trani they washed clothing in vessels used for drawing water from a well, and in due course there followed cases of choleriform disease, the nature of which was not immediately recognized, and which were regarded by the authorities as 'grave gastrointestinal disturbances.' The infection spread to various towns and cities in the provinces of Bari and Foggia, both in the region of Apulia.

The town of Trani has up to this time suffered most severely, and it is to be regarded as the primary focus of infection, the outbreak partaking of the characteristics of a water-borne epidemic.

In Naples, in the last part of September, the epidemic of Asiatic cholera assumed such alarming proportions that it was officially recognized, and official notification of

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its presence was sent from Rome to the nations adhering to the International Sanitary Convention.

All foreign steamship lines suspended the taking on either passengers or freight.

On October 30—no case of cholera having been reported during the previous seven days—Naples was declared exempt from that disease, in accordance with the Convention of Paris, and the powers adhering thereto were duly notified to that effect.

Madeira was infected with Asiatic cholera, apparently early in October, when the disease was brought there by a mail steamer. But although the first cases appeared a few days thereafter, the cholera bacillus was not found until November 28. Up to January 15, 1,646 cases of the disease and 535 deaths were reported, a mortality of somewhat over thirty per cent. About half the cases were in the town of Funchal.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira, is an important port of call for steamships. It has telegraph lines to Lisbon and Brazil, two banks, several newspapers, several public buildings and well paved but very narrow streets. There are two Anglican churches, one Presbyterian and several Catholic churches. It is the see of a bishop. Its eighteen or twenty thousand inhabitants are largely increased during the winter by tourists.

In London, England, in November, the bodies of three rats found dead in the docks showed upon examination that they had died from cholera infection. They were believed to have been brought on an Italian ship from the cholera-infected regions about Naples.

In Japan, at the marine quarantine stations at Nagasaki, Moji and Yokohama, cases of cholera have been found since August last on vessels arriving from Shanghai. Special attention therefore was paid to vessels arriving from that port, and strict precautions were taken. In September some boatmen employed on lighters in the port of Kobe were attacked with cholera. Other boatmen who had come to Osaka from Kobe in lighters were also attacked by the disease. Osaka and Kobe have since become the centre of the cholera epidemic. The disease has spread to various localities, there having been at one time as many as 100 new cases daily in one locality. The epidemic has, however, gradually subsided, and at present there are only a few new cases occurring daily in the entire country. It is therefore confidently hoped that with the strict enforcement of preventive measures the epidemic will soon be stamped out.

Honolulu.—The cholera outbreak was officially declared to be ended on the 20th instant, but quarantine and other special precautionary measures will be continued until the sanitary work for which the legislature appropriated \$50,000 is completed. There were 27 cases of cholera in this outbreak in Honolulu, of which 21 proved fatal.

New York.—Several cases of Asiatic cholera were found on steamships arriving at New York, in four vessels at least. In every instance the disease was stamped out at quarantine.

The Public Health reports give the following details of precautionary measures enforced by the United States Government:—

‘A request was made of the honourable the Secretary of State, through departmental channels, on July 14, 1910, that instructions be issued to United States consular officers at Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp and Rotterdam, and the continental and British ports, to detain steerage passengers from cholera-infected districts in Russia, and to disinfect baggage prior to embarkation for the United States. This request was made on account of the recent reports and prospect of spread of cholera in Russia in Europe. It was requested that the various consular officers at the ports above be instructed to enforce the provisions of paragraphs 30, 31 and 32 of the Quarantine Regulations of the United States, 1903, which provide that steerage passengers and crews should be detained five days in suitable houses or barracks located where there is no danger from infection, and all baggage should be disinfected, and that cabin passengers coming from cholera-infected districts embarking at clean

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or infected ports should produce satisfactory evidence as to their place of abode during the five days immediately preceding their embarkation. To this request a reply, dated July 20, 1910, was received from the Department of State containing the information that the desired instructions had been sent by cable to the consular officers mentioned.'

The detention includes five full days of observation; this in addition to the five days spent in the control stations.

The hand baggage of the emigrants is opened and inspected under the supervision of the consul-general, and undesirable foodstuffs are removed. All baggage of Russians and all soiled clothing not bearing a label showing that they have been disinfected are reinfected by steam. This rule has resulted in the elimination from the baggage of emigrants of a great deal of soiled clothing.

If these five days have passed uneventfully (five days covering the period of incubation in the great majority of cases), they are then permitted to embark, however again being carefully examined at the time of embarkation. They are under the eye of the surgeon during the voyage, and upon arrival both the master and the surgeon of the vessel must certify under oath that no case of diarrhoeal disease has occurred on the voyage. At the port of arrival, we will say Boston, they again meet another barrier, where the quarantine officer again carefully examines all the personnel on board the vessel for cases or suspected cases, and finally, if everything is all right and they are permitted to land, the commissioner of immigration, through a plan that has been promulgated from Washington through the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, requires the commissioner of immigration to send the names of these immigrants through the state boards of health to the state to which these people are going, so that each state may keep track of these various immigrants. If anything happens, the health authorities are thus in possession of important information, and are able to take proper measures so as to nip any growing infection in the bud.

Quebec, Que.—A case of Asiatic cholera presented itself on November 17; the first case of this disease since its coming to the St. Lawrence quarantine in the year of the Hamburg cholera epidemic, 1893.

Upon receipt of telegraphic information of the arrival of this. you directed me, as your senior public health officer, to go to Quebec and the Grosse Isle quarantine station and take charge of the situation. This I at once did.

The history of the patient as given me by himself, as far as the facts prior to his arrival are concerned, is as follows:—

Poulick (or Godlieb) Seide, aged 30, left his home in the village of Michelsdorf, in the district of Vlodawski, in the province of Szedista, in Russia, on Tuesday, October 18, 1910. He persistently asserted that there was no cholera whatever or anything resembling it in the country at or near his home in the village above named. He drove by team from his home to the town of Wlodawa, thence went by rail, two days' journey, to Libau. Had with him in a basket, bread, sugar, tea, boiled meat. Bought fruit at stations on way to Libau. At Vrifzcz bought four apples; ate them, and drank some beer. Had only the basket with above provisions; and three shirts, bought about a fortnight before in the village store of Israel, at Michelsdorf; also one towel or handkerchief.

In Libau he spent one day and one night at an emigrant boarding house; to which he was conducted by the agent of the steamship line. In this house there were also at the time some thirty more people, Russians, Jews and others. He was examined by a doctor, and passed; his eyes having been looked at, and the skin of his forearms. His clothing and basket were not disinfected.

From Libau to London on a small Danish steamship eight days. No stoppages.

In London met by a team and taken to emigrant boarding quarters. Many nationalities. Was there eight days. Thence by bus to depot; on train two hours to Bristol, where he directly boarded the steamer.

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Was quite well during first three days of the voyage, except a little seasickness. Fourth day was stormy, he vomited, and was very thirsty. During first three days, one stool a day. On fourth day no appetite, no stool. Fifth day had no vomiting, but drank continually. Stools, one or two. Sixth day (third of sickness), the same; no appetite, great thirst, no vomiting, two loose stools; no cramps in stomach, pains in arms and legs which lasted till he reached Québec. He vomited only once, and that was on the fourth day. He had diarrhœa until he arrived at Quebec. He had no retention of urine. He had two chills at the beginning. Ate almost nothing but some of his own bread.

On the Danish steamer and in London he seems to have eaten the food prepared for him; but when he was ill on the *Royal George* he seems to have eaten and finished the bread which he brought with him in his basket. He had a friend, Gustav Yanke, from his own neighbourhood, who also had some provisions with him.

On arrival at Quebec at 9 a.m., on Thursday, November 17, Seide's temperature was 102.9. At 2 p.m. it was 103.1. These temperatures were taken by Dr. Bailey, the United States immigration officer, before the ship was sent back from Quebec. The temperature of the patient when he was landed late that evening at quarantine was 101.2. On Friday, the 18th, his morning temperature was 101; his evening temperature, 102.2. He had one stool. On Saturday, the 19th, his morning temperature was 101.4; his evening temperature, 101. Two stools. On Sunday, the 20th, his morning temperature was 99.3. One solid stool. The observations that occur to one in connection with this case are as follows:—

In the first place, we have the assertion of Seide that there was no cholera or anything resembling it at or near the place from whence he came; though he knew of its existence in distant provinces. None of his acquaintances or friends or anybody in his neighbourhood or in the districts through which he passed had anything to resemble the complaint which afterwards attacked him.

The period of incubation for Asiatic cholera as agreed upon by the International Health Conferences of Vienna and of Paris, and universally accepted by all sanitarians, is five days; yet here we have a man two days from his home to the port; at least a day there; eight days from Libau to London; eight days in London, and three days well on the ship; making a total of some twenty-one or twenty-two days between his departure from his home and the appearance of choleraic symptoms.

Suspicion is thus thrown upon the food that he was bringing with him; and the rush or grass basket in which were his shirts and towel, and a few crumbled remains of bread, were sent to Professor Adami to endeavour to establish whether or not they have been the cause of the mischief. It will be noted that in Seide's report of his proceedings, he states that he did not use his own provisions on the Danish steamer, and that he did eat some of his own bread when his appetite failed at the beginning of his sickness. It may therefore well be that in the transition from the cooking on the Danish steamer, which would more or less approximate to his own, to that of the boarding house in London, he may have found the English cooking less to his taste, and been therefore driven to the consumption of the food that he had brought with him. If that was contaminated, it would account for the late appearance of the attack. The only other explanation is that Seide was (and is) a 'cholera-carrier.'

The case was a mild one, Seide never having reported himself to the ship's surgeon, and he remained up and about all the time, and walked ashore at Quebec with the other passengers.

The clinical picture of the patient Seide on and after arrival is as follows:—

Anxious expression, with pinched nose and cheeks, and lips blue. Temperature at 7.30 a.m. is 103. F. Weak, thready pulse of 138, and he complains of abdominal cramps and intense thirst. He says he has been unable during the five preceding days to retain any food in his stomach except a few bits of bread that he and his travelling companion had brought with them from their village in Russia, and at times had no

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control over bowels' movement. At no time during the whole voyage has he eaten any uncooked meat, vegetables or fruit except the four apples purchased and eaten unpeeled between Wlodenski and Libau.

At two o'clock he had a first stool since seven in the morning, which was collected in a sterile vessel, from which specimens were sent to Dr. Adami, Montreal, and to the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington.

Some hot milk and Vichy water was fed to the patient during the day, which was retained.

When the ship left at 7.30 p.m., the temperature had gone down one degree.

When the patient arrived at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle, I examined him very carefully, and the following is what I noted:—

18th. General appearance not very good. Pinched nose and cheeks and lips blue. Good and strong pulse of 100. Gargle in the right iliac hole. No spots on the body. Skin rather subject to transpiration. Tongue moistened, trembling, and covered with a thick white coat, except the borders and point, which are red. Temperature, $102\frac{2}{3}$ F. Had one liquid motion during the night. Night temperature, $102\frac{1}{3}$.

19th. Seems much better, and asks to get up. Has a good and strong pulse of 90. Morning temperature, $101\frac{2}{3}$; night one, $101\frac{1}{3}$. Had two liquid motions to-day. All the stools collected till now have the appearance of pea soup.

20th. Seems better, but complains of headache, sore throat and pains in the shoulders. Good and strong pulse of 80. Morning temperature of $99\frac{2}{3}$; night one, $99\frac{1}{3}$. At night complains from severe pains in the shoulders and bladder. Had a very abundant transpiration of a very strong acid smell, after which all pains disappeared. Had his first solid motion to-day.

21st. Morning temperature, $98\frac{1}{3}$; night one, 99.0. No complaint of any kind except being very hungry. One solid motion.

22nd. Morning and night temperature normal. Was very hungry. One solid stool.

From that time the temperature continued to be normal and stools to be solid. The 23rd we allowed him to get up. On the 24th he had some solid food for the first time.

I found the vessel at the station, the patient landed, but any further action suspended on account of the gale that was raging. I found that although during the voyage the foreign immigrants had been separated from the others, this had not been maintained until the end, but that they had been redistributed according to destination. On account of this mixing, and the occupation by the different classes of the forward and aft steerages alike, I deemed it necessary to land all the steerage passengers, 260 in number, and to disinfect both the forward and aft steerages. The ship's hospital was disinfected by steam, the alleyways, latrines, &c., with mercuric chloride solution, and the steerages fumigated with sulphur dioxide. The vessel was then released. The landed passengers were held five days after disinfection. No subsequent case occurred; this proves the efficacy of the measures taken, the disease being confined to and stamped out at the quarantine station, as was done when it last appeared in 1893.

Specimens of Seide's excretions were sent to Professor Adami, of McGill University, Montreal, for bacteriological examination. Professor Adami, after detailing the steps and processes of his examination, gave the following as his conclusions:—

From the various characteristics, namely:—

I. The presence of abundant 'spirilla' in the preparations made from the centrifugalized sediment;

II. The free growth of a curved, or 'comma' bacillus or spirillum in Dunham's medium in eight hours, this form being present to the exclusion of others;

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III. The identity of this form so growing with individuals of a known and tested strain of the cholera spirillum grown similarly and for a like period in Dunham's medium;

IV. The motility of the organism thus isolated;

V. The presence of a single flagellum at one pole;

VI. The milky semitranslucent colonies developing on the surface of peptone-agar medium in 10-12 hours,—

I am forced to the conclusion that the material forwarded contained the spirillum of cholera, *i.e.*, the spirillum cholerae asiaticae, and that the individual from whom this material or these dejectas were obtained was suffering from true or Asiatic cholera.

At the same time a specimen of Seide's excretions was sent to the United States Hygiene Laboratory at Washington by Dr. Bailey, the United States medical inspector of immigrants at Quebec. A subsequent letter to him states: 'I have to inform you that a negative report was made regarding this material by the Director of Hygienic Laboratory, the statement being made that the material was too old for a proper test for the vibrios of cholera, five days having elapsed between the time of shipment and arrival at the laboratory.'

The examination of the basket and its contents, which constituted all Seide's luggage, by Prof. Adami, proved negative in its results, except in the case of the handkerchief or towel, which may very possibly have been infected during his recent attack or exacerbation.

Since the date of these reports specimens of Seide's excretions have been sent from time to time to Dr. Vallée, of Quebec, bacteriologist at the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and at the Municipal Laboratory, who confirmed Prof. Adami's conclusions, and has continued to find the cholera spirillum in Seide's excretions up to the present time, more than four months after his choleraic attack.

The fact is thus very clearly established that he is a so-called 'cholera-carrier.' Owing probably to the quick death or recovery of cholera patients in epidemic times, no extensive researches have been made as to the continuance or persistence of the cholera spirillum in the excretions of convalescents from this disease. In the Hamburg cholera epidemic of 1892-93, Dunbar, however, discovered a typical cholera spirillum in the stools of 28 apparently healthy individuals who had never shown signs of the acute disease. In October last, also, a bacillus-carrier of this disease was detected at the New York quarantine.

The presumption would seem to be that this man had the cholera spirillum of low virulence growing in his intestinal canal for at least the three weeks between his leaving home and his attack; and that when he became depressed or had his vitality and resisting powers lowered by the increased seasickness after the bad weather sprang up on the fourth day of his voyage from Bristol, the spirillum growing and multiplying rapidly induced an attack, which though mild, bore all the earmarks of true Asiatic cholera.

Generalizations.—Amongst the lessons the occurrence and recognition of the possibility of cholera-carriers impresses upon us, three at least stand out clear cut and emphatic.

First: The necessity for the most careful examination of all cases of diarrhoea during cholera seasons.

Secondly: The importance of the steam sterilization at ports of arrival of hold luggage from infected countries possibly contaminated before packing.

Thirdly: The urgent expediency of a system of notification to provincial health officers inland, sent from the ports of arrival, of passengers from infected countries and infected vessels, with their destination.

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With respect to the second of these, if the threatening of cholera continues during this winter, it may be necessary to resume the work which was done in 1893-4 during the threatening of cholera from the epidemic outbreak of that disease in Hamburg. The said work consists in the steam disinfection and sterilization at the deep-water landings in the ports of arrival of hold luggage which has been packed in an infected country. The unpacking of such luggage at inland points, and the washing there of the soiled linen and clothing, often hurriedly put into their trunks by the lower class of immigrants before leaving home, would create a danger both to those who wash such infected clothing and to any who drink from streams or other water supply into which the thrown out water of the washing may percolate. The steam cylinder erected at the Quebec embankment in 1893, and through which so much of the clothing of the Russian immigrants was then passed, has been removed, and I believe broken up, under the authority of the Immigration Department. If cholera continues to threaten, I would strongly urge that either that department or our own undertake the resumption of this most necessary work.

With respect to the third, it is of the greatest importance that health officers inland should be promptly notified of the arrival of passengers from infected countries and from infected vessels, destined to come within their districts. This enables them to keep such persons under sanitary surveillance, and warns them what disease to be on the lookout for. Such a system is in use in England and in the United States. It was by my recommendation in use in this country for years, but has latterly been allowed to lapse. The provincial boards of health all ask for its revival; and it seems a thing greatly to be desired.

Leprosy.—From time immemorial leprosy has been held in almost superstitious horror by the laity—thanks probably to the scriptural attitude toward it; and to physicians even now it presents problems such as are encountered in few, if any, other diseases. In light of recent contributions towards its study, however, many of these problems appear to be in a fair way toward solution. It is almost two years since Clegg first announced the successful prolonged cultivation of the organism of leprosy on artificial media, and Duval since then has devised methods that make this proceeding one of comparative simplicity. Clegg's method consisted in first growing the organism along with amebas and symbiotic bacteria; after several transplantations under such conditions, the bacillus became altered sufficiently to permit growth in pure culture. Duval, however, has shown that the essential element necessary for its artificial growth is the presence in the medium of tryptophan and other free amido-acids—factors that were furnished in Clegg's experiments presumably by the action of the bacteria on dead amebas. Like Clegg, Duval found that the bacillus grew more readily after being cultivated artificially for some time. The organism was found by both investigators to be extremely hardy; it resisted a temperature of 70 C. for half an hour, and Duval and Gurd were able to cultivate it from tissues kept in salt solution at room temperature for over eight months. Nor did overgrowth with saprophytic or pyogenic organisms appear to affect its vitality in the least.

Success in animal inoculation has advanced almost equally with the progress in artificial cultivation of the organism. Clegg was able to produce, from inoculation of pure cultures, localized lesions in the guinea-pig closely resembling those in man; and Sugai showed that the Japanese dancing mouse was sufficiently susceptible to undergo systemic infection from local inoculation. Neither of these animals, however, showed a clinical picture like that in man. But Duval has recently, by successive injections of a pure culture of the leprosy bacillus, succeeded in producing in the monkey (*Macacus rhesus*) a type of disease very similar to the human form, and in reobtaining the acid-fast organism from the remote lesions.

Of considerable interest as bearing on the methods of transmission, is the fact that Duval and Gurd were able to cultivate the organism from nasal secretions in two of five cases. They also succeeded in inoculating mice by rubbing cultures of

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the bacillus into their nares after gentle scarification. Taken in connection with the high resisting power of the organism, these facts would appear to speak strongly in favour of the usually adopted, though much disputed, measure of segregation.

The same investigators have taken up the serum reactions of leprosy. Amboceptor, specific apparently for the lipoid constituents of the organism, they found present in considerable amounts. Agglutinins occurred in small quantities; and the serum of leprosy patients was found by them not to differ from that of normal individuals in content of complement. Their results as to specific amboceptor are confirmed by the work of Biehler and Eliasberg, but unlike them, Eliasberg claims to have demonstrated the absence of free complement in the serum of lepers.

It will be seen that as a result of the foregoing work, Koch's postulates have now been fully carried out for leprosy. Considerable light has been thrown on the much-argued question of methods of transmission. And with means at our disposal both for obtaining *Bacillus lepræ* in pure culture, and for successfully inoculating experimental animals, further progress should be rapid. Profiting, however, by our many disappointments with tuberculosis—a disease resembling leprosy in so many respects—it will be well to guard ourselves against expecting too much in the way of effective therapy of the disease as a result of recent experimental work.—*The Journal*.

At a special meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine, held December 29 last, under the auspices of the Section on Dermatology, Dr. S. Pollitzer read a paper in part as follows:—

Leprosy existed in the Orient from the earliest time. It was probably brought into Italy by the soldiers of Pompey in the first century, B.C. It then spread over the greater part of Europe. The notion that the disease was carried by the crusaders into western Europe was without foundation. The disease existed in western Europe long before the crusades. In England the first leper house was founded at Canterbury in 1084, more than ten years before the first crusaders left that country. In Spain the first leper house was founded in 1067. Leprosy increased rapidly; by the end of the thirteenth century there were about 2,000 asylums in France and 200 in Great Britain and Ireland. Then the disease began to decline; at the time of the discovery of America leprosy was, however, quite commonly met with in Europe; while it was evidently on the wane it still existed to a considerable extent during the next two centuries, the period of the colonization of the United States. In view of the relative frequency of the disease in western Europe during the period of the discovery of this country, it seemed remarkable that there was no record of the occurrence of the disease in the early colonial period. One source of leprosy in the United States was the importation of negro slaves from Africa; most of these slaves came from the coast of Guinea and the Niger and Congo Hinterland, where the disease was to-day extremely prevalent. The first historical reference to the presence of leprosy in the United States was found in a work published in 1775, 'A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida,' by Capt. Bernard Romans. At this time the disease existed in Louisiana; it was a matter of record that the disease existed there from the time of the Spanish regime; also that in 1786 the number of leprosy beggars in the streets of New Orleans was so large that the authorities took action, and these patients were isolated in a house established for this purpose. This was the first leper house in the United States, and was in use for fifteen years, sheltering forty cases. In Louisiana there had been a notable increase in the number of cases; Dr. Dyer estimated the present number between 300 and 500. In 1815 leprosy was known to have been introduced into New Brunswick by a woman of St. Malo in Brittany; within a few years a number of cases occurred in her immediate family and among neighbours. In 1844 a lazaretto was established for these cases and, up to the present time, there had been about 150 cases in this settlement; this was during a period of nearly a century. About the year 1856 great numbers of Scandinavian immigrants settled in this country, the major portion of them in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota. Among these there were about 170 lepers; among

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their descendants it was estimated that there were about 30 cases living to-day. The Pacific coast had received a large influx of natives of the far east and the Pacific islands. China had from time immemorial been the home of leprosy. San Francisco was one of the most cosmopolitan ports of the world, and among its heterogeneous population were lepers from almost every country on the globe. In 1902, 24 living cases were reported. In 1907, Dr. Montgomery reported the histories of 33 cases which he had personally observed since 1891. Within recent years the number of lepers in Texas had assumed notable proportions. In 1902, the Marine Hospital Service reported a total of 278 cases of leprosy in the United States, more than half of these (155) in Louisiana. Of these, 176 were males and 102 females. One hundred and eighty-six cases were said to have contracted the disease in the United States. One hundred and forty-five were American born. The foreign born came from Norway (22), China (20), Germany (12), Bahamas (12), Iceland (11), Sweden (8), Ireland (6), West Indies (4), England (3), France (3), Mexico (3), Italy (3), &c. In this report 155 cases were ascribed to Louisiana, 24 to California, 24 to Florida, 20 to Minnesota, 16 to North Dakota, 7 to New York, &c. If Dr. Dyer's estimate of three to five hundred cases in Louisiana was nearer the truth than the official report of 150 cases in that state, and the estimate of 40 cases in New York nearer than the 7 given in the report, and a like discrepancy occurred throughout the list, one might conclude that the official record of 278 cases was by far less than one-half the true number of cases in this country. About ten years ago Dr. A. W. Hitt, after a careful review of the subject, arrived at the conclusion that there were about 530 lepers in the United States, and this might be regarded as a conservative estimate.

From Molokai, the island prison for the plague stricken in the Hawaiian group, word has reached Washington of an achievement accounted second only to the discovery of the lepra bacillus by Professor Hansen in 1879.

Three surgeons of the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, after months of unremitting toil, have grown lepra bacilli in pure culture outside the human body. In tiny thin glass tubes in the laboratory the loathsome germs are now growing in their third generation.

Four times the scientists have artificially propagated the bacillus on beef broth, egg or the amoeba of the intestines of a guinea-pig. The work of Dr. Moses T. Clegg, who declared less than a year ago at Manila, that he had found that the bacillus could be cultivated outside the human body, is verified and extended. Dr. Clegg has been rushed from the Manila Scientific Station to Molokai to assist in the experiments.

This achievement of the scientists at the government's leprosy investigation station is the first step in the production of a vaccine or a serum for the cure or prevention of leprosy. It is hoped a leprosin to detect the disease in its early stages may be found. Precisely the same ground has been covered by the men who evolved the diphtheria anti-toxin and the serum for tetanus. In each of those cases the growing of the germ in pure culture has been the stepping stone to the cure.

Dr. Donald H. Currie, director of the station; Dr. Walter R. Brinkerhoff and Dr. H. T. Hollmann are the scientists who have grown the cultures. After four months careful work they were about to give up, defeated, and tubes containing the specimens were about to be destroyed, when one of the physicians determined to make a last inspection of the cultures in a forlorn hope. To his astonishment he found the germ living. The discovery spurred the investigators to new effort, and back over the trail they had covered so often they worked again.

Dr. Clegg had found that by feeding the bacillus of cholera to the amoeba the lepra bacillus did better. That was supplemented by gelatine, beef extract and eggs, and within three weeks the searchers were rewarded again with the living germ. Dr. Currie obtained a pure culture, which means he has eliminated the amoeba and the cholera bacillus, and now has the lepra bacillus propagating of itself.

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Dr. Brinkerhoff has just left the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service to become professor of pathology in the Harvard Medical School. Dr. Clegg, the original propagator of the bacillus, takes his place.

An ordinance enacted by the Legislative Council of Hong-kong, September 21, 1910, providing for the segregation and treatment of lepers, authorizes the governor in council to establish leper asylums from time to time and in such localities as he may see fit, and confirms the establishment of the leper asylum now existing at Au Tau. The ordinance allows lepers detained in asylums to build separate dwellings for their own use and at their own expense within the limits of the asylum, subject to such conditions as to plans, site and drainage as the governor may impose. Any person knowing of the existence of a leper or a person reasonably suspected of being a leper outside the limits of an asylum is required to give information of the fact to the police authorities, who shall report the same to the civil medical officer, who shall report to the colonial secretary, and he in turn to the governor. After medical inspection and on certification by two physicians that the person is suffering from leprosy, the governor shall order the leper to be committed to an asylum.

If the leper can show that he is able to provide medical treatment and isolation in his own abode, he shall not be removed to an asylum, but he shall remain subject to observation, and in the event of a breach of the conditions under which he is allowed to remain in his own abode, he shall be removed to a leper asylum. No person detained in a leper asylum shall leave the asylum without a written permit, and no one may enter an asylum without a permit, under penalty of fine. The governor may from time to time make such regulations as he may deem necessary, (a) for inspection, examination and removal of lepers to a leper asylum; (b) for the proper management and sanitation of asylums; (c) for the discipline and good order of the inmates; (d) for the custody and imprisonment within such asylums of lepers accused and found guilty of offences; (e) for regulating the sittings and procedures of courts to be held under this ordinance; and (f) generally for the better carrying out of the provisions of the ordinance and for the well-being of the inmates of the asylums.

The governor may prohibit any leper who is not a naturalized British subject from residing within the limits of the colony of Hong-kong, and may order such leper into arrest and detention until his departure.

This Hong Kong ordinance of last September is in all essentials entirely on the same basis as your Act respecting leprosy of June, 1906.

At your Tracadie Lazaretto there are at this date twenty-one patients, thirteen males and eight females. There have been five admissions and four deaths. Good results still follow the use of Chaulmoogra oil where it can be assimilated. Although the 'Nastin' treatment, especially in fresh cases, justifies certain hopes only a continuous treatment lasting for years can show us whether we can obtain by it a definite result respecting a cure. Still, the reports with regard to it are such as to warrant a trial of it, and that has accordingly been authorized at the Lazaretto.

In July last a case was reported of a Hindu leper at Kamloops, B.C. He was taken to the Darcy Island, B.C., Lazaretto, and thence deported to his own country. This was in accordance with his own desire.

Smallpox.—This disease has again had a world-wide appearance during the year. Owing to the prevalence of it in Newfoundland last spring, a quarantine inspection of vessels arriving from there was ordered by you on the 6th of May. This included the inspection and where necessary the vaccination of passengers on the SS. *Bruce* upon her tri-weekly arrivals at North Sydney, and so far all other vessels arriving from Newfoundland.

At the date of my last annual report, special inspections were in force at Charlottetown and at Georgetown, P.E.I., on account of smallpox in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This inspection is still in force with the exception that when the ice

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prevents the crossing of the steamers from Point de Chene to Summerside and from Pictou to Charlottetown and Georgetown, and the service is between Cape Tormentine, N.B., and Cape Traverse, P.E.I., an inspector serves you at the latter place.

Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in the neighbouring States south of western Ontario and Saskatchewan, medical inspectors at Fort Frances and Rainy River, Ontario, on duty at the date of my last report were retained, and on April 5th a similar inspection was established by you at the port of entry, North Portal, in Saskatchewan.

Montana has followed the lead of Minnesota and has discontinued the quarantine of smallpox. The bulletin of the State Board of Health says: 'Get vaccinated and protect yourself. The State should not be expected to protect citizens who can protect themselves at a minimum cost, and by the exercise of common intelligence. Smallpox is a disgrace, a dangerous disease, and a reflection upon any person of intelligence.'

This is very well in its way, and may teach the people to be vaccinated, but the fear is that it may need an appalling outbreak to make them understand and profit by the drastic measure of the State Board of Health. Meanwhile, the chances are that an unprotected generation is growing up, a standing menace to neighbouring States and countries.

In England and Scotland also they are preparing themselves for a dreadful future by the 'conscientious objectors' clause in the Vaccination Act. A recent article in the British Medical Journal runs as follows:

'Reference was made in these columns some weeks ago to the dangers which may affect the health of the community owing to the fact that large use has been made of the 'conscientious objectors' clause in the Vaccination (Scotland) Act, 1907. The whole circumstances of the situation have been occupying the attention of the town council of Edinburgh, through one of its committees, for some weeks. A sub-committee of the Public Health committee has been in communication with representatives of the Edinburgh Practitioners Association, who are moving in the direction of getting the latitude allowed under the 1907 Act greatly restricted. A call was made at the recent meeting of the town council for definite figures and statistics, and it appears that in Scotland in the three years up to 1908—the latest year for which figures are available—the number of those who have taken advantage of the exemption provisions are as follows: 1906, number of exemptions, 253; 1907, 7,258; 1908, 15,846. This gives a total of 23,357 persons who have never been vaccinated, and who, it is urged, would be a serious menace to the general community, and entail a large amount of expense to the public in the event of a smallpox epidemic taking place in Scotland. After considering the question fully, the sub-committee resolved to adhere to the recommendations previously made by the Public Health committee, and to point out that in consequence of the facilities given under the Act there was growing up a rapidly increasing number of unprotected persons who would be a source of danger in the case of an outbreak of smallpox. It proposes, accordingly, that parliament should be memorialized to amend the 1907 Act with the view of reducing materially the numbers of those persons who at present take advantage of the exemption facilities. It has been stated by some of the magistrates that persons who come before them for the purpose of securing exemption have in many cases the vaguest ideas as to the purpose and efficacy of vaccination.'

The medical officer of the local government board has issued an important report on the cold storage of vaccine lymph. During the past 12 months 400,820 charges of glycerinated calf lymph were issued from the board's laboratory (which supplies all the public vaccinators of the country). In primary vaccination the 'case success' was 99.4 per cent, and the 'insertion success' was 95.9 per cent, which shows that a high quality of lymph was maintained. Some time ago a preliminary report was published by Dr. Blaxall and Mr. Fremlin on the results of sustained subjection of glycerinated

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calf lymph to temperatures below freezing point. The present report contains further information on lymph kept in cold storage for periods of 2 years and 6 months, respectively. The 2-year old lymph was found to be free from extraneous organisms and to give a 'case success' of 97.8 per cent, and an 'insertion success' of 91.4. Since July, 1908, the lymphs collected from two calves have been divided into two portions, one being placed in cold storage for 6 months and then issued to public vaccinators, the other being issued without being subject to a temperature below freezing. The former gave a 'case success' of 99.6 per cent, and an 'insertion success' of 96.7; the latter was issued 6 to 8 weeks after it was taken from the calves and gave a 'case success' of 99.5 per cent, and an 'insertion success' of 96.5. Thus the results in the two cases were practically identical, showing that the cold storage had not impaired the activity of the lymph. This result is important, as it shows that by cold storage a supply of lymph may be stored to meet any sudden expansion of demand which may arise by reason of an epidemic of smallpox.

Beri-beri.—Food theories as to the origin of beri-beri are strongly held in the East, and on the whole seem to be gaining ground. The bacteriological evidence which, when first brought forward by Baelz and Scheube, seemed so convincing, has not been confirmed, or at least there has been so much conflicting evidence, that up to the present no specific organism has been proved to be present. One of the latest views is that it depends upon over-complete shelling of the rice. Thus, Osler states that in Java the proportion of cases is 1 to 39 where the rice is eaten completely shelled, and 1 to 10,000 when the grain is eaten with its pericarp, while in some places the disease has disappeared after the substitution of unshelled for shelled rice. This question has been investigated by Dr. Henry Fraser, Director of the Institute for Medical Research, Federated Malay States, and Dr. A. T. Stanton, bacteriologist to the institute. They claim that the theory originated by Braddon now rests on a solid body of evidence, as it is supported by the observations of Fletcher and Lucy in the Malay States, of Dubreuil in French Indo-China, and of Gilmore Ellis, whose paper was published last year in this *Journal* (October 2, page 935). Although there has been the consensus of opinion respecting the power of white rice to produce the disease, the mechanism by which the result is effected has remained obscure. Some attribute it to diseased rice, others to the presence of a supposed poison in the rice for which an equally hypothetical antidote exists in the pericarp. Following these lines of thought, Fraser and Stanton, of whose investigation we gave some account in our issue of April 16, have experimented on fowls, and found that when fed on white rice they suffer from a form of polyneuritis, which they believe to be analogous to beri-beri, and which, at any rate, serves as an indicator of the beri-beri producing power of a given sample of rice. On the other hand, if the rice is parboiled the fowls remain quite healthy. Unhusked rice is spoken of in the East as 'padhi'; from 40 parts of padhi when cleaned, 25 parts of rice are obtained, 10 of husks and 5 of polishings. Twelve fowls fed on padhi remained healthy; of twelve fed on white rice six suffered from polyneuritis; of twelve fed on white rice and polishings all remained healthy; lastly, of twelve fed on the padhi husked in the primitive Malay method by a native woman, all remained healthy. Although parboiled rice was unable to produce the disease if it was extracted with alcohol and then dried in the sun, fowls fed on it contracted polyneuritis. Following a suggestion made by Dr. F. W. Mott, it was decided to determine the amount of phosphorus calculated as phosphorus pentoxide in the various kinds of rice in use. It was found to be greatly deficient in white rice. The authors refer to an address delivered by Dr. H. Schaumann before the German Society of Tropical Medicine, in which he had advanced the conjecture that beri-beri is a disease of metabolism associated with a diet deficient in organically combined phosphorus. They conclude that the prevention of beri-beri may be achieved by substituting for ordinary white rice one in which the polishing process has been omitted or has been carried out to a minimal extent, or by adding to a white rice diet articles

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rich in those substances in which it is deficient; such an article, cheap and readily obtained, is the polishing from white rice.

Dr. Victor S. Heiser, Director of Health and Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands, writes in *The Journal* as follows:—

‘Extensive inquiry made throughout the Philippine Islands has almost invariably shown that in districts in which hand pounded or, in other words, unpolished rice is commonly used, there is little, if any, beri-beri; whereas in districts in which machine or polished rice is used as the staple article of diet, beri-beri is common. An apparent exception to this general rule is found, however, among the residents of the Batanes Islands. It may be mentioned that these are isolated islands north of Luzon and south of Formosa, which have communication with the outer world only a few times each year, and owing to their inaccessibility they generally escape visitations of cholera and many other dangerous communicable diseases.

‘The Batanes are poorly adapted to rice culture, and for this reason considerable polished rice is imported each year, and it would seem reasonable to infer that if the present theories with regard to the etiology of beri-beri are correct, cases of this disease should be encountered. An investigation of the dietary of the inhabitants of these islands shows, however, that meat and potatoes are more commonly used than in other parts of the Philippines. In brief, food of various kinds, other than rice, is so plentiful that rice is not the staple article of diet to the same extent as it is elsewhere in the archipelago.

‘Considerable difficulty has been encountered and much opposition has resulted from the attempt to introduce unpolished rice on a large scale in the Philippines. When the army and the insular government entered the market to purchase large quantities of unpolished rice it developed that the dealers were unable to supply the demand, because managers of rice mills refused to adjust their process of manufacture to meet the new requirements. This resulted in large quantities of rice being used that came from the mills immediately after it was husked.

‘The machines that are used locally for this purpose let many of the smaller rice grains pass through without the husks being removed from them. Previously such rice went directly to the polishing machine, which not only polished the rice, but removed the husks from such grains as still retained them, so that the finished product was clean. It was apparent then that much of the unpolished rice that was issued in the beginning was not very clean and contained many husks. This gave rise to much complaint among those who were required to use it. It was frequently alleged that the husks tickled the throat and often caused gastritis. On investigation, no reliable evidence as to the gastritis could be obtained. Commissary officers, prison wardens and others who were directly charged with carrying out the orders to use unpolished rice, were constantly besieged with complaints, and it was but natural that they should take the course of least resistance, and recommended that its use be discontinued. To add to the difficulties of those who were insisting on the use of unpolished rice, the rumour spread that unpolished rice when stored in bulk soon spoiled, thus causing great financial loss. Investigation of this matter showed that there was no reason to believe that unpolished rice, when stored under the same conditions as polished rice, spoiled more quickly.

‘A campaign of education was then begun. Dr. Aron frequently went to the rice mills in person, and was invariably able to demonstrate that rice could be rendered clean and free from husks without polishing it to a degree that would be harmful. Similar work, with like results, was accomplished by Highet in Siam, so that it may now be said that clean, unpolished rice, satisfactory in appearance, can be obtained in the Philippines and abroad, and that the original objections to its use no longer exist.

‘By January, 1911, so much evidence had accumulated that unpolished rice was an important factor in the prevention of beri-beri, that it was deemed most desirable

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to bring about its general use in the Philippines, for a few years at least, in order to test the theory thoroughly. At the most, no harm can result, and on the other hand there is every promise that many hundreds of lives may be saved and a still greater morbidity avoided. Experimental investigations made by Dr. Aron showed that a rice which has only been polished to a point where it still contains 0.4 per cent of phosphorus pentoxide may be regarded as incapable of producing beri-beri. Almost coincidentally, similar conclusions were announced by Highet.

‘For purposes of convenience, then, a rice that contains less than 0.4 per cent of phosphorus pentoxide is regarded as polished rice, and that which contains a greater percentage of phosphorus pentoxide is regarded as unpolished rice.

‘Accordingly, a bill was drafted which had for its purpose the bringing about of the general use of unpolished rice in those places where rice was the staple article of diet. After considerable discussion with physicians, lawyers, legislators and others, it was deemed advisable to attempt this with a law that would impose a tax of 5 centavos (2½ cents U.S. currency) per kilo on all polished rice sold, whether foreign or domestic.

‘Owing to the fact, however, that the legislature adjourned during the early days of February, there was not sufficient time to present this matter to both of its branches.

‘On account of the successful experience with unpolished rice in the prophylaxis of beri-beri in the Philippines during the year, and since these data confirm the work of Fraser, Stanton, Aron, Kilbourne, de Haan and Highet, as reported at the last annual meeting of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, it is believed that the time has come for the medical profession to aid in completing the last step in the test which promises to place another weapon in the hands of prophylactic medicine for the eradication of another of the world’s serious and costly diseases.’

International Office of Public Health, Paris.—The monthly bulletins from this office were regularly received throughout the year. They gave much valuable information as to the movements of infectious disease and of the means employed by different countries to meet and control them.

In accordance with the international agreement, the fact of the occurrence of a case of Asiatic cholera amongst the immigrants who arrived ex ss. *Royal George* at Quebec and Grosse Isle in November, was promptly notified to the International Office of Public Health in Paris by cable.

Sleeping Sickness Bureau.—The bulletins of this bureau, issued under the direction of the honorary managing committee in London, have also been regularly received.

In both cases spare copies received have been distributed to the provincial boards of health.

Special Inspection for Smallpox.—At the date of my last annual report the presence of smallpox in Montana and North Dakota had been reported; and the advisability of instituting special quarantine inspection at North Portal, Saskatchewan, was under your consideration. It was instituted by you within a few days thereafter, on April 5, 1910, and continued until August 16.

In British Columbia you instituted special smallpox frontier quarantine inspection at Sumas (Huntingdon), with guards on frontier trails and at Peardonville, on January 27. These guards were withdrawn on February 15. The medical inspection at Huntingdon you have ordered raised at midnight to-night.

In Ontario, frontier inspection was established at Fort Frances before the date of my last annual report. It was raised on August 16. It was re-established on January 4, 1911, and is still in force. At Rainy River it was established on April 1, 1910, and raised on August 16. It was re-established on January 4, 1911, and is

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still in force. At Sault Ste Marie it was established on June 4, and raised August 16, 1910. At Port Arthur it was established on June 11, and raised August 16, 1910.

In Prince Edward Island temporary quarantine inspection has been established from time to time during the year on account of the prevalence of smallpox in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This is the only province that has the right of quarantine protection against her sister provinces at the hands of the Dominion government. This was included in the guarantees to her when she entered Confederation. At Georgetown special inspection was in force at the date of my last annual report, and has been maintained throughout the year. At Charlottetown similarly all arrivals from New Brunswick or Nova Scotia have been specially examined by your regular officer there. At Summerside inspection was established on October 14, 1910, and raised March 3, 1911. At Cape Traverse, when the winter crossing was made to that point from Cape Tormentine, N.B., inspection was established on February 18, and is to be raised at midnight to-night.

At Sydney, N.S., during the prevalence of smallpox in Newfoundland the ss. *Bruce* from that island was inspected at Sydney upon her tri-weekly arrivals. This was in force from May 7 to July 21, and during that period also all arrivals from Newfoundland were inspected specially for smallpox at all quarantine ports in the maritime provinces by your instructions.

Circulars.—Circular letters were issued from time to time to your different officers, calling their special attention to various matters, during the year. On June 29, *re* cholera in southern Russia; August 20, *re* cholera in Italy; September 27, *re* cholera in Naples; January 3, 1911, *re* plague in East Anglia; February 11, 1911, *re* water ballast in vessels arriving; February 20, *re* plague in Glasgow.

Official Visits and Inspections.—On May 10 last, by your instructions, I visited the New York Quarantine Station and the Ellis Island immigration buildings. I was accompanied by Mr. Billings, an architect of the Public Works Department. Our visit was to get information that might be of use in designing new buildings for quarantine purposes in this country. Dr. Doty, the health officer at the port of New York, with his usual courtesy gave us every opportunity of gaining the information desired.

On May 31, I left for Toronto, and attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association.

On June 6 and following day I attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.

On June 24, I left for the Atlantic coast, and inspected the Leper Lazaretto at Tracadie, N.B., and the quarantine stations at Chatham and St. John, N.B., Halifax, Sydney and Louisburg, N.S., Charlottetown, P.E.I., the quarantine buildings at Pictou, N.S.; and the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, Que., in the river St. Lawrence.

On July 5, I left for British Columbia. I inspected at Vancouver, and at William Head, Victoria. Went up to Prince Rupert, and with Dr. Watt, the superintendent of British Columbia quarantines, and Dr. Tremayne, the quarantine officer of Prince Rupert, selected sites for the proposed buildings at your new quarantine station in the Lima passage, on Digby island.

On my return trip I stopped at Edmonton and Winnipeg, to confer with the executive officers of the principal boards of health.

On September 3, I left for Milwaukee, Wis., to attend the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association.

On November 18, I went to Quebec and the Grosse Isle quarantine station to take charge of the situation in view of the landing of a case of Asiatic cholera ex ss. *Royal George*.

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STATIONS.

Grosse Isle, Que.—Vessels inspected, 378; a total increase over last year of 14 vessels, and a relative increase of 41 per cent in the number of passenger-carrying vessels. Persons inspected, 178,167, an increase of 57,941 over last year. Admissions to hospital, 727; largest number in at one time, 420. The diseases were Asiatic cholera, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, varicella, enteric fever, mumps and erysipelas. The deaths were 11. The arrival of a case of Asiatic cholera for the first time since 1893 was a marked event of the year. I have referred to it at length under the head of Asiatic cholera.

The late retention of patients and others at this quarantine—as last year and this year—is likely to increase from year to year as the immigration increases, and points to the fact that the Grosse Isle quarantine station can no longer be regarded as a summer quarantine alone. The water pipes now laid above the ground, and therefore requiring to be emptied before the frost comes, should be sunk to a frost-proof depth throughout the station.

The wooden buildings, built in 1848, for the detention of suspects at the western end, should be replaced by two-story brick buildings, furnace heated.

The wharf now to be extended into deep water, should be provided with a 'T,' giving mooring length of at least 500 feet, so that vessels ordered into quarantine may be able to come to it and land their passengers and supplies, and not have to depend upon the ferrying in of them for two miles in the small station boats, which cannot lie alongside of the big steamer if the sea is heavy, as it was, though only moderately so, on the Friday which the *Royal George* lost at quarantine for that reason.

A laboratory should be built at once at the station, exactly similar to the one already built at the William Head quarantine, and an expert bacteriologist should be added to the Grosse Isle staff, who should be obliged to devote several hours a day to work in the laboratory. This is essential for any one who desires to keep up the technique and to keep the materials in his laboratory in working order. Apart from the few hours so occupied during each day, such an assistant should be available for the other work of the station, which is yearly increasing with the increasing immigration.

Rimouski, Que.—Advance substation of Grosse Isle. Vessels inspected, 31.

Halifax, N.S.—Vessels inspected, 330, being 32 more than last year. Persons inspected, 101,594, being 20,677 more than last year. Admissions to hospital, 45; diseases: smallpox, scarlet fever and measles. Deaths, 3, from scarlet fever. The new quarantine steamer *Minoca* has arrived from England, where she has been built, and has been put into commission for the service at this station.

St. John, N.B.—Vessels inspected, 182, an increase over last year of 14; persons inspected, 34,281, an increase of 14,677. Admissions to hospital, 21; diseases: measles, chicken-pox, enteric fever, scarlet fever and diphtheria. No deaths. The new wharf space is now completed and ready for the larger disinfecting appliances.

Sydney, N.S.—Vessels inspected, 150. This included inspection of the ss. *Bruce* during the prevalence of smallpox in Newfoundland. No quarantinable disease presented itself during the year.

Louisburg, N.S.—Vessels inspected, 14; persons inspected, 348. No quarantinable disease.

Chatham, N.B.—Vessels inspected, 30; persons inspected, 567. No quarantinable disease.

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Charlottetown, P.E.I.—Vessels inspected from beyond the seas, 10. No quarantinable disease. Daily inspection of steamers from Pictou from April 1 to January 25, at which latter date navigation at this port closed.

William Head, B.C.—Vessels inspected, 164; persons inspected, 33,223. Amongst the crews there were 5,215 Chinese, 2,550 Japanese and 134 other Asiatics. Amongst the passengers there were 11,655 Chinese, 1,628 Japanese and 9 Hindus. This has been an exceptional year, in as much as there has not occurred any case of any of the graver quarantinable diseases, although deaths from plague and from beri-beri, and cases of smallpox, were reported as having occurred on vessels arriving. By your permission the coastwise ss. *Princess May* was disinfected and her crew vaccinated. Smallpox was found on her at Vancouver, and at the request of the provincial authorities she was received at William Head for treatment. Similarly H.M.C.S. *Rainbow*, which had had a case of diphtheria on board, and her sickbay disinfected; the effects of the recruits (23) were disinfected, and the recruits bathed.

Victoria, B.C.—No foreign vessels inspected.

Vancouver, B.C.—Three foreign vessels inspected.

Prince Rupert, B.C.—On December 10 the 20-foot quarantine launch *Evelyn* for service at this station arrived from Victoria under her own power, and is now in commission. The works you have now approved of, wharf, medical officer's residence, and hospital, will fit this station as a mercantile quarantine station. The addition of detention buildings, disinfecting and other appliances, laboratory, &c., will be necessary to fit it as a passenger quarantine station, before the lines of passenger travel are developed through.

Tracadie Leper Lazaretto, N.B.—Five new cases admitted during the year. There have been four deaths. Present number of patients 21, males 13, females 8. Alleviation has continued to follow the use of chaulmoogra oil in cases where it can be administered. Treatment with nastin is now to be tried.

Darcy Island Leper Lazaretto, B.C.—One leper was received at this lazaretto during the year, a Hindu discovered at Kamloops, B.C., to be affected with the disease. He was subsequently deported with his own consent.

Public Works Health Act.—Your inspector under this Act—Mr. Chas. A. L. Fisher—reports for the territory from Winnipeg, Man., east to the Atlantic ocean. He reports this year as an exceptional one in the almost complete absence of infectious diseases. He found the medical service on the different works of railway construction to be adequate, and the sleeping quarters and boarding of the men fully equal to the very good conditions in that way reported last year.

Dr. A. E. Clendenan, your western inspector from Winnipeg to the Pacific ocean, reports upon the railroad, bridge and irrigation ditch construction works in his district. He states that the medical service has on the whole been very good. Wherever convenient, the old-established hospitals in cities and towns are utilized instead of the temporary camp hospital, but this applies, of course, to prairie works much more than to trans-mountain works. Throughout the works the men are well fed and pretty well housed. The general health condition on the whole has been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) F. MONTIZAMBERT, M.D.,

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

Director-General of Public Health.

APPENDIX No. 2.

(G. E. MARTINEAU, M.D.)

GROSSE ISLE, QUE., March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the St. Lawrence Quarantine Service for the year ended March 31, 1911.

There were 378 vessels cleared during the season, being an increase of 14 as compared with last year. Of these 55 per cent were passenger-carrying vessels; this being an increase of 41 per cent in this class of vessels since the past decade.

The total number of persons examined was 178,167, being an increase of 57,941 over the past year, and also exceeding any other year by about 20,000. They were divided among the different classes of passengers as follows: 1st cabin, 7,309; 2nd cabin, 36,030; steerage, 90,877; cattlemen, 861; crew, 43,032;; stowaways, 58.

Infectious disease was discovered or reported on board every passenger boat arriving here, on one or more occasions, with the exception of ten.

The diseases so discovered or reported were Asiatic cholera, scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, varicella, rotheln, typhoid fever, mumps and erysipelas.

On three different occasions parties refused vaccination, viz.: May 10, ss. *Grampian*; May 22, ss. *Hesperian*; July 1, ss. *Virginian*. They were landed for the usual period of observation.

Births during the voyage were reported on five different occasions, and deaths on eighteen. The causes of death being: Heart failure (4), syncope and Bright's disease (1), nephritis complicating heart disease (1), pneumonia (2), apoplexy (1), scarlet fever (1), measles (1), suffocation (1), alcoholism (1), lost overboard (3), cerebral hemorrhage (1), meningitis (1), accident (1).

Cholera.—SS. *Royal George*, which sailed from Bristol on November 9, arrived at the quarantine about 4 a.m. the morning of November 17, and presented a clean bill of health from the port of departure (Bristol).

The ship's surgeon reported only two cases of varicella, which were landed, and stated that there were no other cases of sickness whatever during the voyage.

In accordance with the regulations, the vessel was granted pratique on the sworn affidavit of the ship's surgeon and captain that there was no other illness on board except the above mentioned; but the immigration medical officers at Quebec having discovered one suspicious case of cholera among the steerage passengers, the steamer was, by instructions of the department, sent back to Grosse Isle with all passengers on board. It was then agreed between the immigration and our department that we should land for observation only the steerage passengers, and the steamer having been thoroughly disinfected was released with the rest of passengers that had not been exposed to infection.

No other cases of infectious diseases of any kind having developed among the passengers detained under observation, they were released after a period of five days of detention.

The bacteriological examination of patient's stools proved that we had to deal with a case of Asiatic cholera; but this case presents great interest in as far as it has developed and has continued to be in the course of time. While the immigration medical officer at Quebec has diagnosed this case by the weakness, drawn character of the face, blueness of the lips and profuse watery diarrhoea for two or three days, the other observations upon the condition of the patient and his rapid convalescence demonstrate that there was not a severe and typical choleraic seizure. In fact, when I examined the patient at Grosse Isle, he presented more typhic than choleraic symptoms and characters.

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The same organism of cholera to the one discovered in the first bacteriological examination having continued to be obtained from the well formed stools of the patient, there is no doubt that we have to deal with a 'cholera-carrier.' Such cholera-carriers were recognized many years ago by Dunbar during the Hamburg cholera epidemic, when he discovered on six occasions a cholera spirillum in the stools of apparently healthy individuals who had never shown signs of the acute disease. Some other doctors also came across 'cholera-carriers.'

The presumption is that our patient, as in the Hamburg cases, had the cholera spirillum of low virulence growing in his intestinal canal for at least several weeks, and becoming depressed or having his vitality lowered, induced a mild choleraic attack.

He is now perfectly well, at least physically; but as stated previously, the different bacteriological examinations made from time to time until now have proved that he still carries germs of cholera, although in less abundance than at first; and it is very difficult to say how long this will last, but it is quite possible that the spirilla will completely disappear.

This year has certainly been one of the busiest at this station since a long time; and the first one that the station has been kept open all the year round. There were admitted 727 persons at the hospital, and we had constantly to treat a number varying from 30 to 420 persons at a time, suffering from different diseases.

The deaths numbered 11. One from intestinal rupture caused by whooping cough, 3 from broncho pneumonia complicating measles, 1 from measles, 2 from diphtheria complicating scarlet fever, 2 from infantile diarrhoea, 1 from phthisis secondary to measles and 1 from typhoid fever.

There were also landed for burial at quarantine, the bodies of three persons who died on shipboard.

One birth occurred in the hospital.

Quarantine Staff.—The Rimouski substation continued to be in charge of Dr. E. Belisle, who made the inspection of the weekly mail steamers. I visited this advance port, and coming up from there on the mail steamers, made a detailed inspection between Rimouski and Grosse Isle.

Improvements.—The installation of two furnaces in the hospital may be regarded as one of the most important improvements carried out this year.

Requirements.—Since many years, I am asking that a building for a laboratory be erected; but the time has come when this improvement is more indispensable and necessary than ever; and I have every reason to believe that this will be carried out this year. Also it will be necessary to appoint an expert bacteriologist to take charge of it.

As already stated in previous reports, the old wooden sheds which date from 1832 and 1848 should be replaced by more modern buildings and appliances.

Three new buildings are also required. One to be used as quarters by our captain and chief engineer, one for the hospital staff and the other one for a store where to put the provisions, beds, &c., used at the hospital.

There are still some other works and repairs, the list of which is in the hands of the department.

The whole respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. E. MARTINEAU, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent of St. Lawrence Quarantine Service.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

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APPENDIX No. 2a.

(ERNEST BELISLE, M.D.)

RIMOUSKI QUARANTINE SUBSTATION, April 1, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

Thirty-one vessels were inspected at this station during the season.

Infectious diseases were reported on the following vessels calling here to land English mails: On June 3, ss. *Virginian* had to continue to Grosse Isle on account of one case of diphtheria; June 16, ss. *Victorian*, one case of measles; June 23, ss. *Empress of Britain*, one case of measles; June 30, ss. *Virginian*, because a passenger refused to be vaccinated; July 28, ss. *Virginian*, one case of measles; July 29, ss. *Laurentic*, one case of measles; August 18, ss. *Empress of Britain*, one case of vari-cella; September 22, ss. *Virginian*, one case of measles; October 28, ss. *Empress of Ireland*, one case of whooping cough; November 3, ss. *Victorian*, one case of chicken-pox.

Of 31 vessels examined here, 10 had to stop at Grosse Isle to land infectious cases.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ERNEST BELISLE, M.D.,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 3.

(N. E. MacKAY, M.D., M.R.C.S.)

HALIFAX, N.S., April 10, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report of the work of this station for the year ended March 31, 1911.

The work of the station was uneventful during the year just ended. We had only one case of the major quarantinable diseases at the station hospital, but we had several of the minor forms of diseases.

We had three deaths at the station from a very virulent type of scarlet fever. One death was due to the intensity of the primary fever (hæmorrhagic scarlet fever), and two to intense angina with extensive suppuration of the glands of the neck.

The smallpox case was brought to port by the steamer *Uranium* from Hamburg on June 17, 1910. We detained 289 of the immigrants in quarantine of observation, and released the ship with the crew after disinfection and vaccination. No new case developed amongst those detained in quarantine of observation or amongst those released with the ship. I understand the United States Marine Hospital Service detains smallpox contacts under observation only for 14 days, the usual incubation

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period of the disease. It is time our law was so amended as to make the detention period 14 days, too.

One operation was performed at the station hospital for disease of the middle ear and mastoid cells secondary to measles. The operation is known as 'Stacke-Schwartz's' operation. It was successful, and the child made a good recovery.

During the year just ended there were 101,594 persons inspected, classified as follows: Cabin, 2,695; second-class, 16,837; steerage, 56,233; crew, 25,477; cattle-men, 106; Chinese in bond, 246. This is 20,677 more than was inspected during the year ended March 31, 1910.

We inspected 330 vessels during the year just ended. This is 32 more than in the preceding year.

There passed through this port in bond, 246 Chinese, which we inspected in transit.

The repairs to the wharf at Lawlor's Island are about finished. A coal shed was erected on this wharf last fall, which was much needed. In two years the shed will save, in the consumption of coal, an amount equal to the cost of construction.

To keep the plant and buildings in good repair always, we should have a permanent engineer and carpenter living on the island.

There were 11 cases of scarlet fever, 7 of measles and 1 of smallpox admitted to the hospital during the year, and accompanying these patients there were 7 men, 9 women and 10 children. Total admissions between sick and well, 45.

Quarantinable diseases were found in the following vessels: SS. *Hesperian*, from Glasgow, April 10, 1910, 3 cases of measles, for New York; ss. *Campania*, from Rotterdam, April 15, 3 cases of measles, for New York; ss. *Tunisian*, from Liverpool, April 15, 1 case of measles (convalescent); ss. *Victorian*, from Liverpool, April 22, 1 case of measles (convalescent); ss. *Brandenburg*, from Bremen, April 27, 9 cases of scarlet fever and 1 of measles; ss. *Parisian*, from Glasgow, May 7, 1 case of scarlet fever; ss. *Volturmo*, from Rotterdam, May 11, 6 cases of measles; ss. *Campania*, from Rotterdam, May 31, 3 sick with mumps; ss. *Uranium*, from Hamburg, June 15, 1 case of smallpox; ss. *Empress of Ireland*, from Liverpool, November 24, 2 cases of measles, bound to St. John; ss. *Tunisian*, from Liverpool, November 25, 1 case of measles; ss. *Tunisian*, from Liverpool, December 23, 1 case of measles (convalescent); ss. *Grampian*, from Liverpool, December 9, 1 case of whooping cough (convalescent); ss. *Corsican*, from Liverpool, January 28, 1911, 1 case of varicella (convalescent); ss. *Megantic*, from Liverpool, February 26, 2 cases of measles; ss. *Sicilian*, from Liverpool, November 9, 2 cases of measles, for Portland (U.S.A.).

Diseases other than quarantinable occurred on the voyage or existed on board the following vessels when they arrived in port: ss. *Empress of Ireland*, from Liverpool, April 14, 1910, acute intestinal obstruction in child four years old (died); ss. *Mongolian*, from Liverpool, April 12, acute peritonitis (from duodenal ulcer—died), pneumonia (2); ss. *Brandenburg*, from Bremen, April 27, pneumonia (2), erysipelas (1); ss. *Pisa*, from Hamburg, May 27, pneumonia (1); ss. *Mongolian*, from Liverpool, August 25, one child with bronchitis (died); ss. *Campania*, from Rotterdam, November 14, 1 case of erysipelas; ss. *Canada*, from Liverpool, December 1, 1 case of heart disease (died); ss. *Hesperian*, from Liverpool, December 16, simple diarrhoea (1); ss. *Tunisian*, from Liverpool, February 10, 1911, pleuresy (1); ss. *Grampian*, from Liverpool, February 17, acute bronchitis (1); ss. *Corsican*, from Liverpool, March 31.

Deaths occurred on the following vessels: SS. *Empress of Ireland*, from Liverpool, April 14, 1910; cause, acute intestinal obstruction in a child four years old. SS. *Mongolian*, from Liverpool, April 21; cause of death, acute general peritonitis secondary to ruptured duodenal ulcer. SS. *Brandenburg*, from Bremen, April 27; 2 deaths; causes, 1 scarlet fever and 1 diphtheria. SS. *Mongolian*, from Liverpool,

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August 25; 1 death; cause, acute bronchitis. SS. *Canada*, from Liverpool, December 1; 1 death; cause, heart disease, probably valvular. SS. *Corsican*, from Liverpool, March 31, 1911; 1 death; cause, premature birth.

The new quarantine steamer *Minoca* arrived in port from England on January 8 in a slightly damaged condition. She struck a submerged buoy outside the entrance of the harbour, which slightly dented six or seven plates in her bottom, but she was not otherwise injured. This caused considerable delay in taking her off the hands of the builders, Philip and Son, Dartmouth, England. All the damage was made good by the underwriters, after which the steamer was taken over by the department on the certificates of the government inspectors of hulls and machinery.

The steamer is well and substantially built, and after some slight alterations and suggested improvements have been made she will be well adapted for the quarantine work of this port.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

N. E. MACKAY, M.D., M.R.C.S.,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,

Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 4.

(R. C. RUDDICK, M.D.)

ST. JOHN, N.B., March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

There were 182 vessels inspected at this station this year; this is an increase of 14 as compared with last year.

At the same time we inspected 34,281 persons, classified as follows: Cabin, 703; intermediate, 4,616; steerage, 18,932; crew, 9,806; cattlemen, 179; stowaways, 18. This is an increase of 14,677 as compared with last year.

No vessels arrived with any of the graver quarantinable diseases.

Cases of minor quarantinable diseases were found on the following vessels: The ss. *Lake Michigan* arrived on April 4, 1910, with 2 cases of measles; the ss. *Pomeranian*, on April 12, 1910, with 2 cases of measles; the ss. *Victorian*, on April 24, 1910, with 1 case of diphtheria; the ss. *Mount Temple*, on November 28, 1910, with 2 cases of measles; the ss. *Empress of Britain*, on January 6, 1911, with 1 case of measles; the ss. *Montezuma*, on January 10, 1911, with 1 case of typhoid; the ss. *Lake Michigan*, March 11, 1911, with 2 cases measles, 2 cases scarlet fever and 1 case typhoid fever; the ss. *Champlain*, on March 13, 1911, with 2 cases of measles; the ss. *Mount Temple*, on March 24, 1911, with 1 case of measles; the ss. *Cassandra*, on March 20, with 1 case measles; the ss. *Empress of Britain*, on March 24, 1911, with 2 cases chicken-pox and 1 case of measles.

We had 13 cases of measles, 2 of chicken-pox, 2 of typhoid, 2 of scarlet fever, 1 of diphtheria and 1 of pneumonia. Also 31 were detained for observation.

All made good recovery, and at the present time we have three cases in our hospital, two of measles and one of chicken-pox.

No deaths have been reported to me occurring on the passage here.

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Improvements.—Our new wharf is completed, and is ready for our new disinfecting building. Our fencing of quarantine property is about completed.

Requirements.—The two cottages for our staff, which have been applied for, are still much needed; but we hope to see our staff occupying the same before very long. A great deal of repairs have been going on to our water pipes crossing the channel, and while we get a supply sufficient for ordinary requirements, three times per week, in case of fire it would be almost impossible to save our buildings, the water only being turned on for one hour each time. A new water pipe is the only way to solve the difficulty. Our buildings need painting, and the roofs repaired.

Our boatman is building a new boat for a runabout, to take the place of the old one. The new one is nearly completed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. C. RUDDICK, M.D.,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 5.

(H. RINDRESS, M.D.)

NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

The total number of vessels inspected for the year just ended number 160. Of these, 129 were steamships and 31 sailing vessels.

I am pleased to say no quarantinable disease reached the port during the year from any of the foreign vessels inspected.

Owing to the prevalence of smallpox in Newfoundland during a portion of the year, regular inspections were made, by ministerial orders, of the ss. *Bruce*, which makes tri-weekly trips between Newfoundland and North Sydney. All other vessels from Newfoundland were also inspected by the same order. During these inspections a systematic vaccination of all unprotected arrivals was carried on.

At the request of the Public Works Department the quarantine station at Point Edward was placed at their disposal last December for the care of three smallpox patients who all contracted the disease from local sources.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

HORACE RINDRESS, M.D.,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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APPENDIX No. 6.

(FREEMAN O'NEIL, M.D.)

LOUISBURG, March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my annual report for this quarantine station for the year ended March 31, 1911.

There were fourteen (14) vessels inspected, with a total number of three hundred and forty-eight (348) men.

No quarantinable disease was brought to this port during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

FREEMAN O'NEIL, M.D.,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 7.

(J. BAXTER, M.D.)

CHATHAM, March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I beg leave to submit the following report for the past year ending to-day of affairs transacted at this station.

The damages done to the wharf the fall before were repaired.

The first arrival this past spring was the Norwegian barque *Skien* from St. Thomas. This is said to be the earliest arrival for a sailing vessel since 1846.

The keeper's house and the two hospitals received a couple of coats of paint, which were much needed.

A cellar was also dug under the keeper's house and cemented to resist tides. This was very much needed, as there was no place for storage of vegetables and such like material before.

On October 4 we had the lowest tide ever seen here in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Blocks of an old wharf were seen at the southeast corner of the island that nobody knew were there.

The number of vessels inspected, 30; steamships, 18; barques, 8; barquentines, 3; three-masted schooner, 1.

Number of men examined, 567.

No quarantinable disease.

River closed, December 6.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. BAXTER, M.D.,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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APPENDIX No. 8.

(PETER CONROY, M.D.)

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

There was no case of infectious disease brought to this port during the past year.

Daily inspection of steamers from Pictou was made from April 1, 1910, to January 25, 1911, at which latter date navigation at this port closed.

Communication with the mainland was thereafter taken up by the winter steamers between Georgetown and Pictou, and by the ice boats between Capes Traverse and Tormentine. These routes at this date are still in use.

On account of the prevalence of smallpox throughout Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and particularly so in the lumber districts where many persons from this province are employed, a careful inspection of all persons coming from those places was particularly necessary.

One case of smallpox was imported from Nova Scotia, the disease developing two weeks after the man's arrival at his home. The disease in this case was communicated to six other members of the household. Another case was brought from the Maine lumber woods, and from it the disease spread to about a dozen other persons.

The local authorities have had charge of all those cases.

There were ten inspections of vessels from beyond the sea.

During the past year the hospital has been provided with screen doors and windows, and is in a suitable condition of preparedness.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER CONROY, M.D.,

Inspecting physician.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 9.

(A. T. WATT, M.D.)

VICTORIA, B.C., March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report of transactions at the William Head quarantine station for the twelve months ended March 31, 1911.

During the twelve months there were 164 vessels inspected. The members of crews of vessels numbered 14,073, in which number there were 5,215 Chinese and 2,550 Japanese and 134 other Asiatics. The cabin passengers numbered 4,734 and the steerage, 14,392, of these, 11,655 were Chinese and 1,628 Japanese. Other nationalities numbered 143, of whom 9 were Hindu. There were 24 stowaways reported.

During these twelve months there has occurred no case of any of the graver quarantinable diseases on any of the vessels coming from foreign ports, and it has, therefore, been an exceptional year in that respect.

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From Vancouver, the ss. *Princess May* was remanded May 13 by the Provincial Board of Health, as one of the passengers, from the north, was found to have smallpox on the day he landed there. At the request of the provincial authorities, this steamer was disinfected and the crew vaccinated. On December 1, H.M.C.S. *Rainbow* reached the station, and the request was made that the sick bay be fumigated, as a case of diphtheria had been put in city hospital in Vancouver. This case had occurred amongst the recruits, who had been taken on two days before. The effects of all the recruits, to the number of 23, were disinfected and the recruits bathed.

Cases of measles and mumps were reported to have occurred on voyage, but these were in convalescent stage on arrival here. These cases were amongst passengers by the Canadian-Australian line.

The Blue Funnel liner *Ning Chow* arriving here March 18, reported that amongst pilgrims carried from Jeddah to Singapore there had been one death from plague and two from beri-beri, and that there had been five cases of smallpox. After landing pilgrims at Singapore, the vessel was thoroughly fumigated and proceeded on voyage. All of the crew were well on arrival at this station, five weeks afterwards.

On other steamers cases of beri-beri were found in convalescent stage. Cases of malaria were also seen, and three deaths resulting from this disease, with other complications, were inquired into. In one case the illness was thought to be suspiciously like yellow fever by a physician in one of the ports touched at. This case died at sea the following day, and a week later vessel arrived here. An inquiry brought out the fact that the patient had been poorly for some months and was addicted to overdosing with drugs, and that his death was superinduced by a fever which appeared to have been malaria.

There were in the hospital last spring two cases of smallpox which had been admitted at last of the previous twelve months' period. These cases were convalescent, and were discharged during the month of April last.

The cases of plague in Hong-kong and vicinity of Canton have not been numerous during past season. In north China, more especially in Manchuria, a severe epidemic of pneumonic plague has continued for the last three or four months. Fortunately, there is no direct communication with north China with any of our ports. During the past month there was a sharp outbreak of Asiatic cholera in Honolulu,—31 cases, of which 22 were fatal, occurring before the disease was stamped out. The origin of this outbreak has not been explained, but has been attributed to infection brought from Philippine islands by coolie labourers.

The work undertaken during the year, in the nature of repairs and improvements, consisted in repairing wharves and roads and putting in new pipe to replace a stretch of defective piping and to give better fire protection. General repairs about buildings were made, also to plumbing, and the putting in of earthenware laundry tubs in steerage buildings was effected.

Last August I accompanied Dr. Montizambert, Director-General of Public Health, to Prince Rupert, when the reserve for the quarantine station was, in company with Dr. Tremayne, quarantine officer, carefully gone over and the location of buildings settled, more particularly that of the hospital now under construction. Beds, bedding, furniture and furnishings for this hospital have been selected, and will be on hand when this building is complete.

A 50-foot trunk cabin launch, the *Evelyn*, equipped with 25 H.P. gasoline engine, was built in Victoria during the year for the Prince Rupert station, building and equipment of launch being under the supervision of myself and the staff at William Head station.

The bacteriological laboratory has been more fully equipped, and under Dr. Walker's charge is in readiness for such work as may be required to be done there.

Darcy Island lazaretto has been occupied by but one leper during the twelve months. This case was that of a Hindu found in a railway construction camp near

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Kamloops. He was brought to Darcy island, where he remained some weeks, pending the sailing of a steamer which would take him on his way back to India.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. T. WATT, M.D.,

Supt., B.C. Quarantines.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 10.

(R. L. FRASER, M.D.)

VICTORIA, B.C., March 31, 1911.

SIR,—Coasting vessels entering Victoria were exempt from inspection during the year, hence I have nothing of interest to report.

I have been prepared at any time to perform any duty assigned to me by Dr. Watt, Superintendent of Quarantines for B.C.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. L. FRASER, M.D.,

Quarantine Officer.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 11.

(L. N. MACKECHNIE, M.D.)

VANCOUVER, B.C., May 5, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that three vessels have been inspected by me, and that no case of contagious or infectious disease has been found during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. N. MACKECHNIE, M.D.,

Quarantine Officer

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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APPENDIX No. 12.

(H. ERNEST TREMAYNE.)

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., April 14, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ended March 31, 1911.

No quarantinable diseases of any kind were brought to this port during the above period.

In December, 1910, the new quarantine launch *Evelyn* arrived from Victoria under her own power.

I am glad to report that work has commenced on the new hospital. The site has been cleared and partially graded, and material for building being gathered on the ground.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. ERNEST TREMAYNE,

Quarantine Officer

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 13.

(J. A. LANGIS, M.D.)

TRACADIE, N.B., March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my annual report of the Tracadie Lazaretto to March 31, 1911.

There are at present 21 patients at the hospital, 13 males and 8 females.

Four died during the year and five were admitted.

Seventeen are of French, two of English, one of Icelandic and one of Russian origin.

Ages of the patients vary from nine to seventy-nine years. One case, of the slighter form, anæsthetic, remains outside. Over this I keep a constant supervision, and before long I will have him at the hospital.

There has been much intercurrent illness among our patients during the winter months; one died of measles, of which disease we had a few cases. It likely was brought into our wards by visitors, relatives or friends of the inmates, who are permitted, with some restrictions, to visit them.

Of the five cases admitted during the year, two are old patients, who were sent home, disease being arrested, and who, by not following the doctor's advice to continue the same treatment, are just as bad, if not worse, as when they first came.

Mental influence has much to do in accelerating the course of the disease. Our long and weary winter months played on the mind of the poor inmates, who are forced

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to remain indoors. They are longing for the tardy but beautiful summer, when they can enjoy an incomparable sail, and inhale the invigorating breeze to their heart's content.

The good hygienic measures, including a regular system of healthy diet, the help and sympathy of all who are interested in their keeping, has great power in checking rapid progress of the disease, and their life is thereby prolonged.

I am pleased to report the best results with the treatment by chaulmoogra oil, strychnine, &c., especially in three cases. Unfortunately there are but few patients who can take the oil, and they have heard with pleasure of the introduction in the near future of Dr. Deycke's Nastin therapy.

The first experience we cite is that of the discoverer himself. Dr. Deycke reports that he was permitted to treat 112 out of the 440 inmates in the asylum at Mahaica, British Guiana. He did not select these patients, but took them as they offered themselves, hence he has treated all forms and grades of the disease, some of them very advanced and seemingly hopeless. 'The results,' he says, 'so far as purely anæsthetic cases were concerned, were far beyond my expectations; in fact there was not a single case which did not show some objective improvement. Of the tuberculous cases, 90 per cent showed improvement.'

Prof. D. H. Zieman, 'Report on Leprosy in the Cameroons (German West Africa)': 'In all of the cases treated with Nastin we had the most satisfactory results.'

The British, German and Dutch governments have introduced the Nastin therapy for the benefit of the unfortunate lepers, and I am pleased to say that our Canadian Government has already taken steps to introduce it at the Tracadie Lazaretto.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. LANGIS, M.D.,

Medical Superintendent.

The Honourable

The Minister of Agriculture.

Ottawa

APPENDIX No. 14.

(CHAS. A. L. FISHER, J.P.)

MONTREAL, March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this my report for the twelve months ended March 31, 1911, as Public Works Health Inspector, for the territory from Winnipeg east to the Atlantic ocean.

During that period I have several times personally visited and inspected all such works covered by the Public Works Health Act, 1899, as have in any way been brought to my notice.

The term has again been an exceptional one, in the almost non-appearance of contagious and infectious diseases among the men employed on the various public works of the Dominion coming under my inspection.

I am pleased to be able to report again, that on my several tours of inspection of the public works of the Dominion in my district for the past year, I found the medical service given to be adequate, and the sleeping quarters of the men to be fully equal to the very good conditions in that way reported last year.

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The number of public works coming under the regulations of the Act in the territory east of Winnipeg have been comprised exclusively of railway construction.

The following is a detailed report of the works I have personally visited and inspected during the past twelve months, as coming, more or less, under the regulations of the Public Works Health Act, 1899.

NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

This road is being built by the Dominion Government, and at present all the sections have been given out on contract, between Winnipeg and Moncton, N.B., and are now under construction, or completed.

I am pleased to report that on my visit to the works on said sections I found excellent hospital accommodation provided, the men comfortably housed and well fed, the camps in good sanitary condition, and a duly qualified physician as district medical supervisor over each section of camps, which could be conveniently covered by him within the requirements of the regulations. With the exception of some cases of typhoid fever, there had been no outbreak of contagious diseases, and the health of the men had been excellent.

I give below the extent and location of camps, with other particulars of the works carried on by the various sub-contractors.

Section from Winnipeg, east to junction of Grand Trunk Pacific branch, from Fort William, 245 miles. This is under contract to Mr. J. D. McArthur, of Winnipeg.

J. K. McLennan, M.D., of Winnipeg, is the chief medical officer on behalf of the contractor.

The J. D. McArthur Company, Limited, were doing this work, and about 300 men were employed, who were housed and boarded in boarding cars. There were two cases of typhoid, the general health of the men being good. There was one death from typhoid and one from accident. The General Hospital at St. Boniface was used.

Dr. McLennan personally looked after patients. This work is about completed, but has not yet been taken over from the contractor.

Superior Junction Section.—From Superior Junction east for 150 miles, to junction of the Nepigon section, let to Messrs. E. F. and G. E. Fauquier. This is under contract to Messrs. O'Brien, Fowler and McDougall Bros., who have their headquarters at Superior Junction, Ont.

J. E. Joseph, of Pembroke, is the chief medical officer for the contractors, and J. M. McGrady, M.D., of Port Arthur, is the medical officer in charge of the work, with John Brandon, M.D., as inspecting officer for the contractors.

Six hospitals were maintained on various parts of the contract. Access to the work is from West Fork, Ont., over the branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from there to Superior Junction.

Superior Junction Camps.—Gravel Pit, Messrs. Morris Mackie & Co., Messrs. Anderson & Mason, the Pembroke Contracting Co., the Eastern Construction Co., Messrs. Bonfield & Harvey, A. J. Isbester, Messrs. Cameron & Chapelle, and Messrs. W. and A. McDougall Bros., being the sub-contractors, and a steel gang operated by the O'Brien, Fowler, and McDougall Bros. Company.

About 1,050 men were employed, who were located in sixteen camps, and housed and boarded in log and board dwellings by the sub-contractors, and the steel gang in boarding cars. The camps of the last three named contractors are now closed, their work having been completed.

There were twenty-one cases of typhoid fever, but the general health of the men and the sanitary conditions were good.

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There have been a number of minor accidents, one death from typhoid, one from general debility and seven from explosions. A good hospital (No. 1) is maintained for these camps, located on the work about twelve miles from Superior Junction. W. Graham, M.D., is the resident medical officer, and he, with Doctors Gordon L. Campbell and G. E. Denison, have been looking after the welfare of the men in the camps of the above-named contractors.

Wako Camps.—Entrance thereto was from Westfort, via Wako, Ont.

Messrs. Finlayson & Barry, Quebec Constructing Company, and Messrs. Reid & McEwen being the sub-contractors. These camps were closed last fall, the work being completed. Hospital No. 2, which was used for these camps, and was located about twelve miles east from No. 1, with Dr. L. W. Bourne as resident and district medical officer, was also closed last fall. There had been seven cases of typhoid, but no deaths.

Heathcote Lake Camps.—Entrance to these camps is from Superior Junction, Ont. Messrs. Fortin & Moffat, Fortin & Gravelle, and Reid & McEwen being the sub-contractors.

About 250 men were employed, who were distributed over six camps, and housed and boarded in log buildings by the sub-contractors. The general health of the men has been good, and also the sanitary conditions of the camps. There were two cases of typhoid fever, but there were no deaths. There was a number of minor accidents, but none serious. A good hospital is established there (No. 3), some miles east from No. 2, and for the past year has been in charge of the following medical officers as residents thereat: Paul Poissant, who was succeeded by L. W. Bourne, he by G. W. Campbell, and he by G. B. Bailey, who resides there and is the district medical officer of the camps at present.

Nepigon Section.—From the east end of O'Brien, Fowler & McDougall Bros. contract, east 75 miles.

This is under contract to Messrs. E. F. & G. E. Fauquier, of Ottawa, who have sublet it to the Nepigon Construction Company, Limited, who have their headquarters at Nepigon, Ont., and from which access is had to the work.

Nepigon Camps.—Messrs. McCaffrey & McQuigge, Sherwood & Russel, Chambers & McColeman, Wallace Mackie, I. W. Murray & Sons, W. T. Parsons, and H. Synn & Co., were the sub-contractors from the Nepigon Company. There were fourteen camps, access to which is by boat, then a tramway of fifteen miles, and then a boat over Lake Nepigon. About 550 men were employed, who were housed and boarded in log buildings by the sub-contractors. There were only five cases of typhoid fever, one of tuberculosis and one of erysipelas from all these camps, the general health of the men and the sanitary conditions of the camps being good. There were no serious accidents, and only three deaths, two from pneumonia and one of heart failure. There are two hospitals maintained, central to these camps, and R. McTavish, M.D., and J. W. Counter, M.D., are the district medical officers resident thereat.

A number of the above camps are now closed, the work being completed, and the Murray camps (concrete work) have been closed down for the winter.

Missinaibi Section.—This is the least and final section of the Transcontinental railway to be given out by the commissioners, and is under contract to Messrs. M. P. and J. T. Davis, of Quebec, who have sublet it to Messrs. O'Brien, McDougall & O'Gorman, the contract covering the route from the east end of the Nepigon work, for 150 miles further east, to the junction of the Abitibi west work, under contract to Messrs. E. F. & G. E. Fauquier.

Missinaibi Camps.—There are ten sub-contractors on this work, and about 700 men employed, who are located in twelve camps, and housed and boarded in wooden buildings by the sub-contractors. There were forty-one cases of typhoid (mostly from

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one camp, which had to be closed). There were six deaths from typhoid, and one from pneumonia. The general health of the men in the other camps and the sanitary conditions thereof was good. There was an hospital at Missinaibi river, and a main hospital on the completed line west of Cochrane. A. Henderson, M.D., of Cochrane, was the chief medical officer, and he had four district medical officers on the work and residing thereat.

Abitibi Section West.—From about eight miles west of the Abitibi river, crossing westerly for 100 miles.

This is under contract to Messrs. E. F. & G. E. Fauquier, of Ottawa. Access thereto is had from Cochrane, Ont. A. Henderson, M.D., is the chief medical officer of the work, with residence at Cochrane.

Abitibi West Camps.—Messrs. Fauquier Bros., Bonneville & Co., Kennedy & Co., and Fournery & Co., are the sub-contractors.

About 250 men are employed, who are located in five camps, extending over 50 miles of the work, and they are housed and boarded in log buildings by the sub-contractors. There were no contagious or infectious diseases.

There was one death from dysentery, and a few serious accidents, but none fatal. The health of the men and the sanitary conditions of the camps were good. There was one well fitted hospital on the work, the chief medical officer, Dr. Henderson, residing at Cochrane, and visiting the camps adjacent, and G. A. Ramsay, A. L. Kinsey and H. W. Rogers have been the M.D.'s residing at the hospital and visiting the camps adjacent thereto. This contract is well advanced towards completion.

Abitibi Section East.—From about eight miles west of the Abitibi river, crossing easterly for 150 miles. This section is under contract to the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Company, and was sublet by them to Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, who now have their headquarters at Cochrane, Ont. The entrance to this work is from Cochrane, Ont. Three hospitals are maintained on the work. John McCombe, M.D., is the chief medical officer, with four district medical officers as assistants.

Abitibi East Camp.—Messrs. McDougall Bros., Tomlinson & Co., Foley & Co., Andrea D. Shirbinni & Co., Hogan & Johnson, and McPeake Bros., were the sub-contractors.

About 1,550 men were employed, who were located along the line in thirteen camps and several house cars, and boarded and housed in wooden buildings and cars by the sub-contractors.

There was one case of typhoid and four deaths, one burnt in shack, one crushed, one typhoid and one from heart failure. There were two serious accidents as above. The general health of the men and the sanitary conditions of the camps were good. Four excellent hospitals were maintained for these camps, located, No. 1 at Abitibi crossing, No. 2 at Whitefish, No. 3 at Harricanaw, and No. 4 at Deer river, each within easy access of and fairly central to the construction work and camps.

D. R. Cameron was the resident medical officer at No. 1, D. B. Kennedy at No. 2, A. B. Wickware at No. 3, and T. A. Brandon at No. 4.

Ontario and Quebec Section.—From the easterly limit of the Abitibi East Section, sublet to Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart, to a junction with the Quebec West Section at Weymontachene, Que., about 250 miles. This work is under direct contract to Messrs. Macdonnel & O'Brien, and entrance thereto is over their other contracts for the Transcontinental, lately completed by them from Hervey Junction, Que. John McCombe, M.D., is the chief medical officer of the work.

Ontario and Quebec Camps.—Messrs. F. Munro & Co., D. R. MacDonald, Macdonnel Co., M. McCarthy, Doheny & Donovan, C. L. Hervey, Craig & Thompson,

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Doheny & Gordon, Frank Waters, Hugh Grant, H. McKinnon, Watters & McGlade, O'Brien & Martin, Donovan & Co., and Jackson & Connolly, are the sub-contractors.

About 2,985 men are employed, who are located along the line in thirty-six camps, and boarded and lodged in wooden buildings by the sub-contractors.

There were twelve cases of typhoid, one of pneumonia and one of epilepsy.

There were twenty-one deaths, two being from typhoid, one from pneumonia, one from epilepsy, two killed by falling rocks, one by falling off train and fourteen by three explosions. The general health of the men and the sanitary conditions of the camps were good.

Three hospitals were maintained for these camps: No. 1, being a very large main hospital, with four separate wards, and located alongside the track about four miles west of La Tuque; No. 2 is located at the end of steel, and is an hospital car which is moved along the line as the work of laying steel progresses; No. 3 is located at East Cache, convenient as possible for the west camps of the work.

Doctors Thos. H. Jackson, T. L. Raymond and James J. Binny are the district medical officers of the work, one residing in each hospital. John McCombe, M.D., the chief medical officer of the work, resides at the St. Maurice hospital, four miles west from La Tuque, and takes charge of and gives the work his general supervision.

Quebec Section West.—Quebec Section, District B., from Weymontachene, Que., east to a point a few miles northwest of La Tuque village, a distance of about forty-five miles.

This section was let to the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Company, and was sublet by them to Messrs. Macdonnel & O'Brien. Entrance to this work is now obtained over the Transcontinental railway on the section now completed by Messrs. Macdonnel & O'Brien from Hervey Junction to a few miles northwest of La Tuque, a distance of about 100 miles. This work is completed.

Weymontachene Camps.—Messrs. Macdonnel & Co., Craig & Thompson, Doheny & Donovan, H. McKinnon, M. McCarthy, and D. R. McDonald, were the sub-contractors.

About 350 men were employed, who were located in five camps at various points running east along the line, and were housed and boarded in good log and board buildings by the sub-contractors.

There were four cases of typhoid fever, with two deaths therefrom, and one from fracture of skull. The St. Maurice hospital was used for these camps, and A. L. Raymond was the district medical officer. This work is now completed.

Vermilion Camps.—Messrs. O'Brien & Martin, Hugh Grant, D. R. McDonald, and a steam shovel outfit, were the sub-contractors.

About 400 men were employed, who were located in five camps about one mile apart, and boarded and housed in good log and board buildings by the sub-contractors.

There were no contagious or infectious diseases, deaths or serious accidents, and the health of the men and the sanitary conditions of the camps were good. The St. Maurice hospital, about four miles west from La Tuque, where John McCombe, M.D., makes his headquarters, is used for these camps, and J. C. Byers and P. O. Coulombe, M.D.'s, were the district medical officers thereof. This work is now completed.

Quebec Section East, District B.—From a point near the Quebec bridge easterly for a distance of 150 miles. This section is under contract to Messrs. M. P. and J. T. Davis, of Quebec, and is about completed with the exception of the steel.

Notre Dame du Lac Camps.—Messrs. Caviachi & Pegano are the sub-contractors.

About 200 men were employed, who were located in three camps, and boarded and housed in good board buildings by the sub-contractors. There were no contagious diseases or deaths and no serious accidents. The health of the men was excellent and the sanitary conditions of camps good.

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F. B. Prigay was the district medical officer of the work. This work is near completion, and has been closed for the winter months.

New Brunswick Section, District A.—From a point near Grand Falls, westerly to the boundary between the provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec, a distance of about sixty-two miles. This was let to Messrs. Lyons & White, who have made their headquarters at Edmundston, N.B., and sublet the work to various sub-contractors, all of whom have completed their contracts with the exception of Messrs. Kennedy & Macdonald, who had about 275 men employed and located in four camps, distributed along the whole route. There had been no contagious or infectious diseases and no deaths. The general health of the men and the sanitary conditions of the camps had been fairly good. The general hospital at St. Basile, N.B., is used. Doctors J. A. Guy and A. M. Sarmony are the district medical officers. The camps have been closed since the end of November last, but the work is not completed.

Grand Falls Section, District A.—From a point near Grand Falls, N.B., to Plaster Rock, N.B., thirty-one and a half miles. This is under contract to the Willard Kitchen Company, who have their headquarters at Grand Falls, N.B.

Grand Falls Camps.—Messrs. M. F. Hinniger, Johnson Bros., Whitehead Bros., and J. C. Kitchen, were the sub-contractors.

About 350 men were employed, who were located in seven camps, and housed and boarded by the sub-contractors in wooden buildings. There had been no contagious or infectious diseases, serious accidents, and one death, the general health of the men being excellent and the sanitary condition of the camps good.

A temporary hospital is maintained at Grand Falls. B. A. Puddington, M.D., is the district medical officer of the work, which is well advanced.

Grand Falls Camps.—Messrs. Phillips & Burden and Harry Kitchen are the sub-contractors.

About 75 men were employed, who were located in two camps, and housed and boarded in wooden buildings by the sub-contractors. There had been no contagious diseases and no deaths, the general health of the men being good. J. D. Coffin, M.D., is the district medical officer of these camps. Work has been shut down since December last.

Plaster Rock Section, District A.—From Plaster Rock to Chipman, N.B., 107 miles. There are two divisions in the above distance, one of 67 miles and one of 40 miles, both under contract to the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Company, who sublet them to the Toronto Construction Company, who make their headquarters for the work at Plaster Rock.

There were twelve camps, about 500 men being employed, who were housed and boarded in good board camps by the sub-contractor. There had been no contagious or infectious disease, serious accidents or deaths, the health of the men and the general sanitary conditions being good. An hospital was provided at Plaster Rock. J. D. Coffin, M.D., was the district medical officer. This work is now completed.

Cross Creek and Boiestown Camps.—From the junction of the Plaster Rock camps east to Chipman. There were ten sub-contractors, but 1,063 men employed, who were located in sixteen camps.

There had been no contagious or infectious disease, but there were two deaths from accidents. The general health of the men and the sanitary condition of the camps were good. The men were housed and boarded in good log and board buildings and in boarding cars by the sub-contractors. An excellent hospital was maintained at Chipman, N.B., by H. B. Hay, M.D., who was the chief medical officer of these camps, and had A. Sterling, M.D., at Cross Creek, and L. Chapman, M.D., at Boiestown, N.B., as district medical officers. This work is now completed.

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Chipman Section, District A.—From Chipman, N.B., east, eight miles. John W. McMames Co. are the contractors. There are two camps, with about 75 men employed, who are housed in log and board buildings, some boarding themselves, others boarded by the contractors.

There had been no contagious diseases and no deaths. The general health and sanitary conditions were fairly good. H. B. Hay, M.D., is the medical officer of the work, as his hospital at Chipman is used.

Moncton Section, District A.—Some eight miles east of Chipman to Moncton, N.B., 50 miles. This is under contract to the Grand Trunk Pacific Construction Company, and was sublet by them to the Corbitt Floisch Company.

About 550 men were employed, who were well housed in five camps, and boarded by the sub-contractors, with the exception of a few who lived in that locality. There had been no contagious diseases or deaths, with a few minor accidents. The general health of the men was good and the sanitary conditions excellent. Dr. Hay's hospital at Chipman and the general hospital at Moncton were used. H. B. Hay, M.D., of Chipman, was the chief medical officer, and attended the men in the eastern camps, and E. R. Meyers, M.D., of Moncton, attended the men of the western camps. This work is now completed.

CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY.

Selwood Branch.—From Sudbury, Ont., north about 32 miles, to Gowganda Junction, has been completed, and the line is now being extended another 15 miles westerly. Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co., of Toronto, are the chief contractors, and Angus Sinclair, C.E., the sub-contractor.

About 200 men are employed, who are boarded and housed in log and frame buildings, well located and ventilated. There had been no contagious disease and no deaths. A temporary hospital is located on the work, under the charge of W. M. Robertson, M.D., who is the district medical officer.

Toronto-Ottawa branch, from Toronto to Ottawa, passing through east Toronto, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville, &c., to connect at Ottawa with the Canadian Northern, Quebec railway from Montreal. This work is under contract to Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co., of Toronto, who have sublet the same to Angus Sinclair, C.E., of Toronto, who is again subletting it out in small contracts. Work is being carried on from various points, at which camps have been established, and several hundred men are employed, some of them being boarded and housed in buildings or tents by the sub-contractors and some of them boarding themselves, and as the route runs through a thickly settled district, many of the employees live in their own homes. There has been no contagious disease and no deaths, the health of the men and the sanitary conditions and surroundings good. No special hospitals are required, the general hospitals at Toronto, Port Hope, Cobourg and Belleville being handy to the work, and are used when necessary.

Local medical men are employed, and Doctors W. R. Walters, of East Toronto, W. W. McKinley, of Port Hope, J. P. Mitchell, of Cobourg, and B. J. P. McCulloch, of Belleville, are the district medical officers, and they cover the work at present under construction.

THE ALGOMA CENTRAL AND HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Main Line Extension.—From mile 68 to mile 194, a connection with the Canadian Pacific railway at Hobon, Ont. The O'Boyle Construction Company are the contractors, and they have sublet to Messrs. Murdoch Bros. the first nineteen miles, and to Messrs. Caviachi & Pegano the balance of the work. About 850 men are employed,

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who are located in thirteen camps distributed along the route, and are housed in good log and board buildings by the sub-contractors. There were ten cases of typhoid fever and two of diphtheria. There was one death from diphtheria, one from tonsillitis and one from cardiac failure. The general health of the men and the sanitary conditions of the camp are good. Two good hospitals with nurses are maintained, one at Hobon and one at the Goudreau mine, both of which are convenient for the camps. Mr. R. McLean, M.D., of Sault Ste. Marie, is the chief medical officer, and Doctors W. L. McCullough and H. A. Turofsky are each residing at one of the hospitals, and are the district medical officers of camps.

Magpie Branch.—From mile 18 to Magpie mine, a distance of nine miles. This work is under contract to the O'Boyle Bros. Construction Company, and they are doing the work. About 200 men are employed, who are located in three camps, and housed and boarded in good log buildings by the contractors. There were a few cases of typhoid (evidently brought on when the camps were started), but no deaths therefrom. There was one death from accident, and one from debility. There is an hospital within easy reach of the three camps, and Dr. Hale is the resident and district medical officer. James R. McLean is the chief medical officer of this work.

Manitoulin and North Shore Railway.—From Little Current, Ont., north to Whitefish, a distance of 18 miles. The O'Boyle Bros. Construction Company are the chief contractors, and they have sublet the same to De Bona and Orlando Bros. About 350 men are employed, who are located in five camps situated at Whitefish, Haystack Harbour, Indian Village and Swift Current. The men are boarded and housed in log buildings by the sub-contractors. There has been no contagious disease or deaths; the general health of the men and sanitary conditions of the camps are good. The general hospitals at Sudbury or Sault Ste. Marie are used when necessary. James R. McLean, M.D., is the chief medical officer of this work, and Dr. H. M. Elliott is the district medical officer, with residence at Little Current, Ont.

The Canadian and Gulf Terminal Railway.—From Ste. Flavie to Matane, Que., a distance of 36 miles. Mr. Hugh Doheny was the contractor. About 400 men were employed, most of whom lived in their own homes or boarded in the surrounding villages. There was no contagious or serious disease and no death. Local doctors at Ste. Flavie, Metis, Sandy Bay, Rivière Blanche, and Matane, were employed by the contractor when necessary, but no charge was made on the men for medical service. This work is now completed.

On the above public work during the past twelve months, which cover the territory east from Winnipeg, there was an average of 14,173 men employed, with 56 qualified medical officers in charge of camps. There were cases of,—

Typhoid fever.. . . .	108
Tuberculosis.. . . .	1
Diphtheria.. . . .	1
Deaths, as under.. . . .	57
Typhoid fever.. . . .	12
Pneumonia.. . . .	5
Tonsillitis.. . . .	1
Epilepsy.. . . .	1
Dysentery.. . . .	1
Diphtheria.. . . .	1
Heart failure.. . . .	2
General debility.. . . .	3
Killed by falling rocks.....	2
Fracture of skull.. . . .	1
Jumped off train.. . . .	1

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Crushed..	1
Burnt in shack..	1
Accidents..	4
Explosions..	21

In closing this report for the twelve months ending March 31, 1911, I am pleased to be able to draw your attention to the few cases of contagious and infectious diseases I have had to report; considering the very large body of men employed, their general healthfulness, the sanitary conditions of the camps, and the care and attention given by the contractors and medical officers in trying to carry out and fulfil such clauses of the regulations of the Public Works Health Act, 1899, as may have been thought necessary by your inspector.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. L. FISHER,
Public Works Health Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 15.

(A. E. CLENDENAN, M.D.)

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit a report for the year ended March 31, 1911, as Public Works Health Inspector, for the four western provinces.

There has been a very considerable increase over previous years in the amount of public work. The most important are the railroad, bridge and irrigation ditch construction. Only these require mention in the report, and will be taken up nearly in the order in which the different works have been visited.

The medical service has on the whole been very good. More local practitioners and a smaller percentage of medical men who follow railroading are now in the service. The few remaining ones of the last mentioned class are select and competent men. The local doctor, in order to build up or maintain a reputation, is under the necessity of doing good work in his own neighbourhood, and proves best as a rule.

Wherever convenient the old-established hospitals in cities and towns are employed in preference to the necessarily inferior ones erected temporarily on the works. Employees prefer to go farther for the better accommodation, and a greater latitude has been allowed in mileage to meet their wishes. The trans-mountain works have more hospitals than the prairie works, on account of the larger number of accidents, and the greater difficulty of moving patients. Everywhere it appears to be conceded that the better the service and the quicker the patient is well the greater the profit or the less is the loss to the men furnishing medical accommodation. On all work except the Canadian Northern railway the chief contractor employs the doctors and provides hospitals. In that company one firm of doctors put on the entire service, with their headquarters in Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Many minor complaints, mostly verbal, have come to the attention of your inspector, and the most of them on investigation arose from unavoidable causes and misunderstandings or were entirely specious. In case of major complaints, so soon

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as a request was made to the delinquent the offences were remedied at once, with one or two exceptions.

On the prairie, tents are used almost entirely, and in the mountains both tents and board and log buildings. Throughout the work the employees are well fed and pretty well housed. It is the custom in western Canada for employees to furnish their own bedding. Prices of clothing at the camp stores range high. Temperance and little gambling and good order and regular hours prevail while on the work. A large majority of employees are inconstant, natural ramblers, and give themselves unnecessary hardships moving about, instead of accumulating either clothing or money.

The general health condition on the whole has been good. Two exceptions worthy of special notice should be mentioned, namely, numerous cases of mountain fever on the Grand Trunk Pacific east of the Yellowhead Pass, and typhoid fever on the Southern Alberta Irrigation Company's ditches, where three camps were ordered shut down to check an epidemic. Last season was the worst for many years for flies, and apparently directly associated with it typhoid was prevalent, especially in the southern drier parts of the prairie provinces.

The following works were inspected:—

Canadian Northern Railway—Calgary Branch.—Chief contractor, Janse, McDonald & Timothy. Thirteen sub-contractors. 422 men. Hospitals at Stettler and on the line, with Dr. Howson in charge.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Tofield-Calgary Branch.—Chief contractor, George H. Webster. Ten sub-contractors. 250 men. Hospitals at Alix and Trochu. Dr. Graham in charge of northerly portion, and Dr. Milne of the southerly portion, part of the season. The medical service was unsatisfactory on the latter part, and necessitated extra inspections and correspondence of forcible character.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Macklin-Moosejaw Line.—Chief contractor, Janse, McDonald & Timothy. Sub-contractors, 20. Men, 195. Hospital at Macklin; Dr. Kydd in charge.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, Young to 30 Miles North Branch.—Chief contractor, James Osborne. Sub-contractors, four. Men, 140. Hospital at Viscount, with Dr. H. W. Paddell in charge.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Colonsay to 40 Miles South.—Chief contractor, J. Bradley. Sub-contractors, 6. Men, 108. Hospital at Viscount, with Dr. H. W. Paddell in charge.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Outlook-McKinnon.—Chief contractor, W. Dutton. Sub-contractors, seven. Men, 230. Hospital at Rosetown, Dr. Stewart in charge.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Battleford-Biggar Branch.—Chief contractor, J. Daudelins. Sub-contractors, four. Men, 90. Hospital, South Battleford, with Dr. Stanley Miller in charge.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Tilson West.—Chief Contractor, P. Lamb. Sub-contractors, six. Men, 90. Hospital and doctor both in Tilson. P. Lamb had neglected to put on a service up to the time of my visit.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Weyburn-Lethbridge Extension.—Chief contractor, C. H. Richards. Sub-contractors, three. Men, 132. Hospital at Weyburn, Dr. W. A. Nichol in charge.

Canadian Northern Railway—Moosejaw Branch.—Cowan Construction Company, Chief contractors. Sub-contractors, eight. Men, 223. Hospital on line, Dr. Lyall in charge.

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Canadian Northern Railway—Maryfield Extension.—Chief contractors, Cowan Construction Company. Sub-contractors, two. Men, 200. Hospital on line, Dr. Lyall in charge.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Regina-Portal.—Chief contractor, J. D. McArthur Company. Sub-contractors, three. Men, 107. Hospital, Regina. Drs. Thompson, Regina, and Dr. Tupper, of Francis, in charge.

Canadian Northern Railway—Crooked Lake Branch.—Chief contractor, Cowan Construction Company. Sub-contractors, five. Men, 275. Hospital at Prince Albert. Dr. Proctor on line. Dr. King in charge of hospital.

Canadian Northern Railway—Shellbrook-Battleford.—Chief contractor, Cowan Construction Company. Sub-contractors, three. Men, 70. Same medical service as next above.

Canadian Northern Railway—Thunder Hill Branch.—Chief contractors, McMillan Bros. & Kenny. Sub-contractors, four. Men, 165. Tent hospital. Dr. Vesey, Canora, in charge.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Canora-Yorkton Branch.—Chief contractor, Peter Veregin. Four camps. Men, 174. Hospital, Victorian Order hospital at Yorkton. Dr. Patrick, of Yorkton, and Dr. Vesey, of Canora, in charge.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Double Track, Winnipeg-Brandon.—Chief contractor, J. G. Hargreaves & Company, Limited. Sub-contractors, 12. Men, 76. Hospital, Portage la Prairie. Dr. Walkey, of High Bluff, in charge.

Canadian Northern Railway—Oak Point Extension.—Chief contractors, Cowan Construction Company. Sub-contractors, three. Men, 220. Hospitals on line, in charge of Dr. Story.

Grand Trunk Pacific—Main Line, Prince Rupert End.—Chief contractors, Foley, Welch & Stewart. Sub-contractors, 43. Men, 2,143. Hospitals at Prince Rupert, Kitsalas and Hazelton. Dr. Ewing in charge. Assistants, Dr. Eggert, Dr. Johns, Dr. Traynor, Dr. Stewart.

Portland Canal Short Line Railroad Company.—Chief contractor, Westholme Lumber Company. Sub-contractor, Sol. Cameron. Men, 150. Hospital, Stewart City hospital. Dr. Elliott in charge.

Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Company.—Chief contractor, Northern Construction Company. Sub-contractors, four. Men, 175. Hospitals, New Westminster. Dr. R. MacKenzie in charge. Assistants, Drs. James and McCaffrey.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Dukeston-Steele.—Chief contractors, Foley, Welch & Stewart. Sub-contractors, one. Men, 555. Hospital, Cranbrook. In charge of Drs. King and Green.

Great Northern Railway—Princeton-Tulameen.—Chief contractor, J. W. Stewart & Company. Sub-contractors, five. Men, 535. Hospital at Hedley. In charge of Dr. McEwen.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Nanaimo-Alberni.—Chief contractor, Janse, McDonald & Timothy. Sub-contractors, seven. Men, 762. Hospital, Mile 18. Dr. Ker in charge. Assistants, Dr. McArthur and Dr. Hilton.

Great Northern Railway—Abbotsford to Chilliwack.—Chief contractor, J. W. Stewart & Company. Sub-contractor, P. Welsh & Company. Six camps. Men, 300. Hospital at Sumas, Washington. In charge of Dr. T. A. Swift.

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Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Main Line, Wolf Creek-Tete Jeune Cache.—Chief contractor, Foley, Welch & Stewart. Sub-contractors, 48. Men, 2,421. Hospitals, Big Eddy, Mile 42, and Prairie Creek. In charge of Dr. Richardson. Assistants, Dr. Shillabeer, Dr. Myers, Dr. Baker.

Two inspections were made during the summer season. Throughout an epidemic of mountain fever the medical service was successfully maintained. A third inspection was made during the winter just past.

Alberta Central Railroad Company—Red Deer-Rocky Mountain House.—Chief contractor, the Company. Men, 285. Hospital, Red Deer. Dr. Collison in charge.

Canadian Northern Railway—Brazeau Line.—Chief contractor, Northern Construction Company. Sub-contractors, 16. Men, 546. Hospital, Stettler. Dr. Honey in charge.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Melville-Regina.—Chief contractor, J. D. McArthur Company. Sub-contractors, four. Men, 231. Hospital at Fort Qu'Appelle. Dr. Hall in charge.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Carmangay Line.—Chief contractor, Foley, Welch & Stewart. Sub-contractors, six. Men, 150. Hospital at Calgary. Dr. H. V. Brown in charge.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Irricana Branch.—Chief contractor, Foley, Welch & Stewart. Sub-contractors, eight. Men, 111. Hospital at Calgary. In charge of Dr. Girvin.

Canadian Northern Railway—Morinville Line.—Chief contractor, Malcolm McCrimmon. Sub-contractors, two. Men, 77. Hospital at Edmonton. Dr. Braithwaite in charge. Dr. Amyot on the line.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Irrigation Ditch.—Chief contractor on earth work, Frank Jackson. Sub-contractors, five. Men, 86. Chief contractor, concrete work, George H. Archibald & Company. Men, 100. Chief contractor on timber work, Hayden & Skeene. Men, 12. Hospital, Calgary. Dr. Girvin in charge.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Irrigation Ditch.—Chief contractor, Janse, McDonald & Timothy. Sub-contractors, four. Men, 100. Walker, Fish Company, dam work. Men, 45. Hospital at Calgary. Dr. Ker in charge. Dr. Harris on works.

Southern Alberta Irrigation Company.—Chief contractor, J. D. McArthur Co. Sub-contractors, 24. Men, 537. Hospital at Carmangay. Dr. Bryans in charge, Dr. Richardson, assistant. Hospital at Gleichen, in charge of Dr. Rose.

On account of epidemic of typhoid during the fall months, three camps were ordered closed.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Edmonton-Strathcona Bridge.—Chief contractor, John Gunn & Sons. Men, 175. Hospital at Edmonton. Dr. Archibald in charge.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway—Battle River Bridge.—Chief contractor, Hill & Son. Men, 80. Hospital at Alix. Dr. Graham in charge.

Canadian Northern Railway—Red Deer River Bridge, Vegreville-Calgary Branch.—Chief contractor, C. F. O'Connor in charge of work. Men, 200. Hospital at Stettler. Dr. G. M. Gibson in charge.

Dominion Government Bridge at The Pas.—Chief contractor, Canadian Northern Railway, R. W. Graham in charge. Men, 140. Small hospital on ground. Dr. J. H. Davies in charge. The service was not up to the requirements of the Health Act.

Yours obediently,

A. E. CLENDENAN, M.D.,
Public Works Health Inspector.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

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APPENDIX No. 16.

EXHIBITIONS.

LONDON, ENGLAND, March 31, 1911.

SIR,—I beg to submit the following report on the operations of this branch of the service for the twelve months ended March 31, 1911.

Acting under your instructions, I left Seattle for Belgium at the end of October, 1909, in order to prepare for our participation in the Universal and International Exposition of Brussels, of 1910. I arrived in Brussels in the middle of November, and immediately secured the site on which our pavilion was erected.

The exhibition grounds were contiguous, on the eastern side, to the beautiful park called 'Bois de la Cambre,' and they were of easy access from the city, several tramway lines running by the numerous entrances to the exhibition. I selected the site for our building in what I considered a very good part of the grounds, and I am glad to state that the large number of visitors we had proved that the spot was a popular one.

The contract for the erection of the Canadian pavilion was given to Messrs. Humphreys Ltd., Knightsbridge, London, who did the work to my entire satisfaction.

The official opening of the Brussels Exposition took place on April 23, and as at this date our building, the inside decoration and installation, in fact the whole of our exhibit was entirely completed, the pavilion was opened to the public. I may say here that, as at the time very few of the main buildings were in a state of completion, this had for immediate effect to divert the rush of the visitors towards our exhibit, thus insuring from the very first day the success of our participation, at least as far as attendance was concerned.

The Canadian exhibit was divided into sections, in which were displayed the products of agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, forestry, specimens of Canadian fauna, and minerals. Some pieces of agricultural machinery were also shown.

We had a fine display of commercial fruit from the different fruit-producing provinces of the Dominion. The display of our apples was particularly effective.

The mineral exhibit was a very comprehensive one, including almost all the minerals known in the world. This section was constantly visited by a large number of scientists and students, who were all very eulogistic in their appreciation.

The forestry section contained a large number of fine specimens of pulpwood as well as softwood for building and decorative purposes, and a painted scene representing a pulpwood forest. There was also a display of Canadian hardwoods used for finishing purposes, and a painted panorama of a beaver lake and dam.

The fish exhibit consisted of a numerous collection of Canadian fish, the majority mounted with the natural skins and the rest being gelatine and plaster casts.

The large scene called 'Past and Present' attracted a great deal of attention. This scene illustrates the progress of civilization and colonization in the northwestern part of Canada. Several beautifully mounted specimens of Canadian fauna were exhibited in the section.

The display of crude and manufactured agricultural products, such as flour from different Canadian mills, cereals, &c., was highly commented upon by the public.

Another section was the representation of a western farm, grain elevators and miniature railroad, which familiarized the visitors with the manner in which the grain of the farmer is handled and disposed of.

The decoration of the interior of the pavilion, which had been executed entirely by members of the Canadian staff, was very much admired and praised. Features of

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the decoration scheme consisted of a large number of very rare mounted specimens of heads of wild animals, and a series of remarkable transparencies that formed a frieze all around the pavilion and illustrated the importance of the industries of the Dominion.

A great deal of statistical and other information was conveyed to the public by means of inscriptions in French, English, Dutch, Flemish and German, on panels judiciously distributed throughout the exhibit.

I may mention here, as an instance of the success of our exhibit, that several commissioners, and also members of the Executive Committee of the exhibition, expressed the opinion that the manner in which the Canadian exhibit was displayed was a most effective and rational one. As a matter of fact in some instances leave was asked by members of other commissions to make sketches showing the disposition of the sections and the installation of our exhibits, for use in future exhibitions.

Very large numbers of visitors of all European nationalities visited daily our exhibit. Excursions from France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, &c., and from all over Belgium, have been running into Brussels during the whole time of the exhibition, and the best evidence that our exhibit was visited by these people rests in the fact that the huge quantity of literature on Canada that we had for distribution, in French, English, German, Dutch, Flemish, Swedish, &c., was all given away. We distributed in this way over three hundred and fifty thousand pieces of literature.

We also had the honour of visits from the King and Queen of Belgium, the Countess of Flanders, Prince Henri of Holland, Prince Ethel of Germany, the Tsar of Bulgaria, who visited us twice, and his two sons, &c. All these personalities congratulated us on the effectiveness and success of our exhibit.

It was a great pleasure for us to receive a large number of Canadian visitors, among whom the Honourable Mr. Fielding, the Honourable Mr. Fisher, the Honourable Mr. Lemieux, the Honourable Mr. Paterson, the Honourable Mr. Mackenzie King, the Honourable Mr. Walter Scott, who were all quite delighted to see the keen interest taken in our exhibit.

In summing up, I may say that there is no doubt whatever that our participation in the Brussels Exposition made our country very popular among all classes and nationalities in Europe. The name of Canada was to be heard everywhere, and her products, resources and possibilities were enthusiastically spoken of by everybody. Numerous inquiries were made every day from the members of the Canadian staff with regard to emigration and commerce. Magnificent results must, therefore, be obtained.

The Brussels Exposition closed its doors on the 3rd of November, and I immediately left for London to prepare for our participation in the Festival of Empire and Imperial Exhibition to be held this year at Crystal Palace, from May to October. We have secured a beautiful site for our pavilion, which will be a replica of the central parliament building in Ottawa, the erection of which is well under way. This exhibition is due to open on May 12 next, and we will be quite ready by that time to receive the visitors, and submit to their appreciation an exhibit that, I earnestly hope, will be a credit to Canada and to the department over which you preside.

The whole respectfully submitted.

WM. HUTCHISON,
Canadian Exhibition Commissioner.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 17.

TOBACCO.

OTTAWA, April 13, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to present a report on the work done by the Tobacco Division, from April 1, 1910, to March 31, 1911.

This work was performed at the various experimental stations of the division, in Quebec and Ontario, and at the experimental field of the Central Farm, Ottawa.

The experimental field of the Central Farm was utilized chiefly in the production of seed for the annual distribution. During the past few years tobacco seed was forwarded regularly, in the first days of March, to the growers who applied for it. Experience has taught us that, with some varieties of tobacco, seed grown in Canada gives better results than imported seed. Although it offers no great difficulty, yet the work of producing seed requires considerable care, and this is why we want to do it ourselves. The expenses incurred and the extra work involved, owing to the fact that seed plants have to be left standing in the centre of the experimental field (which increases the difficulty of harvesting), are amply compensated by the fact that we are getting a uniform type of tobacco in all parts of Canada, wherever this seed is being used. In this way, seeds of doubtful quality and purity are gradually being displaced, and real Canadian types are being established in place of mixed strains, too often grown heretofore, the product of natural crosses or of careless culture.

In spite of a few injuries sustained by our crop, viz.: the frost of June 4, which caused the appearance of the mosaic disease and compelled us to cut down the number of plants selected for seed-bearing, and an attack of the Tarnished Plant Bug (end of July), a sufficient quantity of selected seeds was produced for our needs in 1911. However, it would have been better if a quantity twice as large had been produced. so as to enable us to distribute two-year old seed, the latter being preferable to fresh seed.

Two imported varieties, Vérel and Montmélian, were tested on a plot of our experimental field.

These varieties, acclimatized in the southeast of France, where they produce cut plub tobacco and wrappers for cheap cigars, may, in Canada, yield products a little stronger than the Quebec seed leafs (Connecticut seed leaf, Havana seed leaf, &c.), but, so far as the burning quality is concerned, they are better than the latter which, owing to their fine tissues, burn too rapidly to make real pipe tobacco.

The object of our first experiment was to ascertain the vitality of the seeds imported in Canada since 1905, and to produce a sufficient quantity of seed to carry on a larger experiment during the season of 1911. We have found that these two varieties may be grown quite well in Quebec. They are early enough, no more liable to diseases than other varieties generally grown in this part of Canada, and their characteristics, so far as manner of growth and shape are concerned, are well maintained. The leaves, especially those of the Vérel, are a little thicker than those of the Comstock, but the burning quality is good, and the product is certainly mild enough to be used as pipe tobacco, or at least to be blended with finer varieties which have been employed for this purpose until now, and which burn too quickly or are too brittle.

Of course, better results would be obtained if these varieties were grown in those parts of Canada where climatic conditions are more nearly similar to those of their country of origin. Some parts of Nova Scotia (Annapolis valley) would appear to be

particularly suitable. The summer is longer than in Quebec, not quite so warm, and the autumn, being warmer, although perhaps a little damper than is desirable, would certainly afford favourable conditions for the curing of tobacco, if harvested in the middle of September, although these varieties are rather large in size and their leaves a little thick. It is chiefly in view of the work that is to be undertaken shortly in Nova Scotia that these varieties were grown. We wanted to find out how they would behave in Canada, and, at the same time, produce a sufficient quantity of seed to start experiments in this new tobacco growing centre.

STATIONS OF ST. JACQUES L'ACHIGAN AND ST. CESAIRE (QUEBEC).

The results of the work done on these two stations, as well as on the Harrow station, are given in a special report of the Tobacco Division, published as Bulletin No. A-12.

The most critical time in tobacco culture in the province of Quebec is assuredly the period from the middle of March to the middle of April, when the seedlings are being grown in beds, to be set out in the first days of June. The setting-out cannot be long deferred, as the crop would suffer from the early autumn frosts. Therefore, for nearly two months, the young seedlings have to contend with the hardships of the spring, which is generally late and cold.

The precautions necessary in connection with this work have already been dealt with in some of our publications, but they will bear repeating, as a great many growers are apt to be neglectful in this respect.

Until recently we have advocated, especially for the province of Quebec, thin seeding and the use of moderately hot-beds, kept sufficiently moist so as to stimulate the growth of the seedlings.

These beds may be frequently aerated, which is a great advantage, as beds where seedlings are too thick and where fresh air is lacking are too often attacked by diseases.

However, in order to secure the required temperature and maintain it during a sufficient length of time, a large quantity of manure is necessary, which is an objection. Moreover, the heating of the layer of manure underneath the soil induces the growth of mushrooms, which uproot the seedlings, and cause losses, when in large numbers.

The assistant in charge of the Quebec stations, Mr. Chevalier, has endeavoured to overcome this difficulty. In preparing the beds at the St. Jacques station in 1910 he has followed a new method: he does away with the layer of hot manure and uses in its place a layer of packed tobacco stems and a layer of straw; but he keeps the glazed sash, which is necessary in Quebec. The same layer of earth as in other hot-beds is placed over this layer of tobacco stems and straw. Thus the seed bed is insulated at the bottom by the layer of stems mentioned, and at the top by a thick layer of air; furthermore, in order to avoid the cooling of the beds, the frame is surrounded with a layer of fresh and strawy manure almost up to the top of the glazed sashes.

The seedlings grown on this bed are ready to be set out almost as soon as those of the hot-beds. This method has several advantages, viz.: there is not so much dampness, no mushrooms can grow, and the bottom of the bed affords natural drainage by means of which any excess of water may readily escape. All tobacco growers have the necessary material for these beds, and it is to be hoped they will be adopted by all who think that the making of the regular hot-bed involves too much labour and too much care.

The experiment with chemical fertilizers, started last year, has been resumed on the farm plots during the season of 1910.

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The results are very much the same as those of the year previous. The soil in which this experiment is conducted is not very rich, and the object is to restore its fertility. This result will be achieved in time, and it will be the most valuable practical demonstration for the growers of the district of what may be obtained by a good system of farming. At present, owing to the improvements already made on the St. Jacques station, the average yield is from three to four hundred pounds per acre higher than the average obtained by neighbouring growers.

An attempt was made to check the attacks of the Cut-worm and Wire-worm on newly set-out seedlings. The use of nicotine oxalate and Paris green in solution, either alone or in combination, has shown that it is possible to reduce the losses considerably. Nicotine oxalate has given very good results, but the experiment will not be resumed until we can secure a sufficient quantity of this insecticide to treat a fairly large crop. This product is rather costly owing to the high price of nicotine; however, when used in combination with Paris green, it is possible that its use may prove advantageous.

Our recently originated hybrids: Comstock x Sumatra (Yamaska), and Big Ohio x Sumatra, have fully realized their promise. The former has yielded a fairly large crop that will be fermented and the product submitted to the manufacturers.

A comparative test of the two varieties, Brewer hybrid and Yamaska, was made at the St. Césaire station. The terrific hailstorm of August 8 practically destroyed our crop, barely leaving a few seed plants.

HARROW STATION (SOUTHERN ESSEX, ONT.).

During the season of 1910, the following varieties were grown on this station, chiefly for seed production: Burley, Warne (Virginia Bright), and some other varieties such as Big Ohio, Connecticut Broad Leaf, &c.

This year, as well as last year, the beds were prepared with great care; unfortunately, it was found that a sheet of cotton cloth, spread over the frames, is insufficient protection for the ordinary bed. All the beds covered with glazed sashes at our station yielded a large number of seedlings, whilst the number of failures in Essex and Kent counties was nearly as large as during the spring of 1909.

In his report, Mr. Barnet describes the various methods tried on the Harrow station, and the Ontario growers will choose the one best adapted to their conditions. The cost of glazed sashes will be amply and quickly repaid by the increased profits which will accrue from the use of such beds.

The setting out of the seedlings presented many difficulties this year.

Owing to the long drought from May 20 to the middle of June, it was necessary to prepare the land in such a way that it might keep as much moisture as possible, and that this moisture might be within easy reach of the roots of the young plants. Therefore very thorough and careful cultivation had to be given. Special attention is called to the packing, which was done almost immediately before transplanting; this operation is almost indispensable on tobacco soils, which are generally light.

In spite of all these precautions, the recovery was very slow, and the growth remained practically stationary during nearly a month; therefore, the crop was late and did not ripen at the most favourable time, that is during the first part of September.

The report of the assistant in charge contains an account of experiments carried on with a view to check the attacks of the Horn-worm, the great pest of the Ontario growers. These experiments were fairly successful; ducks have proved to be most valuable in this connection; they are certainly the best and least expensive agent that can be used in the destruction of Horn-worms.

Various experiments of chemical fertilizers and farm-yard manure undertaken in 1909 were resumed in 1910. In a general way the results obtained during the previous

season were confirmed. A careful perusal of Mr. Barnet's report will enable the Ontario grower to ascertain the advantages of mixtures of fertilizers. In each of the experiments the yield was so largely increased that the cost of fertilizers was covered twice, if not three times.

Among the elements required by the tobacco plant, nitrogen and potash are the most important, whilst the application of phosphoric acid has comparatively little effect on the tobacco lands of Essex county.

The conclusion is that the tobacco soils of Ontario require liberal applications of manure. As to potash, here as elsewhere it deserves to be called the chief constituent of tobacco, as whenever the application of this element was reduced, a decrease was observed in the yield in weight.

In spite of the long drought the yield of Burley was satisfactory. The average weight per acre reached 1,560 lbs., which is above the average for the year.

The growing of Virginia, started in 1909, was resumed in 1910 on the same area (about six acres). Although not favourable to this variety, the season of 1909 was, however, better than the preceding one. The proportion of yellow and light-red tobacco was much larger in the crop of 1910 than in the crop of 1909. In a normal year, when the growth is not checked by cold weather or by a long drought, it is quite possible to secure satisfactory products, so far as colour is concerned. We are not so positive as to tissue. The comparatively high proportion of lime in Essex tobacco soils may possibly prevent the production of yellow tobacco possessing sufficient suppleness and elasticity.

The plot set apart for Virginia tobacco in 1911 is situated on the highest and best drained part of the station; it is believed to be well suited for the growing of this variety, and we shall endeavour to hasten maturity as much as possible by large applications of superphosphate (acid phosphate). If the desired colour can be obtained, an effort will be made afterwards to improve the tissue, but this part of our work may meet with some difficulties.

So far, experiments conducted with Virginia tobacco in Ontario have given interesting results, but they should not be taken as positive proof that this variety is profitable, as its culture is not as yet out of the experimental stage. The high prices paid for yellow tobacco by some manufacturers clearly show that they are interested in the production of this strain, but these prices must not be taken as a basis in computing the value of the product. That the growing of Virginia will be profitable in Ontario is not at all certain as, in order to leave a profit, this tobacco should sell at fifty per cent more than the average Burley leaf, and the yield should be increased to 1,200 or 1,300 lbs. per acre, whilst at present it is only in the neighbourhood of 1,000 lbs.

The Harrow station, established only two years ago, already attracts the attention of Ontario growers. The number of requests for Burley seed received last spring was 680; this is a large proportion of the 2,000 men who are growing this variety in that part of Canada. It is a proof that the work of the Harrow station is being appreciated, and many of these applications commented favourably on the seeds supplied the preceding year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Until 1910 I was not able to visit this part of Canada until late in the season, when the tobacco had been hung up in the curing shed for some time, and the curing pretty well advanced. I was more fortunate last summer. I arrived in Okanagan valley towards the end of August, and could better judge the situation of the tobacco industry in British Columbia. The observations suggested by this visit are given in Bulletin No. A-10 of the Tobacco Division.

The area planted in tobacco at Kelowna in 1910 was double that of the previous year. Furthermore, a number of trials were made in various parts of the province,

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and judging by the number of requests for information received at this office and of applications for seed, these trials are to be resumed on a larger scale.

There is no doubt that the filler tobacco that can be grown in the Okanagan valley will find a ready sale on the Canadian market, and this industry should by all means be encouraged. It will be interesting to note the results of the trials that are to be undertaken on the coast this year, and on Vancouver island, where climatic conditions are so different.

The conditions are not so favourable as might be desired, particularly so far as labour is concerned, but in any case, considering the special class of immigrants who come into British Columbia, much tobacco can be grown on a small scale, along with the fruit industry. A little co-operation will do the rest. A number of growers could put their crops together to receive proper treatment and be marketed in the shape required.

NOVA SCOTIA.

It was only during the course of last summer that I was able to pay a long-delayed visit to the valley of Annapolis. I was far from expecting to find conditions so favourable for tobacco culture. This part of Canada seems to be particularly suited for the growing of pipe tobacco, of the seed leaf type. Until the present time this kind of tobacco was grown in the province of Quebec; but the tissue of the leaf is rather too fine, and consequently it burns too quickly. Furthermore, owing to the drought which prevails almost regularly through most of the summer, it often happens that the tobacco, although thin, is a little strong in nicotine. The milder climate of the Annapolis valley and the longer season will enable the growers to obtain, with the same varieties, products with a firmer tissue, burning more slowly and comparatively lighter.

Tobacco is certainly one of the most profitable crops that can be grown in new orchards, before these have come into bearing, so long as there is not too much shade. The orchard will be benefited to some extent by the fertilizers applied to the tobacco, such as farm-yard manure, chemical fertilizers, green manuring (clover or other legumes), and the grower who has only limited resources will not have to wait so long for results, as the net yield of a field of tobacco, well cared for, is larger than that of an orchard coming into bearing.

CONCLUSIONS.

As a whole, the season of 1910-11 was rather favourable in spite of difficulties experienced in setting out the crop.

The fall was late and mild, which enabled the Quebec growers to harvest their tobacco before the first frosts, whilst the Ontario Burleys made the most of their growth during September. Generally speaking, the colour of the Burley was a little darker this year than in an average year, when the crop is cut earlier and when curing takes place more rapidly. However, this defect has not had any serious consequences for the growers of Essex and Kent, as tobacco sold as high as 19 cents per lb.

A low production during the two preceding years, exhausted stocks and a more active competition account for this rise in prices. It is also an indication that a larger quantity of Canadian tobacco is being manufactured in Canada every year and that it gives complete satisfaction.

There is a strong movement in favour of tobacco growing in many parts of Canada.

The number of requests received from British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick for information and for seed has been greater

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than ever, and certainly the season of 1911-12 will yet see greater progress owing to the profitable prices realized by some growers in 1911 and the more active demand.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. CHARLAN.

Chief of Tobacco Division.

The Honourable
The Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

APPENDIX No. 18.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INSPECTION OF PRESERVED FRUITS,
VEGETABLES AND MILK.

(By Order in Council, July 6th, 1910.)

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) 'The Act' means the Meat and Canned Foods Act;

(b) 'The Minister' means the Minister of Agriculture;

(c) 'The Department' means the Department of Agriculture;

(d) 'establishment' means any factory, cannery, evaporating plant, or other place or premises in which fruits, vegetables, or fruit or vegetable products are processed, canned, bottled, evaporated, dried, or otherwise preserved for food for export, or in which milk is condensed, evaporated, or otherwise preserved for food for export, or in which any of the articles aforementioned are stored for export;

(e) 'export' means export out of Canada, or out of any province to any other province thereof;

(f) 'food' includes every article used for food or drink by man, and every ingredient intended for mixing with the food or drink of man for any purpose;

(g) 'inspector' means an inspector appointed under the Act;

(h) 'regulations' means these regulations made under the provisions of the Act;

(i) 'products' mean anything, prepared from fruit or vegetables, or any condensed or evaporated milk;

(j) 'container' means any receptacle made of wood, glass, earthenware, or metallic substance, whether hermetically sealed or intended to be so sealed, or otherwise;

(k) 'package' means any can or other container in which products are packed, or any box, basket, or other receptacle used for their transportation, or anything in which products are wrapped up or bound together.

2. These regulations shall apply to all establishments within the meaning of paragraph (d) of section 1 hereof.

3. The Minister may, as provided in the Act, appoint inspectors who shall, from time to time, visit each establishment for the purpose of seeing that the provisions of the Act and of these regulations are duly observed and complied with.

4. Inspectors shall, in the performance of their official duties, wear a numbered badge provided by the department.

5. Inspectors shall furnish to the Veterinary Director General full and detailed reports of all inspections made by them, and of such other matters as may, in the public interest, be deemed necessary or advisable.

6. The following sanitary conditions shall be observed and maintained in all establishments:—

(a) All establishments shall be suitably lighted and ventilated;

(b) All appliances, such as tables, trucks, vats, machines, kettles, containers, &c., shall be kept clean and sanitary;

(c) All operations in connection with the preparation or packing of products shall be carried on carefully, and with strict cleanliness;

(d) Rooms in which articles intended for food are stored, processed, or otherwise prepared, shall be scraped, scrubbed, whitewashed, painted, or otherwise dealt with at such times as may be deemed necessary by an inspector, and shall contain facilities for cleaning all equipment;

(e) Employees of any establishment engaged in handling articles intended for food must be free from tuberculosis or other communicable disease, and must observe such general sanitary rules as may be deemed necessary by the inspector;

(f) No articles entering into the production of food shall be allowed to come in contact with anything that will contaminate or deteriorate them;

(g) Coverings used by employees to protect their clothing or persons shall be of material easily cleaned, and shall be kept reasonably clean;

(h) Dressing rooms and lavatory accommodations shall be ample, sanitary and fully equipped, and shall be entirely apart from any room or compartment used for the storing or production of food or of articles intended for food;

(i) All yards, outhouses, or other premises belonging to or used in connection with any establishment shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, and shall not be used for the emptying or storing of refuse;

(j) The drainage, if any, in connection with establishments shall be ample, and kept in proper working order;

(k) No lavatory, sink, or cesspool shall be so situated or maintained as to permit any odours or fumes therefrom to pervade any room where food or articles intended for food are prepared or stored.

7. All fruits, vegetables, milk, or other articles used in any establishment shall be sound, wholesome, and in every way fit for food.

8. All fruits, vegetables, milk, or other articles intended to be used for food, found by an inspector in any establishment, whether in course of preparation or after they have been prepared, to be decomposed, diseased, or in any way unfit for food purposes, shall be confiscated by the inspector and destroyed under his supervision.

9. No food or food product shall contain any deleterious drug, dye, or preservative, or other foreign substance injurious to health.

(2) Pending the issue by the Inland Revenue Department of its regulations relating to Food Standards, no drug, dye, preservative, or seasoning which has not been approved in writing by the Veterinary Director General, shall be used in the preparation or packing of any food product.

(3) Proprietors of establishments will be furnished by the Veterinary Director General with a list of approved dyes, drugs and preservatives. Any proprietor of an establishment may also submit to the Veterinary Director General for his approval any dye, drug, preservative, or seasoning which he may desire to use, and in the event of any such preparation being approved, its use shall be permitted.

10. With the object of preventing the use of deleterious substances, inspectors shall, as often as deemed advisable, procure samples of the preservatives used, as also of the different food products during their preparation, or after the same have been prepared, and shall submit them without delay to the Veterinary Director General.

The proprietor of any establishment shall, upon request of an inspector, furnish to him free of charge any sample or samples of foods or food products, or of any preservative, seasoning, or other ingredient used in the preparation of foods. Samples so obtained must be sealed, labelled and marked with a description of the same, together with the inspector's name and the date, and forwarded at once to the Veterinary Director General.

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11. Containers in which vegetables, milk, or other articles intended for food are finally placed, shall be clean and sanitary, and, if previously used, must be thoroughly sterilized immediately prior to being filled.

12. Containers or packages in which fruits, vegetables, milk, or other articles prepared for food in any establishment are placed shall be marked, unless otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council, with:—

(a) The initials of the christian names, the full surname, and the address, or, in the case of a firm or corporation, the firm or corporate name and address of the packer, or of the first dealer obtaining it direct from the packer who sells or offers the same for sale. Such dealer shall, upon the request of the inspector appointed under this Act, disclose the name of the packer of such articles;

(b) A true and correct description of the contents of the package.

These requirements shall be embodied upon a trade label, stencil, or lithographed design, which shall be of a size reasonably proportionate to the size of the container or package, having thereon, as provided above, the name and address of the packer or of the first dealer, and a true and correct description of the contents.

13. No container or package shall bear any label or mark of any kind which falsely represents the nature or quantity or weight of its contents, or the date when such contents were packed.

14. No person shall offer for export or shall export any fruits or vegetables, or fruit or vegetable products, canned, bottled, evaporated, dried, or otherwise preserved for food, or any milk, condensed, evaporated, or otherwise preserved for food, in any establishment, unless the requirements of section 12 of these regulations as regards labelling have been complied with in respect to such articles.

APPENDIX No. 19.

REGULATIONS

UNDER THE DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT.

(Passed by Order in Council, February 27, 1911.)

1. 'Inspector' means a person appointed for carrying out the provisions of the Destructive Insect and Pest Act and the Regulations made thereunder.

2. No tree, plant or other vegetation or vegetable matter infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases to which this Act applies, shall be imported into Canada except as hereinafter provided.

3. Nursery stock, including all trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds which are not hereinafter exempted, entering Canada, shall be imported only through the ports and during the periods respectively hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Vancouver, B.C., from October 1st to May 1st.

Niagara Falls, Ont., from October 1st to May 15th.

Winnipeg, Man., and St. John, N.B., from March 15th to May 15th, and from October 7th to December 7th.

Windsor, Ont., and St. Johns, P.Q., from March 15th to May 15th, and from September 26th to December 7th.

At these points of entry the importations shall be fumigated in the fumigation houses provided for that purpose, and a certificate of fumigation will be issued, without which no stock may be taken out of bond.

Importations by mail shall be subject to the same regulations.

All nursery stock originating in Japan or in any one of the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, six of the United States of America, shall, after fumigation, be subject to inspection as provided by Section 6 of these regulations.

Provided, however, that the following vegetation and florists' stock shall be exempt from fumigation and may be imported at any season of the year and through any port without inspection:—

(a) Greenhouse grown plants, including roses in foliage which have been grown in pots up to three inches in diameter but not larger. A certificate that the plants have been grown under glass must accompany the invoice and shall be signed by the consignor.

(b) Herbaceous perennials (the stems of which die down in winter), such as perennial phlox, peonies, sunflowers, &c.

(c) Herbaceous bedding plants (such as geraniums, verbenas, pansies, &c.).

(d) Bulbs and tubers (such as hyacinths, lilies, narcissi and other true bulbs, and also the tubers of dahlias, irises, &c.).

(e) Cotton wood or Necklace Poplar (*Populus deltoides*) when shipped from and grown in Dakota or Minnesota, two of the United States of America.

4. The port by which it is intended that the nursery stock shall enter shall be clearly stated on each package, and all shipments made in accordance with these regulations will be entirely at the risk of the shippers or consignees, the government assuming no responsibility whatever.

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5. All persons importing nursery stock, except such stock as is exempt from fumigation and inspection under section 3 of these regulations, shall give notice to the Dominion Entomologist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, within five days of despatching the order for the same, and they shall again notify the Dominion Entomologist on the arrival of the shipment in Canada.

Notice shall also be given to the Dominion Entomologist by all transportation companies, Custom House Brokers or other persons importing or bringing into Canada nursery stock that is subject to inspection as hereinafter provided, immediately such a consignment is received by them. Such notice shall include the name of the consignor and the consignee, the points of origin and destination, the name of the company carrying the nursery stock, as well as the nature, quantity and origin of the same.

6. Nursery stock, not including such stock as is exempt under section 3 of these regulations, originating in Europe, shall be imported only through the ports and during the periods specified under section 3 for stock requiring fumigation, with the addition of the ports of Halifax, N.S., Sherbrooke, P.Q., and Montreal, P. Q., through which ports such European stock may enter from September 15th to May 15th. Such European nursery stock, and such other imported vegetation as the Minister may determine, entering Canada, shall be exempt from fumigation, but shall be inspected, either at the port of entry, or at its destination to which it may be allowed to proceed, but in the latter case it must not be unpacked except in the presence of an inspector.

7. If, on inspection, nursery stock or other vegetation or vegetable matter is found to be infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified, it shall be destroyed to the extent deemed necessary by the inspector and in his presence. All cases, packages and packing in which such stock has been contained shall also be destroyed in the same manner.

8. Any inspector entering any lands, nursery or other premises where there is reason to believe that any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified are or may be present, shall give instructions for the treatment or destruction of any tree, bush, crop or other vegetation or vegetable matter or the containers thereof, which may be found or suspected to be infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified, and such instructions shall be carried out by the owner or lessee of the infected or suspected vegetation, vegetable matter, or containers thereof, and such remedial treatment shall be carried out and continued until the insect, pest or disease shall be deemed by the inspector to have been exterminated.

9. Compensation not exceeding two-thirds of the value as assessed by the inspector, of the vegetation or vegetable matter or containers thereof destroyed by the instructions of an inspector, shall be granted by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Minister.

10. It shall be illegal to sell, offer for sale or in any way dispose of or receive any trees, shrubs, or other plants, vegetable matter or portions of the same, if the same are infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified.

11. The owner, occupier or lessee of any premises or place where any of the insects, pests or diseases specified herein shall be found, shall immediately notify the Minister, and shall also send to him specimens of such insects, pests or diseases.

12. The destructive insects, pests, and diseases to which the said Act shall apply shall include the following:—

The San José Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).

The Brown-tail Moth (*Euproctis chrysorrhoea*).

The Woolly Aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*).

The West Indian Peach Scale (*Aulacaspis pentagona*).

The Gypsy Moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

Potato Canker (*Chrysophlyctis endobiotica*).

Parasitic diseases affecting potatoes externally or internally.

Branch or Stem Canker (*Nectria ditissima*).

Gooseberry Mildew (*Sphærotheca mors-uvæ*).

White Pine Blister Rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

13. The importation of potatoes into Canada from Newfoundland or the Islands of St. Pierre or Miquelon is prohibited.

14. The Minister may, upon special request to that effect, authorize the importation into Canada of any insect, pest or disease herein specified, but for scientific purposes only.

15. The regulations made under the San José Scale Act are repealed.

APPENDIX No. 20.

REGULATIONS UNDER 'THE MILK TEST ACT.'

1. The duty of verifying the glassware which comes under the provisions of *The Milk Test Act* is hereby assigned to the standards Branch, Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa.

2. All test bottles, pipettes, or measuring glasses, used in connection with the testing of milk or cream, except skim-milk bottles and the tubes used in connection with the apparatus known as the 'Oil Test Churn,' shall be forwarded, *charges pre-paid*, to the Standards Branch, Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, for the purpose of verification.

3. All glassware sent for verification shall be received and returned at the owner's risk.

4. All glassware sent for verification must be perfectly clean on both the inside and outside surfaces.

5. The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures shall cause each bottle, pipette or measuring glass that is found correct within an error of one-tenth per cent, plus or minus, to be ineffaceably marked with the outline of a crown, having within it the initial letter of the reigning sovereign, and any such glassware not being found correct within the error herein specified, he shall cause to be destroyed without compensation to the owners thereof.

6. The fee for the verification of milk test glassware shall be 5 cents for each test bottle, pipette or measuring glass, which amount shall be forwarded to the Standards Branch, Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, with each consignment of glassware to be verified.

7. Packages containing glassware for verification must be plainly addressed, and bear the sender's name and post office address, thus:—

To the Standards Branch,
Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, Ont.

From John Jones,
Montreal, Que.

8. A memorandum in the following form shall be inclosed with the glassware in each package:—

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Milk Test Glassware.

To the Standards Branch,
Department of Inland Revenue,
Ottawa, Ont.

SIRS,—Please receive herewith the following milk test glassware for verification.

Number of Pieces.	Description.	Fees.
.....
.....

Inclosed please find.....in payment of fees.

This glassware is to be returned to John Jones, Montreal, Que.

9. Any person who violates any of the provisions of *The Milk Test Act* or the regulations made thereunder, shall be liable, on summary conviction thereof, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence.

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APPENDIX No. 21.

CANADIAN ARCHIVES—REPORT OF THE WORK OF THE
BRANCH FOR THE YEAR 1910.

To the Hon. SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you a report of the work of the Branch for the year 1910.

LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS RECEIVED AND PLACED ON THE
SHELVES IN ROOMS No. 8 AND 11.

FROM ENGLAND.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE.

Colonial Correspondence, Vol. I., C.O. No. 42
Murray's letters to the Board of Trade 1763-64.

Contents of Parts I. and II.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Canada, 1763 | Mahier, Michael, petition to the Commissioners of Trade and Commerce: Claiming compensation for the destruction of his manor of Les Monts Louis, in 1758, by a detachment of Admiral Boscawen's squadron, and praying to be restored to the same. |
| Montreal,
Jan. 14. | Colonel Thomas Gage to Commissioners of Trade and Commerce: Acknowledging the receipt of His Majesty's instructions for altering the form of prayers. |
| Three
Rivers,
May 31 | Colonel R. Burton to the Board of Trade: Acknowledging receipt of Board's letter of March 9, &c., and transmitting an answer to the heads of enquiry concerning the state of that government. |
| Montreal,
May 23. | Colonel Thomas Gage to Board of Trade: Acknowledging receipt of Board's letter of March 9, &c., and transmitting an answer to the heads of enquiry concerning that government. |
| Montreal,
May 23. | Colonel Gage's answers to the Heads of Enquiry relative to the government of Montreal. |
| Three
Rivers,
May 31. | Colonel Burton's answers to the Heads of Enquiry relative to the government of Trois-Rivières. |
| Montreal,
July 31. | Major General Gage, Lt.-Governor of Montreal, to Board of Trade: Informing them that he has directed a day of public thanksgiving to be observed; that certain persons from New England have attempted to make settlements on the King's lands near Lake Champlain, and that the Indians in the Province continue peaceable. |
| Three
Rivers,
Aug. 2. | Colonel Burton, Lt. Governor of Trois-Rivières to Board of Trade: Informing them that a day of public thanksgiving has been observed on account of the peace. |

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1763.
Quebec,
Sept. 12.
Governor Murray to the Earl of Shelburne: Recommending Mr. John Gray for the confirmation of his grant for the Post of Great Mekatinat, to which M. Hocquart lately put in his claim; and desiring a grant for the Post of Cape Chat for Mr. Richard Murray: and enclosing two papers.
- Quebec,
Sept. 7.
1762.
The same to the Earl of Egremont. A 10, copied in C. O. 42, vol. 24. Q. 1, p. 41.
- Quebec,
Sept. 7.
1762.
The same to the same. Private. A. 11. Copied in C. O. 42, vol. 24. Q 1, p. 45.
- Quebec,
Sept. 14. '63.
The same to the Earl of Shelburne. Has received several applications from French laity and clergy relative to a form of Church government desired by them: speaks of the conduct of the Canadians as irreproachable; need of quieting their minds in regard to religion. M. Montgolfier, Vicar General of Montreal, on his way to England; severely criticizes his behaviour. Praises M. Bryant, Vicar General of Quebec. Northern Indians peaceable: depredations of New England men. Recommends M. Cramahé for a grant of the Post of Labrador, and encloses five papers: viz.:—
- Religion and
loyalty of
French Can-
adians.
Sept. 12.
Quebec.
Feb. 26, 1761.
1763.
(1) Adresse â Son Excellente Majesté le Roy par le Chapitre de Québec. A 13. Copied in C. O. 42, vol. 24. Q 1, p. 234.
(2) Copy of a letter from M. Montgolfier, Vicar General of Quebec, to M. Houdin (personal). In Murray's letter of September 14, 1763.
(3) Translation of a declaration dated Little Chippagan, August 10, and of Louis Brisard's deposition, September 13, 1763.
(4) Translation of a certificate dated Miscou, August 9, and copy of Louis Brisard's deposition, September 13, 1763.
(5) Copy of the depositions of Pierre Valière, François Gosselin, and Louis Brisard, September 13, 1763.
- Depredations
by new
England
Fishermen.
Quebec,
Oct. 2.
Governor Murray to the Earl of Shelburne. Recommending Messrs. Marteilhe and Mounier to His Lordship's favour, and enclosing their petition *re* proposed fishing and trading post on lands on the south of the Baye des Chaleurs.
- Quebec.
Memorial of John Marteilhe, of London, to the Board, desiring a confirmation of his purchase of an estate and island in Lake Champlain from from M. Maitre François Daine.
- London,
Feb. 23.
Memorial of Mr. Hugh Finlay, desiring that the island of Miscou may be granted to him, to carry on the fishery of sea cows, and the right to lay up his vessels in the River of Karaket.
- Quebec,
Memorial of Benjamin Price and William Knutton of Quebec, merchants, desiring a grant of lands for a settlement between the River à Claude and Gaspée Căpe.
- Quebec,
Memorial of Captain John Nairne and Lieutenant Malcolm Fraser to the Board, praying the Royal confirmation of grants of a tract of land called Malbaye, made to him by Governor Murray.
- Treasury
Chambers,
Dec. 13.
Letter from Mr. Jenkinson, Secretary to the Lords of the Treasury, to Mr. Pownall, Secretary to the Board of Trade, desiring him to move the Board that copies may be transmitted to him of all the papers in their office relative to revenues and duties received by the French King in Canada and the Grenades; and accounts of revenues collected by the King's governors since they became a part of his dominions.
- Quebec.
Duty on
British
Brandy.
Indian posts.
Memorial of the merchants and others trading to Canada to the Board of Trade: *Re* duty of 6d a gallon on British brandy imported into Canada; freedom of trade with Canada; opening of Indian posts; increase and encouragement of Labrador fisheries, &c.; grain and hemp growing by

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Labrador
Fisheries.
Protestant
Settlers.
Canadian
Post.

Protestant settlers; inconvenience arising from want of regular post between Great Britain and Canada.

St. James',
Dec. 16.
1763.

The Earl of Halifax to the Board, transmitting, for their consideration and report, copies of a letter from the Sieur de la Fontaine, and of memorials setting forth his claim to the post and islands of Mingan on the coast of Labrador, and complaining of Governor Murray's proceedings in dispossessing him of the said post and islands, and granting or leasing them to certain English merchants.

Quebec,
Oct. 23.

De la Fontaine to the Secretary of State. A 28. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 24, Q 1, p. 186.

Memoire de la propriété et possession des héritiers Joliet, &c., dans les Isles de Mingan. A 29. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 24. Q 1, p. 201.

10 Mars 1679.

Copie du Titre du Fief des Isles de Mingan. A 30. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 24. Q 1, p. 191.

Memoire pour servir à justifier la possession des Héritiers Bissot et Joliet du Poste du Mingan situé à la Coste du Nord du fleuve St. Laurent en terre ferme. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 24. Q 1, p. 195.

Copie de la lettre écrite par Le sieur Panet, notaire, au Sieur de la fontaine. A 31. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 24. Q. 1, p. 190.

Permission Pour Monsieur De la Fontaine d'exploiter Nontagamion et Mekatinat (Murray, June 15, 1761.).

Subsequent to the representation on the case of the Sieur de la Fontaine a letter from the Secretary of State, dated January 5, 1764, signified the King's approbation of the Board's representation, and directed them to transmit to Governor Murray copies of the papers of Sieur de la Fontaine, requiring him to answer. Quebec bundle A 33. And a letter from the Board was sent to the said Governor. Quebec Entries A 159.

St. James',
Jan. 5.

Halifax to Lords of Trade. A 33. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 25, p. 1 Q. 2, p. 1.

1764.
London,
Jan.

Memorial of several merchants trading to Canada, desiring that, until they are heard, the Board will not come to any determination with respect to a late application to their Lordships from certain merchants trading to that country.

Quebec,
Feb. 19.

Governor Murray to the Board of Trade, inclosing: Memorial relative to the Oil Posts from the merchants of Quebec. A 52. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 25, p. 73. Q 2, p. 84.

Quebec.

Memorial of Denys Vitrey to the Board of Trade, praying for the grant of a tract of land on the north side of the Bay of Gaspée, for establishing a pilotage and carrying on the fishery. (Map.).

London,
Feb. 22.

Alex., Robt., and Wm. Grant to Secretary Pownal: requesting that a liberty may be given by Act of Parliament to import salt into the province of Quebec from Spain, Portugal, or France.

Court of St.
James',
April 17.

Order of His Majesty in Council directing draughts of warrants to be prepared empowering the governors of Quebec, West Florida and Grenada to use the new seals.

St. James'.
April 17.
Treasury
Chambers.

Lord Halifax to Board of Trade, enclosing warrants above referred to. Jenkinson to Pownall; asking for a copy of such part of the Governor of Quebec's instructions as relates to the revenue.

Dartmouth.

Memorial of Henry Sparks, of Dartmouth, merchant, praying for a grant of a tract of land in "Gaspey, Port Daniel or Bona-Adventura or any other place in the Bay of Chaleur," for the purpose of carrying on a fishery.

1764.
London,
March 6.
Memorial of Chartier de Lotbinière, praying His Majesty's confirmation of two concessions (by French King, annexed) of lands on Lakes Champlain and St. Sacrament.
- St. James's
May 21.
Halifax to Lords of Trade. A 42. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 25, p. 133. Q 2, p. 89.
- Quebec,
March 9.
Governor Murray to the Earl of Halifax. A 43. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 25, p. 115. Q 2, p. 78.
- Quebec,
Aug. 30, 1763.
Memorial of Sir Charles Davers, on behalf of himself and four other officers, for a grant of land on the river St. Lawrence, in the government of Montreal.
- Quebec,
Oct. 1.
1763.
Proclamation of General Gage *re* above memorial.
- Quebec,
Forges.
Memorial of Mr. John Marteilhe, of Quebec, merchant, *re* forges at Three Rivers, with accounts, particulars, &c.
- London,
Jan. 21, 1764.
John Gray to the Board: *Re* the posts of the King's domain in Canada, and inclosing:
- Post of King's
domain.
Copy of a memorial of Richard Murray, John Gray, and Thomas Dunn to the Lords of the Treasury, *re* posts referred to.
- Quebec,
Jan. 26.
Smuggling.
Governor Murray to the Board. *Re* means of preventing smuggling.
- Quebec,
Sept. 27, 1763.
The same to the Earl of Egremont. A 49. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 24. Q 1, p. 156.
1764.
Quebec,
Jan. 26.
The same to the Board: Informs their lordships that he has received their letter of October 10 last, inclosing the King's proclamation of the 7th of that month.
- Quebec,
April 24.
The same to the same. A 53. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 25, p. 157. Q 2, p. 107.
1764.
Quebec,
April 24.
Governor Murray's answer to the complaint lodged against him by Monsieur De La Fontaine in his letter to the Earl of Halifax, dated October 23, 1763, and in two memorials enclosed therewith. A 54. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 25, p. 161. Q 2, p. 111.
- Montreal,
Feb. 1.
Lt.-Governor Burton to the Board giving an account of some disturbances in Montreal, and of the measures taken by him in consequence of the same, and inclosing 3 papers relating to the matter (affidavits, &c.).
- Quebec.
Petition of Brook Watson for himself and companions, *re* seal fishery on Labrador coast.
- Montreal,
April 23.
Lt.-Governor Burton to the Board, acknowledgng receipt of a proclamation enclosed in a letter from their lordships of March 9, 1763, to the commander in chief, and enclosing: Copy of his own proclamation *re* Indian trade with the upper countries, dated Montreal, April, 17, 1764.
- Treasury
Chambers,
June 27.
Thomas Whately to John Pownall. Informs him that an extract of Governor Murray's letter has been sent to the Lords of the Admiralty, who have been requested to instruct Governor Murray to give information respecting the smuggling trade carried on in Quebec to Lord Colville. The Lords of the Treasury are informed that a Vice-Admiralty court has been erected at Quebec.
- Montreal,
April 1.
Remonstrance and Petition (in English and in French) of the gentry, merchants, &c., of Montreal, to the Board, *re* the appointment of an agent by the inhabitants of the city of Quebec; licences for Indian trade; freedom of posts, grants, and the St. Lawrence river fishery; wharves, and ships cleared to and from Montreal.
- Quebec,
April 12.
Governor Murray to the Board: In answer to their lordships' letter of January 10 last, *re* complaints of M. De La Fontaine, and enclosing copy of above petition and remonstrance. Also: copy of his letter to Lt.-Gov. Burton of Montreal, dated April 11, *re* same matter.

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1764. Quebec, April 23.	The same to the same. Transmits memorial of Messrs. Johnston and Purss, dated April 19, <i>re</i> grant made by the governor of the battery contiguous to their house in the Lower Town.
Quebec, June 26.	The same to the same. Transmits papers relating to M. de la Fontaine's complaint (Nos. 391 to 726) with list, titles, &c. Also, <i>re</i> the communication of the Micmacs with the French at St. Pierre and Miquelon; with copies of correspondence, &c.
Quebec. April 24.	The same to the same. Copied in C.O. 42, vol. 25, p. 157. Q 2, p. 107.
Quebec, June 11.	Mr. John Gray to Governor Murray, praying that a military attachment may be laid on the effects of the Jesuits, for securing the payment of certain bills of exchange. (Copy enclosed in Governor Murray's letter of June 26.) Copy of governor's answer follows.
Quebec, Aug. 10.	Governor Murray to the Board enclosing correspondence <i>re</i> claim of the Compagnie des Indes to certain houses in Quebec.
Quebec, Aug. 20.	The same to the same. Informs their lordships that he has received their letter of May 11 last, respecting the Acts of Parliament passed in the preceding session, and bills of credit.
Quebec, Aug. 22.	The same to the same. Enclosing corespondence, &c., <i>re</i> certain claims on the Jesuits.
Quebec, Aug. 25.	The same to the same: Recommending the renewals of two grants made by him to Messrs. Morrisseaux and Tachet, and enclosing M. Morrisseaux' memorial, &c.
Quebec, Aug. 23.	The same to the same. Informing their lordships that he has received their despatches by Captain Holland and of the establishment of the Provincial Council. Transmits names of persons appointed by him to be of the Council; and of others qualified to succeed them in the event of vacancies occurring.
Quebec, Sept. 2.	The same to the same. In answer to their lordships' letter <i>re</i> the establishment of a pilotage for the river S. Lawrence.
Quebec, Sept. 8.	Governor Murray to the Board. In answer to one from their lordships, dated May 29, <i>re</i> the Canadian settlements of Detroit and Illinois, and his correspondence with them, and enclosing a report on each, in French.
Detroit and Illinois.	
London, Nov. 27.	William Woodmass to Pownall, Secretary to Board of Trade. Proposing that a survey be made of a load of timber and deals imported from Quebec.
Quebec, March 25.	Governor Murray to the Board. Acknowledging receipt of their letter of November 22 last, and containing remarks on the duty on spirituous liquors. He further encloses an account of payments made out of the duties on rum, &c.

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Original manuscript. Case laid before His Majesty George III, of William Townshend, Collector of Customs and Naval Officer at Charlottetown, 1789-1791.120 pages.

Selkirk Papers—

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(*From Colonel Bagot.*)

Colonel Bagot kindly allowed the manuscripts at Levens Hall to be removed to the Public Record Office to be transcribed for the Archives.

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AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

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- April 13. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot (Enclosure).
- April 25. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot (Enclosure).
- May 2. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot.
- May 4. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot (Enclosures).
- May 28. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot.
- June 15. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot.
- June 29. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot (Enclosure).
- July 6. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot (Enclosure).
- July 31. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot.
- Sept. 5. Joseph Anderson to Charles Bagot.
- Sept. 17. Daniel Brent to Charles Bagot.
- Oct. 14. Daniel Brent to Charles Bagot (Enclosure).
- Oct. 28. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot.
- Oct. 30. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot.
- Nov. 3. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot (Enclosures).
- Nov. 27. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot (Enclosures).
- Dec. 28. Daniel Brent to Charles Bagot (Enclosure).
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- 1819.
- Jan. 29. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot.
- Jan. 30. Certificate of the exchange of the ratifications of the convention.
Signed in London, Oct. 20, 1818.
- Feb. 3. John Quincy Adams to Charles Bagot.

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June 2.	Charles Bagot to Richardson Forsyth & Co.
June 3.	Charles Bagot to Rear Admiral Griffiths.
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July 6.	Charles Bagot to Sir John Sherbrooke, No. 2.
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Aug. 14.	Charles Bagot to Commodore Owen. (Secret and confidential).
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Dec. 16.	Charles Bagot to J. S. Skinner.
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Jan. 25.	Charles Bagot to Wm. Dawson.
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1840.	Paper by Chas. Shun on Canada.

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March 29.	Charles Bagot to Lord Castlereagh.
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April 10.	Charles Bagot to Joseph Planta.
April 10.	Charles Bagot to Joseph Planta.
April 10.	Charles Bagot to Lord Castlereagh.
April 10.	Charles Bagot to Joseph Planta.
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April 15.	Charles Bagot to Hon. R. Gordon.
May 10.	Charles Bagot to Marquis of Londonderry.
May 10.	Charles Bagot to Joseph Planta.
May 10.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
May 18.	Charles Bagot to Lord Stewart.
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June 11.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Planta.
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July 27.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
July 30.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
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Aug. 4.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
Aug. 6.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
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1822,	
Jan. 9.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
Jan. 9.	Charles Bagot to Hon. R. Gordon.
Jan. 10.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
Jan. 11.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.

[1821],	
Dec. 30.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
Dec. 30.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
Dec. 30.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Planta.
Dec. 30.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Planta.
Dec. 31.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
Jan. 7.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Planta.

1822	
Jan. 1.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
Jan. 19.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
Jan. 28.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Planta.
Jan. 28.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
Feb. 7.	Charles Bagot to Hon. R. Gordon.

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1822	
Feb. 8.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
Feb. 10.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
Feb. 10.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
Feb. 28.	Charles Bagot to Sir Daniel Bayley.
March 3.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Planta.
March 22.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Planta.
March 25.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
March 28.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
April 11.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
April 17.	Charles Bagot to Hon. R. Gordon.
April 19.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
April 24.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
April 24.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
May 10.	Charles Bagot to Hon. R. Gordon.
May 10.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
May 26.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
May 1.	Charles Bagot to Honble. R. Gordon.
May 16.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
May 16.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
June 18.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
June 30.	Charles Bagot to Honble. R. Gordon.
July 2.	Charles Bagot to J. Planta.
July 8.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
July 8.	Charles Bagot to Sir Thos. Maitland.
July 15.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
July 15.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Planta.
July 15.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
July 21.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
Aug. 6.	Charles Bagot to J. Bandinel.
Aug. 7.	Charles Bagot to Hon. R. Gordon.
Aug. 3.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
Aug. 5.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
Aug. .	Charles Bagot to S. Allsopp.
Aug. 24.	Charles Bagot to Hon. R. Gordon.
Aug. 24.	Charles Bagot to Lord Londonderry.
Aug. 30.	Charles Bagot to J. Planta.
Aug. 30.	Charles Bagot to Earl of Liverpool.
Sept. 13.	Charles Bagot to J. Planta.
Sept. 27.	Charles Bagot to J. Planta.
Oct. 4.	Charles Bagot to Consul Gen'l. Yeames.
Oct. 11.	Charles Bagot to Thos. Cook.
Oct. 13.	Charles Bagot to J. W. Croker.
Nov. 8.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
Nov. 6.	Charles Bagot to J. Planta.
Nov. 6.	Charles Bagot to Geo. Canning.
Nov. 18.	George Bagot to Lord Clancarty.
Nov. 18.	Charles Bagot to J. Planta.
Nov. 18.	Charles Bagot to J. Planta.
Nov. 24.	Charles Bagot to M. de Lacy Purse.
Dec. 4.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
Dec. 28.	Charles Bagot to J. Planta.
1823,	
Jan. .	Charles Bagot to Hon. R. Gordon.
Jan. 9.	Charles Bagot to Geo. Canning.

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1823,	
Jan. 14.	Charles Bagot to Capt. Krusenstern.
Feb. 5.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
Feb. 17.	Charles Bagot to J. Planta.
Feb. 22.	Charles Bagot to Sir Geo. Rose.
March 12.	Charles Bagot to Geo. Canning.
March 18.	Charles Bagot to Geo. S. Douglas.
March 22.	Charles Bagot to Duke of Wellington.
March 22.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
March 22.	Charles Bagot to Lord Clancarty.
March 24.	Charles Bagot to Consul Genl. Yeames.
March 25.	Charles Bagot to Lord Francis Conyngham.
March 14.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
March 28.	Charles Bagot to the Baroness d'Uhlansky.
April 4.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
April 29.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
May 10.	Charles Bagot to Joseph Planta.
May 1.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Bandinel.
May 1.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
May 16.	Charles Bagot to Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.
May 6.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
June 2.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
July 9.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Aug. 8.	Charles Bagot to The Baroness d'Uhlanski.

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Aug. 30.	Charles Bagot to Lord Melville.
Aug. 30.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Aug. 31.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Sept. 4.	Charles Bagot to Sir Henry Wellesly.
Sept. 12.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
Sept. 16.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
Sept. 27.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Sept. 29.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
Oct. 5.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Oct. 29.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Oct. 29.	Charles Bagot to Lord Clancarty.
Oct. 29.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Oct. 29.	Charles Bagot to Lord Clanwilliam.
Nov. 5.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
Nov. 22.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Nov. 22.	Charles Bagot to Lord Clanwilliam.
Dec. 10.	Charles Bagot to Joseph Planta.
Dec. 10.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Dec. 14.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
Dec. 14.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
Dec. 17.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Dec. 17.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Dec. 18.	Charles Bagot to Sir Henry Wellesley.
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Jan. 2.	Charles Bagot to J. Cochrane.
Jan. 3.	Charles Bagot to M. de Zeidler.
Feb. 3.	Charles Bagot to Jas. J. Candlin.
Feb. 7.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Feb. 18.	Charles Bagot to Geo. Lapage.

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1824.	
Feb. 28.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Feb. 21.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Bruxner.
March 7.	Charles Bagot to James Holman.
Feb. 27.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
March 14.	Charles Bagot to Lord Francis Conyngham.
March 29.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
March 29.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
March 30.	Charles Bagot to Sir Henry Wellesley.
April 10.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
April 4.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
April 5.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
April 15.	Charles Bagot to John Cochrane.
May .	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
May 20.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
May 21.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
June 4.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
June 11.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
June 23.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
July 6.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
July 6.	Charles Bagot to Joseph Planta.
July 1.	Charles Bagot to Mr. Booker.
July 3.	Charles Bagot to John Cochrane.
July 27.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
July 27.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
July 30.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
July 19.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Aug. 6.	Charles Bagot to Lord Clanwilliam.
Aug. 6.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Aug. 24.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Aug. 24.	Charles Bagot to George Canning.
Aug. 16.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
Aug. 16.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.
Aug. 16.	Charles Bagot to Lord Strangford.

Contents of Vol. III.

List of despatches *not* copied in Bagot Papers, Russian Correspondence. Vol. III. Originals in Foreign Office, 181, Vols. 38, 42, 43 and 48.

Correspondence of Charles Bagot.

1820,
June 16.

Lord Castlereagh to Charles Bagot.

1821,
Jan. 20.

Joseph Planta to Charles Bagot.

July 17.

Lord Londonderry to Charles Bagot (enclosures).

Contents of Vol. IV.

List of Bagot Papers *not* copied in Russian Correspondence, Vol. IV; originals to be found in Foreign Office Papers, 181, vols. 48, 49, 52 and 53.

Correspondence of Charles Bagot.

1822.
June 18.
Nov. 29.

Lord Londonderry to Sir Charles Bagot.

Wellington to George Canning.

Contents of Vol. V.

List of despatches in Bagot Papers, Russian Correspondence, Vol. V. Originals in Foreign Office. None of these have been copied.

Contents of Vol. VI.

Correspondence of Sir Chas. Bagot with the Imperial Secretaries of State, 1820-1824.

PART I.

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July 2.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
July 6.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
July 17.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
July 23.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 25.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Sept. 10.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 27.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Sept. 3.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Sept. 9.	M. de Naryschkin to Chas. Bagot.
Sept. 10.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 3.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 3.	Capodistrias to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 13.	M. Naryschkin to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 20.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 30.	Genl. Obreskoff to Chas. Bagot.
Nov. 5.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Nov. 22.	Genl. Obreskoff to Chas. Bagot.
Dec. 11.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Dec. 11.	M. Naryschkin to Chas. Bagot.
1821,	
Jan. 9.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Feb. 21.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Feb. 22.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Feb. 26.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
March 25.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
May 25.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
May 26.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
June 4.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
June 22.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
July 4.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Enclosures).
July 21.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
July 22.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
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Aug. 5.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 7.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 9.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Enclosures).
Aug. 22.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 23.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Sept. 13.	M. de Kologrivoff to Chas. Bagot.
Sept. 16.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 4.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 4.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 6.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Nov. 1.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Enclosure).
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Nov. 12.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Enclosure).

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1821.	
Dec. 1.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Enclosure).
Dec. 22.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Confidential).
Dec. 27.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
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Jan. 17.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Feb. 4.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Enclosure).
March 18.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
April 13.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
April 21.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
April 22.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Enclosures).
April 22.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
April 27.	Henry Middleton to Chas. Bagot (Enclosure).
May 1.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
May 10.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
May 13.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Enclosure).
May 16.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
May 21.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
May 24.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
June 4.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
June 16.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Enclosure).
June 20.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
July 1.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
July 1.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
July 12.	M. d'Obrescuff to Chas. Bagot.
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Aug. 4.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 5.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 19.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 24.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Sept. 20.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Sept. 22.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Sept. 27.	Count Gourieff to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 10.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 3.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 19.	Count Gourieff to Chas. Bagot (Enclosure).
Oct. 30.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 31.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Nov. 2.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Nov. 3.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Nov. 14.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot (Enclosure).
Nov. 28.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Dec. 4.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
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Jan. 9.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Jan. 20.	Paul Divow to Chas. Bagot.
Feb. 3.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Feb. 18.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
March 6.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
April 9.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
May 31.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
June 24.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
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Aug. 3.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 8.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 17	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Aug. 22.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 11.	Le Conseiller d'Oubeil to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 13.	Le Conseiller d'Oubeil to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 13.	Le Conseiller d'Oubeil to Chas. Bagot.
Oct. 24.	Le Conseiller d'Oubeil to Chas. Bagot.
Nov. 7.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Nov. 26.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Nov. 24.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
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Jan. 12.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Enclosure).
Jan. 30.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Feb. 8.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
Feb. 20.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
March 12.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
March 19.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
March 28.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot (Confidential).
April 30.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
July 8.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
July 29.	Count Nesselrode to Chas. Bagot.
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PART III.

1820,	
July 30.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
July 31.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 3.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 7.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 18.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 26.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Nov. 10.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Dec. 5.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Dec. 1.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Dec. 18.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
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Jan. 8.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Feb. 13.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
March 4.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
May 27.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
May 30.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
May 30.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
June 9.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
June 19.	Chas. Bagot to Nicolas Fuss.
June 19.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
June 29.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
July 14.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
July 18.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
	Agreement between England and the United States and Russia.
July 19.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.

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1821.	
July 22.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
July 28.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 23.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
Sept. 13.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
Sept. 17.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
Sept. 27.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
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Oct. 28.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
Nov. 7.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
Dec. 17.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
Dec. 23.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
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March 1.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
March 30.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
April 17.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
May 9.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
May 10.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
May 12.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
May 21.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
May 31.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
June 7.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
July 9.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
July 16.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 2.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode (Enclosure).
Aug. 17.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Aug. 24.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Sept. 18.	Chas. Bagot to Count Gourieff (Enclosure).
Sept. 20.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Sept. 23.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Oct. 23.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Oct. 4.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Oct. 29.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Nov. 8.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Nov. 13.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Nov. 2.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
Dec. 19.	Chas. Bagot to Paul Divow.
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Jan. 21.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
Feb. 18.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
Feb. 21.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
May 15.	Chas. Bagot to Count Nesselrode.
May 16.	Memorandum by Chas. Bagot.
June 7.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
June 12.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
June 21.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
June 12.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
July 15.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
July 15.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode (Enclosure).
July 15.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 10.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 10.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 18.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 27.	Chas. Bagot to M. de Boulgakoff.

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Aug. 12.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 23.	Chas. Bagot to M. d'Oubeil.
Aug. 31.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Sept. 7.	Chas. Bagot to M. d'Oubeil.
Sept. 23.	Chas. Bagot to M. d'Oubeil.
Sept. 17.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Sept. 27.	Chas. Bagot to M. d'Oubeil.
Nov. 9.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Nov. 12.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
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March 4.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
March 9.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
March 20.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
March 22.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
April 3.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
April 25.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
June 5.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
July 6.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
July 12.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
July 12.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
July 31.	Declaration by Chas. Bagot.
July 23.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 10.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 12.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 13.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.
Aug. 13.	Chas. Bagot to The Count Nesselrode.

From Mrs. Murray, of Bath.

Mrs. Murray, of Pultney street, Bath, kindly allowed me to examine the papers of General Murray which are in her possession.

I found eight bound volumes and one hundred and seventy-five loose papers. The entire collection will be copied for the Archives during the winter.

The first volume is especially interesting to Canada. It is apparently the first letter-book kept by Murray after his appointment as governor. Many of the other papers refer to Murray's subsequent career and are valuable for biographical purposes. Amongst the loose papers is a certificate granted to the Hurons at Montreal on the 5th of September, 1760, three days before the capitulation of Montreal; a paper referring to the Seigneurie de Lauzon, and a statement by George Don, Adj. General, regarding Fort Phillips, which are here printed.

These are to certify that the chief of the Huron Tribe of Indians, having come to me in the name of his Nation to submit to His Britannick Majesty and make Peace, has been received under my protection with his whole Tribe, and henceforth no English Officer or party is to molest or interrupt them in returning to their settlement at Lorette and they are received upon the same terms with the Canadians, being allowed the free Exercise of their Religion, their Customs and liberty of trading

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with the English Garrisons recommending it to the Officers commanding the posts to treat them kindly.

Given under my hand at Longuil this 5th day of September, 1760.

Sig^d Ja. Murray.

By the Generals Command

Sig^d John Cosnand

Adj^t. Gen^l.

Endorsed

Copy of a certificate granted by Gen^l Murray to the Huron Indians
5th Sept: 1760

State of the Seigneurie of Lauzon or Point Levy purchas'd from M^r. Charers [Charest] by his Excellency Gov^r. Murray in the Year 1765.

It is an Extent along the River St. Lawrence of Six Leagues by as many in depth, is compos'd of three parishes call'd St. Joseph, St. Henry and St. Nicholas, with part of the Parish of St. Charles; There are four small unnavigable [streams] that water it, call'd the Chaudiere, Etroit Chemin, La Tici and Boyer. In the Parish of St. Joseph of Point Levy there is a Domaine belonging to the Seigneur, of one Acre and a half in front by thirty deep, without any building on it: There is also a small piece of Ground of about ten Acres lying upon the River St. Lawrence, upon which there is a Water and a Wind Mill, both out of repair, and from their situation, can never be worth rebuilding; there is also here a small Fishery for Eels, worth about five Dollars a Year.

In the second Rank of this Parish, there is also reserv'd [for]* the use of the Seigneur, a piece of ground cover'd with Woo[d] of one Acres and six parches in front, by thirty in depth, this was intended to furnish Wood for the Mill. In the said Parish there are the following fiefs given by the former Seigneurs. 1st A Manor belonging to the Urcelins of Quebec of Nine Acres in front, by a hundred and sixty depth with liberty to fish, Subject to pay Fealty and Homage at every Mutation. 2^{ly} A Fief belonging to the Jesuits of Eleven Acres in front by thirty deep, it pays one penny Cente & Rent for each Acre in front, and the Lots & Vente. 3^{ly} A Fief call'd St. Villimay belonging to the Heirs of one Risson: of [eighty]* Acres in front by one hundred and sixty deep, subject to [pay]* Fealty and Homage, with one Years Rent at every change of Possessor. 4^{ly} A Fief belonging to the Urcelins of Quebec Eight Acres in front by thirty deep, which pays Lots & Vente to the Seigneur. At the End of the Fief of St. Villimay, ther[e] is a piece of ground of nine acres in front by thirty deep, reserv'd by the Seigneur, for the use of the Mill of St. Henry.

There is a small village call'd Toniata, or de Caderet which depends upon this parish, in it is a fief of Land of Sixty Acres, reserv'd by the Seigneur for a Saw Mill, but non has been yet built. In the Parish of St. Henry, about five Miles from the River St. Lawrence, there is a Grist and Saw Mill both much out of repair.

In the Parish of St. Nicholas, there is a Fief, twenty nine acres in front by thirty deep, belonging to the Jesuits, which pay Lots & Vente. In this Parish the Seigneur has the following Domains, viz^t. One at the Mouth of the River Chaudiere of Eight Acres in front, by a hundred deep, without any building on it, this Domaine wou'd have been Valuable had not the Wood of it been cutt down a few Years before the

Siege. An other Domain of Eighteen Acres in front by seventy deep, in the same condition with the other; upon this Governor Murray has built a large Stone Mill, now under lease for two Years to Collin Drummond Esq^r. There is another piece of Ground of Six Acres in front by thirty deep upon which there is no building or improvement of any kind.

The whole Extent of the Seigneury contains, three hundred and twelve families that inhabit it; there is besides two hundred and eighty two Grants, to people who have not yet settled; which makes one thousand, nine hundred, and fifty eight Acres, three Parches, and nine Feet, conceded in front; and six hundred, ond fifty two Acres, seven Parches, have been Abandoned. And M^r. Rich^d. Murray who had a Lease of it from the Governor, has now granted forty four Lots, which with those before conceded makes in all six hundred and thirty eight.

There is besides the above a Fief belonging to M^r. S^t. André in the Parish of S^t. Henry, which consists of about Eight hundred Acres, pays Fealty and Homage and one Shilling yearly Cente & Rente.

Last Year the Rent of Seigniory was as follows

Parish of Point Levy or S ^t . Joseph	Currency.		
	£	Sh	d
Cente & Rente paid by the Inhabitants amounted to 869 ^{liv}			
16 ^s 3 ^d , Tournois or..	47	19	8
Droit de peche paid by D ^o	6	6	—
Lots & Vente..	2	8	3
	<hr/>		
	£56	13	11

Parish of S^t. Charles

Cente & Rente..	£26	11	6
Lots & Vente..	5	10	
	<hr/>		
	32	1	6

Parish of S^t. Henry.

Cente & Rente..	45	13	3½
Lots & Vente..	1	8	
	<hr/>		
	47	1	3½

Parish of S^t. Nicholas.

Cente & Rente..	33	19	4
Droite de Peche..	6	14	
Lots & Vente..	6	8	8
	<hr/>		
	47	2	
	<hr/>		
	£182	18	8½

The three Mills of S^t. Nicholas, S^t. Henry & Point Levy

made 803 Bushels of Wheat at 3/..	120	9	
The Saw Mill at S ^t . Henry clear'd..	6	3	
The Eell & Salmon Fishery clear'd..	2	4	
	<hr/>		
	£311	14	8½

The above Sum is equal to £233 15 Ster^l.

There is still due by the Inhabitants for last years Rent about £30 Currency but most of it for abandoned Leases.

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As the Seigniory is now put, it may produce as follows.

The whole Rent of the Seigniory, with the Grants given by Mr. Rich ^d . Murray may amount to.. . . .	£210	—	—
The Mill at St. Nicholas set to Mr. Drummond for.. . .	156	—	—
The Mill built by Mr. Rich ^d . Murray may clear 600 Bushels a Year, but this will much depends upon y ^e . Industry of the Millar, as the parish does not bring more than 300 at 3/ pr B.. . . .	90	—	—
The Mill at St. Henry when repaired will make 100 Bushels clear at 3/ is.. . . .	15	—	—
The Saw Mill and fisheries.. . . .	7	4	—
Equal to £358 13 — Ster ^l	£478	4	—

Out of the above Sum is to be deduc'ted all Expenses attending Collecting the Rents, and the Tear, and Wear of the Mills, the one at St. Nicholas will soon require an entire new sett of Dalls, which at least cost £50, and Mr. Drummond unless he has a Granery built will not keep it longer than two years, and in that case unless another Tennant can be got, which is very uncertain, it will not clear more, than 300 Bushels, as the Mill at point Levy is sufficient to grind all the Wheat that can be got from Town. There is yet rather more, than one half of the seigniory to be conceded, but it will require great attention to get settlers, and can only be done by a person immediately upon the spot. The Lots des Ventes is a very uncertain part of the Revenue, it may be fifty pounds a year, and it may be nothing.

Endorsed: N^o. 2

State of the Seigniory of Lauzon or Point Levy belonging to his Excellency Governor Murray 1767.

An Exact relation of a conversation which passed between his Excellency the Duke de Crillon Commander in chief of the Spanish Army investing Fort St. Phillip and Captain George Don Adjutant General to the garrison of Fort St. Phillip.

On the 15th Oct^r. 1781, I was sent by General Murray with a letter from him to the Duke of Crillon, on my arrival at Mahon, I was conducted by the Conte de Crillon, to the Duke's private apartment where he was, a little after the Count had retired, the Duke locked the Doors of the room, and asked me if Mr. Larivere had communicated anything particular to me, or to my General since the day he Larivere had been with him, my answer was in the negative with respect to myself and that I did not believe he had acquainted Genl Murray with anything extraordinary the Duke said he had only thrown out general hints to that Gentleman of what he would hereafter communicate to me, he said he at first understood that Mr. Larivere was General Murrays secretary, and of course a person in whom he reposed the greatest confidence but that he had soon afterwards discovered his mistake, and perceived by General Murrays letter that Mr. Larivere was only the Secretary's clerk. I then told the Duke he need not be under the smallest uneasiness at what he had told Mr. Janevere,* [Larivere] as I knew him to be a young man of great honor and integrity, and that he would not divulge anything improperly, and that his Grace might depend on his silence in every respect as well as upon mine. The Duke said I perceive Sir by General

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Murrays letter that you are his Relation, and I understand you are his confidant, I shall therefore openly declare to you that I am authorized to treat with General Murray, if you chuse it sir I will show you the Ministers letter in short your General May have what sums he pleases and one million at first, I then interrupted him and told him it was unnecessary to proceed any farther on that subject and that both the Minister and him were egregiously deceived in the character of General Murray His Grace said he was charged with the negociation of this affair that he was confidently informed, that General Murray had a strong party against him at Court that he was ill treated by some people at home, and that he might soon expect to be relieved. I told him on the contrary (tho' he might have some enemies) I believed he was very well at Court, and imagined his Grace to be misinformed. The Duke said that the Fiscal Don Peter Sintar had been intercepted and the papers he was charged with seized by which great discoveries were made. He said that our nation was undone and that it was impossible any succors could be sent to us as he was informed by the Minister that the combined Fleets were under Orders to give battle to any British Fleet (the combined Fleets were double the Force of ours) which might attempt getting into the Mediterranean. He said that peace could not be made till St. Phillips was taken and assured me, that tho' he had but 40 Battering Cannon he should soon have 180, a great army, and the best miners in Europe, and that the Place would certainly be warmly attacked. That it would be humane to save the effusion of blood, that general Murray had already acquired enough Glory, and a great reputation in arms that there were modes of giving up Places honorably, such as the accidental springing of a Mine, a mistake in the Disposition of the defence for a Genl. attack, a Redoubt or an Earthwork taken etc., and that it was a pity to sacrifice so many brave men. I told him that whatever might be the event it was the duty of a soldier to submit to his fate. That I knew that there was not any place impregnable, and that he might ruin our works with a numerous train of Artillery, yet I was sure our defence would be such as would always entitle us to an honorable capitulation but not to flatter himself with the hopes of obtaining the place by any other means, and that a siege was what General Murray ardently wished for. The Duke said that if I thought the negociation would not succeed I need not mention the affair to General Murray. I begged to be excused and said it was my duty only to lay his proposition before General Murray, and to communicate to him every word that had passed between his Grace and me, which I assured him I would certainly do. The Duke said if the negociation did not succeed it would be the more honorable for him as by superior Force the place must yield one day or other. I acquiesced with his Grace that it would be more honorable for him, and said that perhaps the Island might be given up to the Spanish nation at the peace, (which might be expected soon) as we did not think the Island of Minorca of any great consequence, particularly as long as we could keep possession of Gibraltar which I imagined would not soon fall into the hands of the Spaniards he said the ambition of his King would prevent that Measure, and that St. Phillips Castle must be taken for the honor of his Arms before the Peace was concluded.

During the above conversation the Duke insinuated that the Stewards had been unjustly treated. I told him they had cut one of their heads off, he said it was unmerited, I answered it was not my business to judge of the propriety of such actions. The Duke said he once had

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intended to propose this affair to General Murray, by means of his wife, but that he thought it might thereby be divulged, he then expressed great anxiety that it should be kept a profound secret. I repeated to him again that it was only my duty to communicate the whole to General Murray and to no other person, and that he General Murray was the best judge how to act afterwards, and that he would certainly give his Grace an answer on the subject.

The Duke hinted that there were some private transactions carried on when St. Phillips Castle was taken by the French in '56, and that Admiral Byng had not deserved so cruel a fate.

When the Duke had the smallest gleam of hope of succeeding in this negociation he appeared happy; when he was told not to Flatter himself he was much hurt, on the whole his situation appeared to be a very disagreeable one.

The Duke said he had kept several letters for officers in the garrison which he had not perused, and intended to avail himself of that excuse to continue the correspondence.

The above I communicated to General Murray on my return from Mahon.

(Signed) George Don
Adj^t. General.

Endorsed: True Copy.

M. V. Murray
adjt
RM.SS.

VIREY—SOLAR PAPERS

In the possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne, copies of which are being made for the Archives.

Copy of Memorandum inserted at the beginning of Volume 9.

No. 9—11.

Correspondance entre M. le Comte de Virey et M. le Bailli Solar de Breille, en 1761 & 1762, 3 Tom. fol. Maroq. rouge.

Besides the above Correspondence, these Volumes comprehend several Ministerial Letters of the Earls of *Bute* & *Egremont*, the Duke & Count de *Choiseul*, the Marquis de *Grimaldi*, &c., and a Variety of *State-Papers* previous to the Peace concluded at *Paris* in 1763.

In Vol. 2, see *Projet des Articles du Paix* dressé par la France-Various Observations on the same, &c.

The *Count* enters, occasionally, very familiarly into the *State of Parties* in *England*; & speaks, without Reserve, of some of our *first Characters* at that Time—but, more particularly, in Letter 6, Vol. 3, which is, indeed, a very curious Letter—wherein, he speaks very handsomely of the *Duke of Bedford*; which is more than his *Grace* does of some of his Colleagues.

He says, the *Duke* is fond of *Lord Bute*; but he believes that *Lord* has more Occasion for his *Grace*, in support of his *Administration*, than his *Grace* has for his *Ldsp.*

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He is not averse to *Lord Egremont*; who *manages* him extremely well—In speaking of his *Ldsp*, the *Duke* told the *Count*, that he had the *Capability* of being a *good enough Secretary of State*.

He undervalues *Mr. Geo. Grenville*, & thinks him unfit for his *Post*; tho' they are upon good *Terms* at present—*Mr. Grenville* knows how to *manage* him.

He detests *Mr. Pitt*—and, which is worse, he will not allow him to be a good *Orator*.

The *Duke of Cumberland* & his *Grace* are upon good *Terms*, tho' they think differently on the present *Posture of Affairs*—his *Roy^l Highness* is for carrying on the *War in Germany*; the *Duke* is positively for *Peace*—the *Prince* is not fond of *Ld. Bute*, whom his *Grace* is particularly attached to.

The *D. of B.* is not out with the *D. of Newcastle*, who declares himself more & more ag^t. *Ld. Bute*; but they are very opposite on the *Question of Peace or War*, the latter being for trying ano^r. *Campaign*.

The *D. of B.* esteems not the *President Lord Grenville*; but disputes not his *Understanding and Abilities*—He thinks highly of *Lord Hardwicke*, who retired himself from the *Council*, on Acc^t. of the *D. of Newcastle*; tho' he loves him not.

He speaks boldly of *Lord Mansfield*, as a *Man of Parts*, but a meer *Splitter of Causes (Chicaneur)*—fitter to *examine* an *Affair* than to *make an End of it*; and for the *Chancellor*, he considers him as an *ordinary Character, enveloped in Forms*—with much more respecting *Ld. Halifax* the *D. of Devonshire*, &c.

S. P.

A COLLECTION OF EPISCOPAL ORDINANCES, ETC., 1685-1793.

The following Calendar of printed and manuscript documents relates to a collection of episcopal ordinances, etc., which have recently come into the possession of the Dominion Archives. One, at least, seems to have been printed at Quebec, during the French régime, and may therefore be regarded as among the earliest examples of printing done in Canada.

1685,
Oct. 6.

Ordinance of Mgr. de Saint Vallier, Bp. of Quebec, concerning the modesty with which the faithful should behave in Church, and the necessary dispositions for coming to Holy Communion. *Printed in Paris*.

Oct. 22.

By the Same. Concerning the reverence due to Churches. [Apparently] *Printed in Quebec*.

1690.
Nov. 9.

Statutes published in the first Synod held at Quebec, November 9, 1690. [Apparently] *Printed in Paris*. [Cf. N^o. 6, *infra*.]

1691,
Feb. 16.

Ordinance of Mgr. the Bishop of Quebec. For the remedy of various abuses. *Printed in Paris*.

1694,
March 8.

Ordinance of Mgr. the Cardinal de Grimaldy, archbishop of Aix. *Received and authorized for the Diocese of Quebec in the Synod held at Ville-Marie, March 8, 1694*.

Ordinary cases in which confessors must refuse or defer absolution. [In duplicate.] *Printed in Paris*.

March 10
and 11.

STATUTES PUBLISHED IN THE SECOND synod held at Ville-Marie, March 10 and 11, 1694. *Printed in Paris*.

MANDEMENT CONCERNING THE RESERVED CASES OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC (Mgr. St. Vallier). *Printed in Paris*.

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- 1698,
Feb. 28. Mandement (?) incomplete [Mgr. St. Vallier]. Rules for parish priests, etc., with supplementary statutes passed in the third session of the Synod. *Place of printing not given.*
- 1796,
Dec. 16. Encyclical of Pope Benedict XIV. on Prayer.
- 1777,
June 15. Circular letter to the clergy of the Diocese of Quebec *re* a certain office and Mass.
- 1785,
April 12. CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE CURES. *Re* disease known as 'Baie St. Paul disease.'
- 1787,
March 16. Circular letter to the Country Curés *re* the granting of liquor licenses. [Duplicate.]
- 1789,
Dec. 9. *Circular letter to the Curés (of the diocese).* Instructions *re* annual census of inhabitants ordered by Lord Dorchester. [Mgr. Hubert].
- 1791,
April 15. MANDEMENT OF MGR. HUBERT, permitting work on certain days of obligation. [Duplicate].
- 1793,
Oct. 28. By the same. Revoking certain provisions of two former Mandements.
- 1793,
Nov. 9. By the same. CIRCULAR TO THE CURES. *Re* possible attack on Lower Canada by French fleet: an exhortation to loyalty to the British government. Reminds the people of the oath taken by their fathers to the King of England. [Duplicate].
- 1804,
Jan. 15. MANDEMENT OF MGR. DENAUT prescribing a Mass *pro tempore belli* for Wednesday, February 1.
- 1722,
Nov. 15. Mandement (MS) of Mgr. de St. Vallier, proclaiming the Jubilee of 1722.

FROM FRANCE.

Archives des Colonies—

Ordres et Dépêches du Roy concernant les Colonies:

- Série B, vol. 37, année 1715.
Série B, vol. 38, année 1715-1716.
Série B, vol. 39, année 1717.
Série B, vol. 40, année 1718.
Série B, vol. 41, année 1719.
Série B, vol. 42, année 1720.
Série B, vol. 42^{bis}, année 1712-1721.
Série B, vol. 43, année 1721-1731.
Série B, vol. 44, année 1721.
Série B, vol. 45, année 1722, parts I. & II.
Série B, vol. 46, année 1724, part I.
Série B, vol. 47, année 1724, part II.
Série B, vol. 48, année 1725.
Série B, vol. 49, année 1726.
Série B, vol. 50, année 1727.

Archives Nationales—

- Papiers de Monts, 1605.
Série F. 3495. Rapport et état des Acadiens, 1763-1790.
Collection Moreau St. Méry, Série F. 3, Vols. 50, in 2 parts, and 51, being a Description and History of Ile Royale, 1686-1766.

SERIES M. 204.

Joint letter written to the Court by M. de Callières, Governor, and M. de Beauharnois, Intendant, of New France, and M. de Champigny.

- English vessels have arrived at Quebec to sell flour there.
- 1703,
Mars 11.
1703. Building of churches, etc.
Statement shewing the expenditure of New France in 1703.
Joint letter of MM. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnois, setting forth the general condition of the country. Recommending the younger de Varennes for his noble conduct during the siege of 1690.
- 1702,
April 10. Statement of expenditure in New France.
- 1-6-1704.
N. D. Statement of expenditure in New France.
Draft of proposals made to work in earnest at whatever might contribute to the benefit and advantage of the King's interests and those of his subjects in New France.
Second copy with alterations follows.
- 1705,
Marly,
April 15. Letter from M. de Pontchartrain to M. de Beauharnois.
- 1710,
Oct. 10. Letter from M. de Beauharnois to M. de Pontchartrain.
Rochefort,
- 1712,
Dec. 7. Letter from M. de Pontchartrain to M. de Beauharnois.
Fontaine-bleau,
- 1714,
April 11. Letter from M. de Pontchartrain to M. de Beauharnois.
Marly,
1704.
Quebec. Joint letter written to the Court by MM. de Vaudreuil and de Beauharnois respecting Canadian affairs in general.
- 1702,
Aug. 30. Letter from Father Etienne de Carheil, of the Society of Jesus, respecting the state of the missions in the country.
Michillimackinac,
- Memorial from Lino, Canadian Deputy, requesting in the name of the colony the abolition of the "droit de quart."
- Letter from M. de Ramesay to the Marquis de Vaudreuil, respecting an insult to Sieur Chartrain, Ensign, by Denis Juchereau de la Ferté.
- 1704,
March 21. Letter from Riverin respecting Canadian matters.
Paris,
- April 3. Letter from Burgamont respecting the expedition despatched against the English by Vaudreuil.
Montreal,
November. Letter from de Lino to de Pontchartrain explaining to him what passed in Canada during 1703.
- 1703,
June 20. Letter from Pontchartrain to Beauharnois.
Versailles,
- Memoir as to the present condition of the business of the "Compagnie du Canada," (between 1701 and 1705).
- 1703,
April 26. Memorial presented by direction of the "Compagnie de la colonie du Canada," to Callières and Beauharnois about the necessary means to keep up its trade, etc.
Quebec,
- 1704,
Dec. 18. Answer from de Lino as to the Memorandum sent by M. Riverin respecting the sale of beavers in 1700, 1701, 1702 and 1703.
Quebec,
- 1705,
Jan. 27. Memoirs of Riverin. Reasons for the bad state of affairs in the colony of Canada.
Paris,
- 1704,
June 14. Letter from Pontchartrain to Beauharnois.
Versailles,
- Extract respecting the Bishopric of Quebec.
- Movements of the King's Squadron near St. John's, Newfoundland.
- 1697,
Sept. 2. Memorandum on the posts and the trade in the Upper Country. Unsigned and undated.

CARTON K.. 1232.

CONTENTS.

Mémoires of M. de La Salle on Canada.

The Church in Canada.

Account of the Mission of Father Antoine Gaulin in the Micmac country and in Acadia, about 1720, and a letter from the Rev. François Le Maire, vicar apostolic of Louisiana.

Vidimus by Jean d'Estouteville, dated the 18th of January, 1540-41, of the letters patent granted Roberval of the 15th of the same month.

Letters patent to Roberval dated the 15th of January, 1540-41.

Vidimus by Jehan de Mareau, dated the 10th of February, 1540-41, of the letters patent to Roberval, dated the 7th of February of the same year.

Letters patent to Roberval, dated the 7th of February, 1540-41.

Power of Attorney, Roberval to Paul d'Auxilhon, dated the 27 January, 1540-41.

Extract from the registers of the Parliament of Rouen, dated the 9th of March, 1540-41.

Letters given by Roberval to Auxilhon, 9th of September, 1542.

Royal letters patent to Auxilhon, dated 26th January, 1542-43.

Order from Roberval to Auxilhon, dated the 11th of September, 1543.

Return of the lands owned by the Jesuits in New France, 1663.

Report on Canada, 10th May, 1694.

Manifesto by the Bishop of Quebec, 2nd October, 1694.

Bibliothèque Nationale—Fonds français.

Mss. No. 5085. Grant to Roberval, for a period of nine years, of all mines, minerals, &c., which he may discover and work.

Mss. No. 5503. Commission of Captain and Pilot General to Jacques Quartier, whom the King sends to the Saguenay, 17 October, 1540.

Mss. No. 9097 is a collection of documents, manuscript and printed, relating to the History of America, formed by Father Léonard de Ste. Catherine de Sienne, about the beginning of the XVIII. Century.

It contains:—

Short biographical notice of M. de Queylus.

Letter from Mgr. de St. Valier to the Recollets Fathers.

Various notes on Mgr. de St. Valier and on Canada, etc.

Discovery of the Mouth of the Mississippi by d'Iberville, with a superb map.

Letter from M. Delisle to M. Cassini on the Mouth of the River Mississippi.

Letter, unsigned, written from a point 45 leagues from the mouth of the Mississippi.

Extract of a letter from M. de Tonty, "Description of the River Mississippi," with a map.

Letter from Tonty.

Various letters respecting d'Iberville and the Mississippi.

Extract from the relation of the adventures and travels of Mathieu Sagean (born at the village of Lachine), written about 1700. Extremely curious.

Letter from M. Le Fevre.

1698-99.

1700,
Feb. 28.

1700.
Oct. 10.

About 1700

Mobile,
1702,
March 15.

Rochefort,
July 10.

Extract from a letter by Rochefort containing the answers to questions put to d'Iberville touching his journey to the Mississippi.

Paris,
1702,
April 6.

Historical letter respecting the Mississippi, written by de Remonville, respecting d'Iberville and the Mississippi.

Fort St. Louis
Louisiana,
1704,
Sept. 10,

Anonymous letter from Fort St. Louis, Louisiana.

Memoir *re* the discovery and the conquest of the country of Quivira and Théoquaye, in North America. There is reference made to Canada and Acadia.

Mss. No. 9773. Brief of Pope Clement XIV forbidding the publication of the Jesuit Relations, 6 April, 1773.

Mss. No. 10207 contains the following documents:—

Agreement between the Directors and Associates of the Company of New France with the Deputies of Inhabitants of the said Country. Agreed to and confirmed by the King, 1645.

Memo showing the necessity of carrying on war against the Iroquois and detailing the means to realise this project.

Articles of capitulation granted by Nicholson to Subercase for the surrender of Port Royal, in Acadia.

Letter from Nicholson to Subercase, dated 3rd October, 1710.

Letter of Subercase to Nicholson, dated the 1st of October, 1710.

List of the vessels armed for the siege of Port Royal, with a list of the regiments, etc.

Mss. No. 10569 contains the following documents concerning the establishment of the Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, its constitution and the form of its government, etc., 1662-1775;

Deed of gift by the Bishop of Babylone and MM. De Norangis & de Garibal, for the establishment of the Seminary. 16 March, 1663.

Agreement between the Bishop of Babylone & MM. De Morangis and de Garibal. 16 March, 1663.

Deed by MM. de Morangis & de Garibal, dated the 18th of March, 1663, in favor of MM. Gazil & Poitevin, of the above donation.

Royal letters patent confirming the above donation and contract, and the establishment of the Seminary.

Summary for the Superior and Directors of the Séminaire des Missions Etrangères *vs.* Sieurs Girard, Manac and the intervening parties.

Copy of the conclusions of the Superior and directors of the Séminaire.

Extract from the registers of the King's Privy Council on the petition presented to His Majesty in Council by Christophe de Beaumont, Archbishop of Paris, in which he states that he is obliged to appeal against the decree which, in spite of all rules, has rejected an opposition formed with the express consent of His Majesty, to the registration of the letters patent.

Notes on the above petition.

Letters patent concerning the foreign missions, May, 1775.

Notes on the above letters patent.

Proviso of the decree of Parliament of the 6th of September, 1764, which maintains the Superior and directors of the Séminaire des Missions Etrangères, established at Paris in the position of the said Seminary.

Mss. No. 11248. Collection of original documents & copies relative to the wars sustained by France between 1706 and 1779.

Letter from Lévis, dated Carillon the 15th July, 1758.

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News from the Camp at Carillon on the frontier of Lake St-Sacrement, 19th Oct., 1758.

Account of the victory gained by the troops of the King at Carillon on the 8th July, 1758.

Another relation of the victory gained by the troops of the King at Carillon on the 8th July, 1758.

Return of the officers and soldiers killed or wounded in defending the abatis near Carillon on the 8th of July, 1758.

Return of officers killed or made prisoners on the 6th of July, 1758.

Mss. No. 11319-11321. Returns of the receipts & expenditures of the marine de Ponant for the years 1632, 1633, 1634.

Mss. No. 11332 contains the following documents:—

Letters patent in favor of Comte de St-Pierre granting him exclusive fishing privilege on the islands granted to him in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Paris, March, 1722.

Decree of the King's Council of State granting 300,000 livres to defray the expenses of Louisiana, dated 11th April, 1722.

Decree of the King's Council of State repealing the letters patent granted to Comte de St-Pierre in March, 1722. Dated 13th October, 1725.

Decree of the King's Council of State appointing Sr. Baron to go to Louisiana and the West Indies to make observations and scientific researches. Dated 4th March, 1727.

Comte de Maurepas, Secretary of State for the Marine Department, to His Majesty the King. Account of the foreign trade of the Kingdom. Versailles, 3rd October, 1730.

Mss. No. 11340 contains:—

Memoir against the projects of the English concerning our Colony in South America, by Mr. de la Galissonnière.

Memoir on the financial condition of the Colonies.

Declaration by the King concerning the accounts of the Treasurers General. Dated March 4th, 1744.

Mss. No. 11342 contains:—

Memoir relating to the Order in Council of the 15th of October, 1759, concerning the payment of the letters of exchange drawn by the French Army in America on the Treasurers General of the said Colonies.

Memoir in which some means to reestablish the credit of the Colonial letters of exchange are proposed.

Copy of a letter from Bigot to M. Berryer, dated Quebec, 12 August, 1758.

Same to same, 16th May, 1758.

Same to same, dated Montreal, the 25th of October, 1759.

Mss. No. 11735 contains two documents:—

Deed of sale by Pierre LeMoyne d'Iberville to Pierre Pointeau of 51,997 lbs. of beaver. Dated February 21, 1696.

Invoice of the beaver skins stored at La Rochelle on the 17th of November, 1695, by Mr. d'Iberville.

Archives des Affaires Etrangères—

Mémoires et documents, Amérique, Vol. VIII., 1735-1748.

Correspondance politique, Etats-Unis, Vols. 1, 2, 3, 1776.

Archives du département de la Seine-Inférieure—

Letters patent to Roberval, 1540, and de la Roche, 1598.

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Extracts from the documents in vol. 8027 of the "Collection des pièces originales de la Marine, consistant en lettres, notes, instructions, ordres, ordonnances, projets et mémoires minuttés de la main de Colbert et du Marquis de Seignelai, son fils, pendant les années 1669-1677."

This volume (or N° 8027) which forms part of the French manuscripts preserved in the National Library (fonds français) at Paris, comprises the "Correspondance et ordres divers pour la Marine de Ponant, matériel, flottes qui partent et naviguent sur l'Océan."

Although this volume was mentioned in our former report, it has been deemed of service to research to give textually, here, the principal points of the documents where they refer to Canada, to Acadia or to Plaisance.

1669.
Paris,
April 4.

M. de Colbert, comptroller general of finance and Secretary of State for the Navy Department, to M. Colbert de Trron, intendant at Rochefort:—

Surprised to note the agreement made by you with the S^r le Gagneur, as I found it greatly in excess of all that has been done in recent years, and I was under the impression that it was so well established a rule, and one so well known to you, that it was wholly unnecessary to write to you about it; you know that we have always given a hundred livres for each person, namely, 10 ₣ for collection, 30 ₣ for clothing, and 60 ₣ for the passage and a temporary supply of necessaries in the country, you have seen this rule adhered to every year hitherto, the Directors of the West Indian Company have gone so far as to admit that they made a profit on it, and now I find that you have largely increased it. It would be better to break the agreement made with Le Gagneur than to inaugurate this change, and if you could not come to terms with him at the same rate, you should at least have written me about it

In regard to live stock, in past years we have given 1440 ₣ for 12 mares, 400 ₣ for two stallions, 300 ₣ for 50 sheep, and 11200 ₣ for the transport of this number, I have sent you all these amounts at this rate, and you must either break your agreement or le Gagneur must come down to the amounts I have sent you.

In regard to whatever else remains to be done for the country in question, as also for the tons of freight, the officers who are in Canada, the troops, hired labourers and trade, you must be guided by M. Talon, and be sure to render him assistance in all that he may ask of you.

As to the said legagneur's departure, you may arrange it to suit his convenience, without waiting on the S^r Talon.

In respect of the pay of the troops who were in Canada, I admit that I know nothing about it, and have given up any attempt to straighten out the matter on account of finding it too difficult to do so; the said S^r Talon claims that there are officers who have never been paid.

There ought to be no difficulty in supplying the S^r Talon with a good transport, the matter rests with you, if you think the S^r Charles or the S^r Sebastien are capable of doing so, you can come to terms with him, but I should be inclined to prefer the S^r Sebastien.

1669.
Paris,
April 12.

The same to the same. I have written to you fully on all matters relating to Canada and to the Northern Co. to which I refer you, and await your replies, the S^r Talon's secretary is to start shortly to arrange everything for his journey and to conduct all the troops destined (for Canada). I will send you full details by him of all that has been done, in order that you may see to its being carried out.

Paris,
April 15.

The same to the same. I rely on you to supply such a ship as you shall deem suitable for Canada. I shall send you by the present order details

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1669.
Paris,
April 19.

of all that has been done for the country in question in order that you may know whether everything has been carried out.

The same to the same. I am very glad you did not grant the sum I sent you for the 200 persons destined for Canada, you know how important it is to keep within definite limits in regard to an outlay which must be renewed every year. I am sending you particulars of all that has been done with the S^r Talon in connexion with Canada, in order that you may be able to ascertain if everything is complete. You have done wisely in appointing a special commissioner to oversee the shipment both of men and of supplies, let him make a detailed report of everything and send it to me.

You have my full consent to supply such a ship as you may deem best fitted for such an embarkation.

St. Germain,
May 24.

The same to the same. In connexion with Canada, I beg that you will henceforth make arrangements to have ships built there, and though I am well aware of the difficulties, you may rest assured that if we set ourselves to it at once we shall overcome the difficulties one by one, and that we shall succeed within three or four years in establishing a large shipyard capable of turning out three or four good ships every year. It will be necessary to send carpenters out there this year, to prepare timber and even to begin building if possible. The example we shall give will lead the colonists to build likewise, and an oversea trade as well, and even the Northern Co. will be able to have the ships required for its trade built there, which is why we must send carpenters to prepare the timber, and we must also send out, this year, a man skilled in iron foundries, to search for deposits (of iron) which must surely exist in such a country, and if we can have timber and iron we shall make a great profit out of the country in question. M^r Talon must also be urged to endeavour to discover deposits of copper.

In regard to carts, I am aware that the conditions of the country are not suitable for them, but you will see that, in time, the necessary facilities will be attained.

St. Germain,
June 20.

The same to the same. I am greatly surprised that M^r Tallon has not yet arrived (at Rochefort). I was informed at his lodgings that he had left a long time ago, I do not know what excuse he can make for so long a delay, but it is certainly very detrimental to the King's service. You will be good enough to let me know what sort of man the S^r de Ste Colombe is, and your opinion of his ability and experience.

St. Germain,
June 27.

The same to the same. I am anxiously awaiting the report which you have made in collaboration with M^r Talon on the settlement that has been made in Canada, I have already made it sufficiently clear to you how important and necessary He is to the King's service; you will also hasten his embarkation.

St. Germain,
July 22.

The same to the same. I am anxiously awaiting news of the S^r Talon's departure with the ships for Canada; there can be no doubt that a King's order was required for receiving Acadia from the English, but it is now too late to send it in time for next year, you are right in saying that this country of Acadia may be of great service to us. We must set ourselves to the task of colonizing it in the near future. . . . I await particulars of all that was shipped for Canada. . . . I have forwarded the authority for receiving Acadia from the hands of the English, and have sent to you by a special messenger, God grant that he may yet overtake the S^r Talon in the lower reaches of the river Charente.

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1669.
St. Germain,
July 29.

The same to the same.—In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, which has reached me by messenger whom I sent to you, I am bound to tell you that we must now set ourselves to colonize Acadia and to this end must send a certain number of workpeople there next year, between now and then you will make careful enquiry into everything that can be done in connexion therewith. I am of opinion that it may prove necessary to debar those who own land there up to the present for not having sent out the number of men they were bound to send. My idea would be to send only 100 girls to Canada next year without sending any men except those who may wish to go of their own accord, all the more that the country seems to me to be now sufficiently peopled to be self-supporting; And we must send 50 men or as many more as we can to Acadia and fortify the settlement of Plaisance....

St. Germain,
Aug. 7.

It would have been better had the S^r Talon sent me a report of all that had been shipped for Canada, before he left.

The same to the same. I again call your attention to your 'squadron for the Levant, and to the preparation of all matters required for colonizing Acadia next year, in regard to Canada we must be content with sending out 100 girls and workmen for shipbuilding.

St. Germain,
Sept. 13.

The same to the same. You are at liberty to send either the S^r Dubourg or the S^r Girardin to Acadia, I merely find the latter very young, if he has a sufficient knowledge of naval affairs he might be given some other duty; we must most certainly send out and make this settlement and fortify the one at Plaisance, moreover, should you deem it necessary you may even send out the S^r de Ste Coulombe.

Paris,
Oct. 7.

The same to the same. I am very much pleased with the manner of the S^r de Palme's report on the settlement of Plaisance, but not with the settlement itself, especially if it be necessary, as it appears to be, to send them supplies from France, and if the country can produce nothing, not merely for trade but even for the existence of the colonists, it would be much better to withdraw them and send them to Acadia, all the more that I see no likelihood of our being able to acquire possession of the cod fishery by means of this settlement. It would be well in any case to send the S^r la Courteide there.

I am in receipt of the S^r de Courcelle's letter from Canada. I should have liked to know what ship it came by, and what it brought. I consider that country to be in a fit state to support itself, even if we have to send out 150 or 200 girls next year, and even that it would be risky to send out more men until more land shall have been cleared.

St. Germain,
Oct. 21.

The same to the same. I hope we shall soon have word of M. Talon's arrival at Quebec. As to Plaisance, I am of opinion that it is to our advantage to maintain it as a post but it must be done in such a way as not to be an expense to the King every year, you will give the S^r la Courteide clear instructions on this point when you send him out there.

St. Germain.

The same to the same. I am anxiously awaiting news from Canada. We must make out preparations early this year.

St. Germain,
Dec. 4.

The same to the same. I am sending you the King's orders for the lodgment and quartering of the six companies of infantry who are to return with M. Talon. I do not think we should count on him for this second voyage, not that it would not be well to keep him up to it, but whether he goes or does not go, the same ship must be despatched at the beginning of the month of September next.

You are at liberty to make all the arrangements necessary for sending the S^r de la Poepe to Plaisance, and to ascertain at the same time if you

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can find one of the captains of these six companies willing and qualified to undertake the settlement of Acadia, in which case you may draw up an estimate of the expense entailed and send it to me.

1669.
Dec. 13.

His Majesty's instructions to the S^r Colbert de Terron of December 13, 1669.

....the S^r Tallon's return being very detrimental to H. M.'s service, there is nothing to be done but to endeavour to restore everything connected with his embarkation and to see that he starts again in the month of Feb. next, and to increase if possible the facilities provided for the building of several vessels in that country. It seems clear that the misfortune of this delay arises from the undue postponement of the sailing of his vessel, and from the leak that was found in her as soon as she put to sea.

Paris,
Dec. 19.

His Majesty's instructions....His Majesty desires that, so soon as the S^r Charles shall have arrived the men and goods landed from [the ship] shall be carefully kept together, and that the whole shall be immediately got ready for reshipment and transport to Canada by the month of Feb^r next.

St. Germain,
Dec. 23.

His Majesty's instructions in reply to the S^r Colbert de Terron's report of the 15th of the said month....H. M. gives the S^r de Terron permission to arrange with the person of the name of le Gagneur for the transport to Canada of the troops, supplies and all that it may be necessary to convey thither this year, and H. M. will further send by way of Normandy girls to the number of 100.

M. de Colbert to M. Colbert de Terron....I am anxiously awaiting the decision you have come to with M. Talon in regard to the proposals I made to you in connexion with Canada.

1670.
Paris,
Dec. 19.

The same to the same. I am returning you M. Tallon's letter after having read it, if what he says is true it seems to me that everything in Canada is going on satisfactorily. We must wait for the letters his secretary is bringing. I do not know how to account for so long a delay: as far as Gagneur is concerned it is for you to ascertain whether he is in fault or not; I admit that it is not pleasant to find oneself exposed to the risk of perishing twice over; we must think of what can be done for Canada next year.

1671.
Paris,
March 9.

The same to the same. I am instructing the Comptroller of the Navy to send you by this post the amounts of 10 thousand livres on the one hand for the colony of Plaisance and 26 thousand on the other for that of Acadia, to enable you to carry out the arrangements you have made with Beaussay for these two colonies; you will take special pains to ascertain the conduct of the two commandants in these colonies since the settlement and growth of these colonies depend, most assuredly, on their good or ill behaviour; as the land of Newfoundland is very non-productive we must be content to settle fishermen at Plaisance, but in the case of Acadia, we must enlarge it year by year, in proportion as the cultivation & productiveness of the land shall permit, and it is on this account that you must take every means possible to be well informed of all that takes place in that country.

ENGRAVED PLANS.

The following engraved plans have been received from France:—

N° 1.—Vue de New-York, tirée de la *Beschrijvinghe van Virginia, Nieuw-Nederlandt, Nieuw-Engelandt, en de Eylanden Bermudes, Barbados en S. Christoffel. Amsterdam, Joost Hartgers, 1654.* Cette vue, qui est à juste raison considérée comme la première que l'on connaisse de Nieuw-Amsterdam, aujourd'hui New-York, se trouve à la page 21 de l'ouvrage, qui est de toute rareté. (Sur le titre.)

N° 2.—Carte de la Nieuw-Nederlandt avec une vue de Nieuw-Amsterdam (New-York) tirée de l'ouvrage de: *Adriaen van der Donck, Beschryvinge van Nieuw-Nederlant (gelijck het Tegenwoordigh in staet is), begrijpende de nature, aert... Den tweede Druck. t'Aemsteldam, Evert Nieuwenhof, 1656.* La vue de Nieuw-Amsterdam, aujourd'hui New-York, qui se trouve au bas de la carte, est la seconde vue de cette ville que nous connaissions; elle se trouve vis-à-vis la page 1 de l'ouvrage de Van der Donck.

N° 3.—Le plan de Manathes ou Nouvelle-Yorc, vérifié par le sieur de La Mothe, 1693. Ce plan, fort curieux, fait partie de la *Carte de la côte de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, depuis le cap Anne jusqu'à la pointe Nevresing, où est compris le chemin par terre et par mer de Baston à Manathes, par J.-B.-L. Franquelin, hydrographe du Roy, qui appartient aux Archives du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° Pf. 135, division 1, pièce 1.*

N° 4.—*Carte de la ville, baie et environs de Baston, par Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin, hydrographe du Roy, 1693, vérifiée par le sieur de la Motte, dont l'original appartient aux Archives du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° Pf. 135, division 6, pièce 6.*

N°s 5-6.—Plan de la ville Marie ou Montréal, au Canada, sans date ni nom d'auteur. Les indications qui s'y trouvent portées nous font supposer, à raison croyons-nous, qu'il est de 1720. Il provient de la Congrégation de Saint-Sulpice et se trouve actuellement déposé aux Archives nationales sous le n° 2, Canada n° 4. (2 feuilles.)

N° 7.—*Carte figurative du prompt secours envoyé par l'ordre de mon seigneur le marquis de Beauharnois, chevalier de l'ordre militaire de Saint-Louis, gouverneur et lieutenant général pour Sa Majesté dans tout l'estendue de la Nouvelle-France, au vaisseau du Roy l'Eléphant, le 2° septembre 1729. Dessigné par Mahier, à Québec, le 15 octobre 1729.* Dans la partie supérieure de gauche, une vue de Québec; à la partie inférieure de gauche, une vue du château de Québec; à la partie supérieure de droite, une petite vue de Beauport. Curieuse pièce appartenant au fonds de la Bibliothèque nationale, cartes Klaproth 589.

N° 8.—Vue de Québec prise de l'est, entourée d'une draperie soutenue par des anges. Cette vue est tirée d'une carte manuscrite de la Nouvelle-France, etc., qui porte en cartouche: *à Monseigneur, Monseigneur le comte de Maurepas, ministre et secrétaire d'Etat, superintendant général de la marine, par son très humble et très obéissant serviteur de Fonville, enseigne d'une compagnie franche du détachement de la marine, à Québec, en Canada, 1699.* Cette belle carte, en quatre feuilles, est encadrée par des cariatides qui rappellent celles du temple d'Érichée, et offre dans de nombreux cartouches des vues de Québec, de Saint-Augustin, de la Floride, etc. Elle appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° B. 4040-9.

N° 9.—Vue de Québec, prise du nord-ouest. Cette vue est tirée de la carte indiquée sous le numéro précédent, où elle se trouve dans le coin

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du bas, à droite, entourée d'un cadre architectural formant base de colonne.

N° 10.—Vue de Québec, comme il se voit du côté de l'Est. Jolie vue entourée d'un cadre formant fontaine, les côtes représentant des cariatides la partie supérieure composée d'attributs militaires rangés en panoplie double séparée par un écusson portant les indications de la planche. Belle pièce tirée d'une carte intitulée: *Carte de l'Amérique, entre les 25^e et 65^e degrés de latitude, et depuis environ les 240^e jusqu'aux 340^e de longitude, contenant les pays de la Nouvelle-France, la Louisiane, Floride, Virginie, Nouvelle-Yorck, Nouvelle-Angleterre, Acadie, etc., par Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin, 1699, et qui appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° B. 4044-10.*

N° 11.—Vue de Québec, entourée d'un cadre ornementé; au bas, des sauvages préparent leur nourriture dans une grande chaudière. Jolie vue tirée d'une carte intitulée: *Partie de l'Amérique septentrionale où est compris la Nouvelle-France, la Nouvelle-Angleterre, la Nouvelle-Albanie et la Nouvelle-Yorc, la Pensylvanie, la Virginie, la Caroline, la Floride, la Louisiane, etc., par Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin, géographe du Roy, 1699, et qui appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° B. 4044-12.*

N° 12.—Partie de la *Carte de l'Amérique septentrionale entre 27 et 64 degrés de latitude, et environ 250 et 340 degrés de longitude, où est compris le pays de la Nouvelle-France, la Nouvelle-Angleterre, la Virginie, la Caroline, la Floride et tous les environs du grand fleuve Mississippi. Le tout très correctement et très exactement dressé sur ce qu'en a vu l'auteur, et sur les justes et fidèles mémoires et relations qu'il a eu soin de recueillir depuis plus de douze années, de gens experts qui ont voyagé dans toutes ces contrées, par Jean-Baptiste-Louis Franquelin, dessiné et écrit par F. de La Croix.*—Cette carte, bien que non datée, est peu postérieure à l'expédition de Beaujeu et à la mort de Cavelier de la Salle, 1687. Nous y trouvons une des premières indications exactes de l'emplacement de Chicago (Chicagou) et des forts et villages dans toute la région environnante; le Mississippi s'y trouve porté, mais sous des pas postérieure à 1680 et appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la sous le n° B. 4040-8.

N° 13.—Carte des grands lacs (1679), attribuée à J.-B.-L. Franquelin, le cartouche est vide: des rennes, des ours et des bisons sont portés en différents points: l'original appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° B. 4044-40.

N° 14.—Carte de la rivière de Saint-Laurent depuis Québec et la rivière du Sault de la Chaudière, côte de Lauson, jusqu'aux Mille Îles, la rivière d'Ottawa jusqu'au-dessus du Sault de la Chaudière, la rivière Richelieu et le lac Champlain, la rivière du Nord, des Traités ou Maurice, depuis ses sources jusqu'à Albanie, ci-devant fort d'Orange, et la côte de l'Atlantique depuis Hariston's Baye jusqu'à Baston. Curieuse carte qui, bien que non datée, ne peut être postérieure à 1679. Elle appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° B. 4044-45.

N° 15.—Carte de la région située aux environs du lac Ontario ou de Frontenac, la rivière des Outaouais depuis le Sault de la Chaudière, le lac Shekoven ou Nipissing et les portages entre ce lac et la rivière des Outaouais et avec le lac des Hurons par la rivière des Français. Cette carte porte de nombreuses notes indiquant la situation des tribus indiennes, de leurs villages, les routes suivies par les Indiens, les endroits

de pêches et de chasse, etc.; sur la rivière qui sépare le lac Ontario ou le Frontenac du lac Erié se trouve l'indication: *Chute haute de 120 toises par où le lac Erié tombe dans le lac Frontenac*, et en face: *Kakouïagoga, nation détruite..* Cette carte, dont la date peut être fixée à 1679, appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° B. 4044-43.

N° 16.—Carte du lac Huron, Karegnondi ou mer des Hurons où sont indiqués les tribus, les villages indiens ainsi que la route qu'ils suivaient, aussi *le chemin par où les Iroquois vont aux Outaouais qu'ils avaient mené trafiquer à la Nouvelle-Hollande si le fort Frontenac n'eust été basti sur leur route* par le village de Ganatchekragon sur le lac Ontario ou de Frontenac, le lac de Taronto, etc. Curieuse carte qui, bien que non datée, ne paraît pas postérieure à 1679 et dont l'original appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° B. 4044-44.

N° 17.—Carte des lacs Tracy ou Supérieur, des Illinois et des Hurons avec la rivière Colbert et le pays au nord du lac Tracy jusqu'à la baie ou golfe de Hudson et la rivière des Assinipoul. La rivière Colbert prend sa source dans le pays des Nadouessi et peu au-dessous de ses sources est indiqué un saut (celui de Saint-Antoine); sur un petit affluent de gauche de la. rivière se trouve une croix avec l'indication: *Icy mourut le P. Meynard*; elle se termine brusquement au-dessous de sa jonction avec un affluent de droite Minoa, peu au-dessous duquel se trouve l'indication d'un saut. Cette fort curieuse carte, bien que non datée, ne paraît pas postérieure à 1680 et appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° B. 4044-47.

N° 18.—Carte des lacs et des régions à l'ouest de la baie d'Hudson. Cette carte, qui date des premières années du XVIII^e siècle, est d'un intérêt tout particulier: en outre de la grande quantité de notes originales qu'elle porte, nous y rencontrons les indications sur une rivière coulant vers l'ouest et aboutissant à la mer de l'Ouest qui s'y trouve représentée. L'original appartient à la bibliothèque du Dépôt de la Marine, sous le n° 4044-42.

Nos 19-20.—Carte générale des paroisses et missions établies des deux côtés du fleuve Saint-Laurent, depuis Rimousky en montant jusqu'au coteau des Cèdres. Cette carte fort importante, qui date de la fin du XVII^e siècle, est reproduite à moitié grandeur de l'original qui a 3^m,47 de long sur 0^m,34 de haut, et qui appartient aux Archives du dépôt des cartes des Affaires étrangères, sous le n° 8663 (2 feuilles).

Nos 21-22.—Carte des côtes habitées du Canada par paroisses et par seigneuries, signée Deshaies. Curieuse carte portant le nom de toutes les seigneuries existant en 1686. L'original appartient aux Archives du dépôt des cartes du ministère des Affaires étrangères. Nouveau fonds (2 feuilles).

N° 23.—Carte des régions entre le Saint-Laurent et la baie d'Hudson de la main de L. Jolliet, sous ce titre: *Cette carte montre le chemin que Louis Jolliet a fait depuis Tadoussac jusqu'à la mer du Nord dans la baie d'Hudson et du destroit. Ce qui est marqué de rouge est le chemin par où il a esté. Fait à Québec en Canada le 8 novembre 1679.* L'original appartient à la Bibliothèque nationale. Cartes. Vol. 388 (153).

Nos 24-25.—Vue de la ville de Louisbourg, prise en dedans du port, Verrier fils, *fecit* 1731. L'original appartient à la Bibliothèque nationale. Cartes C. 18 830 (2 feuilles).

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N^{os} 26-27.—Plan de la ville de Louisbourg avec les fortifications du côté des terres, vers 1731, avec les indications des nouveaux ouvrages d'art à construire pour la défense de la place. L'original appartient à la Bibliothèque nationale. Cartes. C. 15 980 (2 feuilles).

PAPERS RECEIVED FROM A. G. DOUGHTY.

LADY DURHAM'S JOURNAL, 1838.

Private letters, journals and family papers have always proved fertile sources of intimate and particular information for which the student of history might otherwise search in vain, and without which he is in constant danger of wrongly estimating or misinterpreting causes, motives and events.

No period, certainly no one year of Canadian history, it may be said without exaggeration, was fraught with graver possibilities and more imminent dangers, none, perhaps, has been so unfairly dealt with as the year immediately succeeding the rebellion of 1837. In none, it may be added, have the motives and proceedings of the principal actors been more bitterly or more cruelly assailed. When, therefore, we come upon such a journal as the one here summarized, one that admits us, as it were, behind the scenes, and shows us the chief personage of the period as he appeared to the one person, of all others, who knew and understood him best, we cannot be sufficiently grateful, either to the writer or to those who have placed it within our reach.

Lady Durham, the daughter of one great statesman and the wife of another, dowered, as she shewed herself to be, with no small share of her father's ability, was singularly fitted to be the mate for the man who, at a crisis in Canada's history, was called upon to settle seemingly irreconcilable differences and to solve problems which seemed well nigh insoluble; who, having "made a nation and ruined a reputation," is only now beginning to take his true place among the great builders of the British Empire.

The journal opens with the first offer made to Lord Durham in the summer of 1837, and shows his reluctance to assume so great a responsibility, a reluctance which he overcame later in deference to the wishes of the government.

The account of his voyage, and of the impressions made by the scenery of the St. Lawrence, the view of Quebec, etc., is most interesting. We note (p. 10) that, "from the moment of his arrival he [Lord Durham] devoted himself unremittingly to business." How exacting even his social duties were may be gathered from the statement that he never dined out of uniform from the day he landed to the day he sailed.

With the entry for June 28 we come to matters more strictly historical, "On this day," we read (p. 13), "was published the Act of Amnesty and his famous Ordinances relating to Prisoners. The penal measures," the journal continues, "were done in his own name," and, though "applauded by the continent of America," met with "no support among his own friends or from his miserable employers in the Gov^t. at home." With the sky of his new government overclouded thus early in the day, it is not difficult to understand a wife's bitterness at what she naturally regarded as shocking injustice to her husband. "Approving, as they did,

in private, most entirely, of what he had done, they yet abandoned," she says, "him without a struggle in the H. of Lords to the attacks of a faction consisting of their own bitterest enemies."

After various interesting details of travel to Kingston by way of the Thousand Islands, and elsewhere, we come, at page 41, to the next stage of the tragedy, in an allusion to the Governor's causes for anxiety. "Several things," we are told, "had passed in Parl^t, which were far from satisfactory & he had become much more doubtful (with how much reason as it proved!) as to the manner in which the Ordinances of June would be received & the support which he would obtain from the Gov^t at home." On September 18 the Governor received "private letters from Lord Melbourne, Lord Glenelg, and others, rejoicing over the manner in which the difficult affair of the Prisoners had been settled, & bidding him 'go on & prosper,' with other expressions of unqualified approbation." Even the Queen expressed "her satisfaction at all that was going on." But "a New York Paper," the writer adds sadly, "reversed all these visions of success & happiness—it contained the account of the proceedings in Parl^t—the disallowance of the Ordinances! & as it proved, the doom of his fate." (p. 42).

The account of the reception of the news by the public is of interest and importance, showing, as it does, how strongly the policy of Lord Durham was approved in this country and how dangerous an excitement was caused by the action of the Home Government. The writer states that, while the first and most general impression was that Lord Durham would not and could not stay, yet he would have yielded to the wishes of the country (by remaining) had Sir John Colborne, then in chief military command, not been "anxious for his departure." (p. 44). It was a decision which Lord John Russell, in a private letter, admitted as unavoidable, given the conditions prevailing at the time.

Passing over much that is of interest and value from a biographical point of view this account of, perhaps the most dramatic moment in the history of Canada, may be fittingly closed by the last paragraph in Lady Durham's Journal: "He was not able to take part in the session of 1840, but he saw the triumph of his views for Canada and could foresee the success of his principles. Justice is as yet imperfectly done to him, at least in England, but the time may come when he will be better appreciated." It is hoped that the formation of a sound opinion on the subject will be not a little hastened by the making accessible this account of the inner history of Lord Durham's mission to Canada.

SKETCH OF LORD DURHAM'S MISSION TO CANADA IN 1838.

Written by Mr. Charles Buller in 1840.

This account, by Lord Durham's secretary, of the events of one of the most critical years in Canadian history—1838—is of even greater interest and importance than Lady Durham's Journal, with which it should be compared at every point, inasmuch as each lends a singular corroboration to the other. The intense sympathy of the wife, it will be found, has caused little divergence, in the estimation of facts, from the broader view of the Secretary. Not that Charles Buller, who at the outset differed, as he confesses, on many points from Lord Durham, by any means

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refrains from a plain expression of opinion when occasion arises to express one. The sketch as a whole gains much in weight from its manifest candour.

Written in 1840, that is, within two years of the events recorded, it is natural that the author should begin by expressing his trust that time may make possible a just estimate of Lord Durham's work (p. 21). His object, as he states it, is to give "a succinct account of the state of affairs with which Lord Durham had to deal" (p. 31). After dwelling on Lord Durham's special fitness for his mission (p. 4), and the "show" of general support with which it met, he regrets the delay which occurred in entering on it (pp. 8, 9), and gives reasons for doing so.

We get the first hint of opposition on the part of the home government at page 10; and the trouble in connexion with Mr Turton's appointment at page 11. On page 15, the writer bears eloquent witness to Lord Durham's "singleness and honesty of purpose." He then explains Lord Durham's attitude towards the French Canadians, the state of the country and of parties, as well as of relations with the United States.

One of the Governor's earliest and most important decisions was in relation to the Executive Council. Former Governors had, successively, accepted the Council as a practically permanent institution; Lord Durham began his mission by an entire reconstruction of this most important instrument of Government.

The writer's reference (p. 52) to "malignant perfidy on the part of the Government" may be compared with the parallel passage in Lady Durham's Journal. For the entry concerning the ordinance in respect to Prisoners (p. 56), the writer, it is interesting to note, assumes the entire responsibility (note, p. 160).

Many interesting details must, necessarily, be passed over in so brief a review of this Sketch of Lord Durham's mission, many, indeed, are paralleled in Lady Durham's Journal. We may glance, however, at the Despatch *re* the Welland Canal, etc., (p. 80); at the commutation of seigniorial rights in Montreal; at the Governor's rebuke of what impressed him as Protestant bigotry, and at the relations indicated as existing between Irish Catholics and other British subjects (p. 86). The education reforms proposed by Lord Durham are also not without permanent interest, but his scheme of "a federation of all the existing colonies in North America," deserves very special attention and study. (pp. 100, 101).

On the vexed question of Lord Durham's resignation, the writer expresses his personal opinion freely, and without hesitation. While thinking that it would have been wiser, on Lord Durham's part—in his own interest, and in the interest of Canada—to remain at his post (p. 106), he yet approved of the resignation on account of the state of the Governor's health (p. 108). Whether, in view of his strained relations with the home government he could have stayed in Canada consistently with honour or self-respect may be left an open question; to have stayed would, as Mr Buller plainly shews, have entailed grave, if not fatal consequences to a life which was, in fact, shortened by the trials and disappointments entailed by this very mission. The sketch ends with a complete vindication of Lord Durham, and an estimate of what the Colonies owe him.

Private letters of Lord Durham to his successor.

Letter Book of Lord Durham.

Extracts of Letters from Lady Durham.

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JOURNALS AND LETTERS RECEIVED FROM HIS EXCEL-
LENCY LORD GREY.

LETTERS OF COLONEL THE HON. CHARLES GREY, 1834.

(Travels in Canada and U.S.A.)

The chief interest, for Canadians, will be found in the earlier letters, wherein the writer sets down his impressions of a journey, by coach and steamer, from Kingston to Bytown, and thence to Montreal.

His first letter is dated: "Kingston, Upper Canada, June 5, 1839," and gives an interesting account of his journey from Kingston to Bytown, by way of the Rideau Canal. He notes, for instance, that the decay of Prescott and of the batteaux traffic of the Saint Lawrence may be directly traced to the opening of the canal (p. 3). But he also notes the prosperity of the country between Prescott and Brockville, which he contrasts with the "wretched cultivation" of Lower Canada, and with the condition of the "south or American bank," and this "in spite of Mr Buller" who, he holds, was misled (p. 9).

His account of Kingston, and of the Penitentiary, then in course of building, will repay attention. His high praise of the Rideau Canal, however, with his detailed description of the locks, lakes, construction; the "drowned lands" and dead trees; the facilities which it offers for settlement, and his defence of Colonel By, are of first-rate interest and importance.

He makes a passing allusion, at page 10, to Lord Durham's Report and to the "Family Compact," but otherwise avoids political topics. His account of Bytown, Aylmer, etc., in his letter of June 8, will appeal strongly to Ottawans; especially his views as to Bytown's claims to be the capital of the proposed United Provinces (p. 12), his reference to it as "the centre of the lumber trade," and his declaration that, with a situation "finer than that of Quebec," it was intended by nature to be "the first place in British North America."

The remaining letters, containing an account of his journey to Grenville and Montreal, and of his travels in the United States, do not differ materially from similar journals, and call for no extended notice. We may note in passing, however, that at Philadelphia he met Fenimore Cooper, who expressed very decided opinions in regard to Daniel Webster. But while resembling other similar accounts, it has the particular merit of having been written by a man of more than ordinary ability and of unusually keen and weighty judgment.

CHARLES GREY'S DIARY; JANUARY-APRIL, 1839.

This diary, kept by Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, while stationed at Lacadie, near Montreal, in the year 1839, contains, as might be expected, many interesting references to current events, which are here noted in the order in which they occur; and may be said to supplement Charles Buller's and Lady Durham's accounts of the critical year 1838. Certain allusions to contemporary literature are also included in this record, where they are deemed of sufficient importance.

January 4. Notes reports of threatened invasion by refugees, etc. Despatches sent to U. S. general at Plattsburg. The Governor (Sir J. Colborne) does not, however, appear to attach much importance to the rumours.

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January 7. Notes that "Lord Durham's proclamation on resigning the government [of Canada has been] universally condemned at home." [Cf. Buller and Lady Durham's Journal, *ad rem.*]

January 12. Notes that the "news of the suppression of the Rebellion appears to have been received [in England] at the same time as the accounts of the Outbreak":—a curious commentary on the uncertainty of communications at that early stage of steam transport.

Under the same date, the writer, with the candour of a near relative, severely criticizes Lord Durham's answers to the addresses presented to him, and adds that his lordship's conduct tends to "get the Ministers out of the scrape into which they have got by disallowing his Ordinances.

Again, under the same date—the whole entry is of more than ordinary interest—he refers to Sir John Colborne's appointment as Governor General, and to the latter's indifference to newspaper criticism.

January 18. Account of the execution of certain rebels. Refers to Haliburton's "Sam Slick," and to Lockhart's Life of Scott. To the latter, and to Scott's works, he returns at frequent intervals throughout the diary.

January 21. Notes, *inter alia*, that the previous day's report of refugees coming in has been contradicted. Has attended the court martial appointed to try 'Hindonlang,' (Hindelang) a French "brigadier of the patriot army" and gives details of the trial and defence.

The entries for January 29, February 4 and 8 contain references to frontier troubles, etc.; also to Lord Durham; to Papineau's *amis*, etc., concerning which last he writes to his father, Lord Grey.

The next few entries also contain allusion to frontier disputes, the Maine boundary—a subject dealt with, at large, throughout the diary—American hostility, etc. He refers, under date of February 21, to Lord Durham's Report, remarking that "England thinks of nothing but Home Politicks." In the same entry, he criticizes Lord Howick's unwillingness to risk offending the United States, and notes that Sir John Colborne's course in suspending the judges, etc., has been highly approved by the Home Government.

The entry dated February 24 may be quoted almost verbatim. "Howick considers the union of the Provinces *out of the* question—I differ from him *in toto*—thinking it the *only* way out of the scrape." Lord Howick, he proceeds, proposes the extension of the Act of '38, suspending the constitution; the writer doubts if the British Party would consent. He adds that he has written to Lord Grey, Lord Howick and Lord Durham to this effect.

March 3. Refers to Lord Durham's recommendation of *immediate* Legislative union of the Provinces; also, to the latter's recommendation of the *ultimate* Union of all N. A. Provinces. In an allusion to home politics, he expresses the hope that "H" (Lord Howick), then in the War Office, will not go to the Colonial office, which may be taken as another instance of brotherly candour.

Various other entries deal with matters of interest, but these notes may close with the entry dated March 22, wherein the writer says that the resolutions of a meeting at Missisquoi Bay confirm his report home that the "British party" would not acquiesce longer in the suspension of the Constitution. They desire, he adds, the "*reunion* of the Provinces;" he concludes his diary by stating that he has sent the resolutions in question to his "Brother in England," meaning, presumably, Lord Howick.

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DIARY OF COLONEL THE HON. CHARLES GREY, JUNE AND JULY, 1841.

(Montreal).

Chiefly an account of a riding and driving excursion through the Eastern Townships, interesting as a picture of conditions as they appeared to an English traveller in the year 1841. Certain references have, however, been noted, and are here given.

Under date of June 6, mention is made of Plattsburg Barrack Hill as "the position which frightened Sir G. Prevost;" an expression which probably reflects the professional view of Sir George Prevost's failure to attack Plattsburg.

Under the same date there is a reference to home politics and the defeat of the ministry.

Under date of June 17, the writer mentions having read certain "most illiberal & ill-written Political articles from Blackwood," but does not further specify them.

There is a reference to home politics under date of June 18, and, under June 23, the writer quotes, at some length, a letter from Lord Grey on the subject of the government threat of dissolution, which is particularly worth noting. Except for one other reference to home politics and to the taking of the Canton forts, the remainder of the diary is of purely personal interest.

ELGIN-GREY CORRESPONDENCE.

His Excellency Lord Grey has kindly loaned to the Archives several volumes of the above private correspondence. An estimate may be formed of its value and interest from the summary of the two volumes here published, which is intended to serve as a key to the series of letters sent by the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine to the third Earl Grey (his uncle by marriage), then Secretary of State for the Colonies, during the former's term of office as Governor General of Canada. The period covered by the correspondence in question was an extremely critical one in the history of Canada. A change of ministry, the conflicting interests of the United Provinces, and their relations with the Mother Country, the natural growth and development of responsible government, were among the vitally important questions with which Lord Elgin had to deal. His attitude towards each and every one of them is sketched, clearly and in detail, by his own hand, in the following letters. The general result of his policy is summed up as follows by a contemporary writer, in the Toronto "Globe" of March, 1848:

"The British Crown and the American Colonies owe a deep debt of gratitude to the noble Lord. He has healed the rankling wounds of the last ten years, and laid the foundation of a fame which, we trust, will steadily increase in lustre till the close of his administration."

ELGIN-GREY CORRESPONDENCE. VOL. I.

1847,
Feb. 2.

His first effort entirely successful. His address has given general satisfaction. Has done what he could to "raise Canadian Politics from the dirt." *Re* investment of Clergy Reserve funds, and deferment of sinking-fund payments.

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- 1847,
Feb. 24. [Marked "Secret."] Gives list of his ministers. Is willing to meet Assembly at once, but ministers unwilling. French should have "a fair opportunity of entering the Ministry." *Re* Immigration and the "land and labor question." Hopes Lord Grey will approve of his ministerial proceedings. Speaks of the "unnatural alliance between the Baldwin and French factions."
- French and Ministry.
- Feb. 8. *Secret Memorandum.* Colonel Bruce's report of Draper's proposals. Details of same.
- Feb. 9, 1847. Has sent for D. Details of conversation: *re* appointment of Legislative Councillors, and of Caron as speaker of Legislative Council. Sir A. Macnab's position. Proposed measures *re* Tariff, Post office, etc. Is ready to meet Legislature in March.
- Appointments to Legislative Council. Feb. 10. Transcribes confidential memo. from D *re* appointments to Legislative Council: names submitted. Same subjects as above referred to. Reasons for placing Sir A. Macnab in the Upper House: for delay in assembling Legislature.
- Feb. 13. States objections to certain of D's proposals: also to suggested course in regard to Caron: fears to appear as a partizan Governor. D's inability to conciliate French party. Offers alternative: to meet Parliament at once, or to allow Government to enter into negotiation with French party. D. prefers latter course.
- Feb. 14. Feb. 14. Receives note from D. *re* "Canadian Party." Extract of a letter from Toronto *re* attitude of French Canadians, etc.
- Feb. 19. Feb. 19. Members of Council willing to admit French party "on reasonable and fair terms to office."
- Feb. 23. Feb. 23. Sends confidential memo. to M^r Morin: expresses wish to give every consideration to French section of inhabitants: suggested arrangement. Submitted to Executive Council before being sent. M^r Morin's acknowledgement.
- Offer to M. Morin.
- March 27. [Letter.] Encloses continuation of memo. Quebec French are not pleased at the rejection of his proposals. M^r Morin's reasons held to be untenable. Division of French into parties corresponding with those of U. C. necessary for proper government of United Canada. Conservative Government hitherto synonymous with a government of Upper Canadians, intolerable to French, and a Radical government with a government of French, no less hateful to British. Considers D the ablest of the ministers. Will give them every constitutional support, but will do nothing to prevent his acting with the opposite party, should it become necessary to do so.
- Evils of "solid" French vote need of division on party lines. Radical jealousies.
- Secret Memo. Feb. 27. Letter received from M^r Morin, who claims that his views are shared by those French Canadians to whom H. E. refers: that his entrance into the existing Executive Council, or the entrance of any others in like circumstances, would not have the effect desired by H. E. Asserts that French Canadians have no confidence in existing administration. States objections to proposed coalition: to a merely racial addition to Executive Council. Governor notes that "M. M. studiously avoids committing his friends."
- Mr. Morin's views.
- Objections to proposals.
- March 11. March 11. Reasons for not submitting his memo to Lafontaine. Refers it to M. Taché, to be shewn to leading French Canadians; explains reasons for doing so. French Canadians not disposed to an alliance with existing ministry. Has asked Council for programme of proposed arrangements.
- Memo ref'd to Taché. Council's programme asked for.
- Caron speaker. March 20. Council's reply. Caron to remain speaker. Conditions on which memo. is referred to them. Caron's reply.

1847,
April 26.
French
demands:
Why not
granted.
Personal
antipathies
responsible.
French
"coherence"
an obstacle
to Staple
government.
Racial
antagonisms.

[Letter.] Memo. shews failure of attempt to bring French into administration. Considers their demands, of which he gives details, unreasonable; explains why he could not agree to them. Personal antipathies (to Smith and Daly) responsible. Gives particulars *re* persons named. Is neither surprised nor disappointed at result of negotiations with French. Their "coherence" an obstacle to a strong and lasting administration, and a cause of British antagonism. States principal object in making overtures. No question of principle or of public policy raised by either party: the whole discussion purely personal. Responsible government the only "party" question, as a result of the conflict between Lord Metcalfe and his first ministry. Comment on Lord Sydenham's despatches; inevitable consequences of certain principles of government. Appointments to the Bench: Rolland made chief justice.

SECRET
MEMO.
Caron and
Cayley.

April 12. Caron's statement of what passed between him and Cayley *re* admitting French to Executive Council. Governor's memo. communicated to Papineau, in order to give French of Quebec and district a chance to express an opinion. Caron's reply handed to Papineau. Memo. again sent to Caron, who comes to Montreal. His interview with Cayley. Two proposals made to him: (1) Suggested positions for his French friends: (2) offer to himself personally—Presidency of Executive Council. Caron presents series of written questions as to terms, conditions, &c. Cayley's answers. Governor considers Caron's conditions—Daly's removal and 4 seats out of 7—impossible.

Terms and
conditions.

Not agreed
to.

April 26.
Parties and
principles.

[Letter.] Despatches received. His greatest difficulty—the materials with which he has to work. Parties with no principles. Failure of French negotiations will conduce to the success of other objects: Union of Provinces, emigration, etc. French opposed to both, "as likely to swamp them." Regrets withholding honours and decorations from Colonists: considers them means of drawing closer the bonds which unite an Empire.

Union.
Emigration.

Honours.

May 7
Union of
Provinces:
Reasons for
feeling
against it.
Difficulties
of federal
union.
Immigration.
U. S. restric-
tions.
Grants in
Western
Canada.
Quebec and
Halifax
Railway.
First move
to be made
by Provin-
cial Legis-
latures.

[Letter, Private.] Explains why he has not written on certain subjects discussed before he left England. Why, and by whom Union of Provinces is opposed. Question of Tariffs. Railways a necessary condition of legislative union. Difficulties attending a federal union: favours legislative union. Fear of excessive immigration: Canadians observant of American restrictions: Toronto society for forwarding immigrants to places where their labour is required. Is making grants of uncleared land in Western Canada; conditions of settlement, leases, sales, American methods, etc. Recommends expenditure of Imperial funds on Quebec and Halifax Railway: union of Provinces "hopeless without." Provincial Legislatures must make first move.

May 17,
Cayley-
Caron
correspon-
dence.
Draper and
meeting of
Parliament.
Governor's
attitude.

[Letter: Secret.] Transmits closing papers of Cayley-Caron correspondence. Prospects of administration brighter. Macdonald (J. A.) to be Receiver General. Draper notified that he must face Parliament or resign. Governor's success not dependant on any Provincial administra-

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- 1847,
Mandamus
for Macnab. tion: need of shewing confidence in loyalty of all parties: has no fear
that change of administration will weaken his influence. Asks mandamus
for Sir A. Macnab.
- Secret memo.
Cayley-
Caron letters. April 9. Caron [French]: Wishes to know if Smith's elevation to
the Bench is, or is not, a *sinè qua non* of the proposed arrangement?
April 10. Cayley: Replies to above in the affirmative.
April 14. Caron, Memorandum. Terms and conditions of acceptance
of offer; *re* Smith and Daly.
- Demands
not agreed
to.
Rejoinder,
Daly,
Regrets.
May 27. April: Cayley replies *seriatim* to above: gives "a final negative to
the demands advanced by M^r Caron."
May 6. Caron's rejoinder: matter turns on Daly. Regrets failure of
negotiation.
- Governor's
opportunity. [Letter, Private.] Approves of increased tax on foreigners. Public
mind occupied by personal squabbles. Opposition likely to take up free
trade: local conflicts give Governor his opportunity. General content-
ment tends to selfishness and indifference to higher aims of statesman-
ship. Disadvantages of small legislatures. Recent acquisition of re-
sponsible government. Administration supposed to have majority in
Assembly; but opposition strong and united. Advantage of possessing
French vote. Strictures on M^r Draper's conduct. His own course clear.
What he expects from his ministers. Necessary changes of government,
and attitude of governor. Regrets difficulties in connexion with Quebec
& Halifax R^y. Its bearing on Irish emigration.
- Assembly
and respon-
sible govern-
ment.
French vote.
Q. and H.
Railway.
Irish
emigration.
- June 13.
Responsible
govt. [Letter.] Meeting of Parliament: Sir A. Macnab speaker of the As-
sembly: address and amendments. Responsible government. Prospects
of Session. Is credited with acting constitutionally. Draper going to
England. Can give a good deal of information, but not always reliable.
Large immigration, and sanctioning of a considerable outlay to relieve
necessities. Encloses copies of Minutes of Legislative Assembly and of
the address and amendments.
- June 28.
Neilson and
French re-
presentation
in Govt.
Governor
and parties. [Letter: Private & Confidential.] Matters going smoothly in politi-
cal world: details of parliamentary proceedings. Encloses newspaper
appreciation (Toronto Globe). Neilson's resolutions *re* French represen-
tation in administration: believed to be intended to throw discredit on
responsible government. Discussions in both Houses satisfactory to gov-
ernor personally. His task by no means an easy one. British opposition
easier to deal with than French. Appeals made to "nationality." Is trans-
mitting address of Assembly *re* immigration and Imperial assistance. *Re*
appointment of Judges.
- Assembly
and
immigration.
- July 13.
Governor and
responsible
govt. [Letter: Private & Confidential.] Is glad Lord Grey approves his
views *re* position of Governor General. Need of further definition of
Governor's functions under amended colonial constitution. Parliamen-
tary proceedings: Toronto University: proposed division of endowment.
Immigration; its bearings on political issues. Irish landlords held respon-
sible. General belief that England must make good expenses entailed by
sickness, etc. Difficulties of his own position. Praises colonists, nuns,
- Toronto
University
Edowment
Immigration
and Politics

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- etc., for devotion, forbearance & good feeling. Situation more & more alarming: panic spreading to Upper Province.
1847.
July 27. [Letter: Confidential.] Suggests knighthood or C. B. for Draper. Is sending his brother Robert to England. Question of responsible government in Prince Edward Island. Prorogation of parliament; is satisfied with the results of session.
- P. E. I. and Responsible Govt.
Prorogation.
Aug. 13. [Letter: Confidential.] *Re* need of canteen in relieving immigrants. Question of Provincial contribution: explains unusual circumstances: right of colony to restrict pauper immigration or else to compensation. Need of large expenditure to meet situation arising from arrival of diseased persons in large numbers, and destitution caused by death. Reasons why cost should be borne by Imperial Government. Refers to U. S. conditions, restrictions, etc. Comparison between U. S. and Province unfavourable to Mother Country. Death of Vicar General and illness of Bp. of Montreal. Visit of Lt. Gov. of Prince Edward Island in connexion with responsible government. Colonel Crofton and complaints against Hudson's Bay Company. Is on his way to England. Question of removal of troops. Resignation of Major Campbell, civil secretary.
- Immigration.
Restriction.
U. S. and Province compared.
P. E. I. and Responsible Govt.
Red River and H. B. Co.
- Aug. 13. [Letter.] Introducing Mr Forsyth to Lord Grey.
- Aug. 29. [Letter: Private.] Personal matters. Has suggested meeting of commissioners from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island on Post Office question. Opposition to Lt. Governor of P.E.I.
- Sept. 27. [Letter: Private.] Encloses article from "the Pilot, the Montreal Quebec Local autonomy. liberal Paper, shewing how little the people of this Province are disposed to tolerate any interference with their local affairs."
- Oct. 17. [Letter.] Account of tour in Western Canada. Nova Scotia politics Niagara Falls and Post Office arrangements.
- Oct. 29. [Letter: Private and Confidential.] Personal matters: his appointment, salary, etc. Encloses leading article from Montreal Herald of Oct. 29: favourable appreciation of his administration as governor general.
- Sept. 14. [Letter: Private.] Account of interview with Lt. Gov'r of P. E. I.—
P. E. I. [Sir H. Huntley] *re* modification in constitution. Difficulty of getting Constitution. reliable information. His impression of P. E. I. conditions: "ruled by an oligarchy of councillors." Reflections on various possible forms of colonial government. P. E. I. and responsible government. Suggests possibility of Sir H. Huntley's retirement. Immigration question becoming more and more complicated. Exhaustion of Provincial funds.
- An oligarchy of councillors.
Immigration.
Nov. 12. [Letter: Private.] Death of mayor of Montreal, from ship fever. Encloses newspaper comments on immigration and treatment of immigrants. Ministers thinking of dissolution during winter; has no objection to measure. Encloses manifesto of French opposition.
- Dissolution of Assembly.
Dec. 9. [Letter: Private.] Dissolution of parliament. Has acted on advice of his Council. Does not think there will be much change in strength of Immigrants and Public Works. parties. *Re* employment of immigrants on public works: Province unable to provide necessary funds.
- Dec. 24. [Letter: Private.] Thinks opposition likely to win, by small majority. Encloses Revue Canadienne, with Papineau's manifesto: comments. French liberals disconcerted at tone of address. Difficulty of reducing Province and restriction of immigration. immigration. immigration expenditure. Great Britain bound to make good Provincial outlay for current year. *Re* enactment of immigration laws by Province. Question complicated by political issues.

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- 1848.
- Jan. 7.
Montreal,
Papineau and
French
Press.
Settlement
of Newcastle
Dist.
- [Letter: Private.] Ministerial prospects: their losses in the general election in Upper and Lower Canada. Papineau elected by acclamation. Attitude of French press towards his extreme views & responsible government. Thinks approaching session likely to be an interesting one. Is getting information *re* settlement of Newcastle district.
- Jan. 22.
Defeat of
ministry.
Baldwin and
Lafontaine.
Major
Campbell's
claims.
Stronger
govt.
probable.
Papineau and
responsible
gov't.
Lafontaine,
- [Letter: Private.] Defeat of ministers who will tender resignaiton in a few days. Will call in Lafontaine, Baldwin, etc. Expects to encounter difficulties. *Re* position of Daly: Major Campbell's resignation, begs Lord Grey to take his case into consideration: his claims. Change of government will defer immigration legislation. Has a chance of forming a stronger government. Papineau's return to public life: his dislike of Lord John Russell, responsible gov't, and of Great Britain. Attitude of "British" liberals. Conflicting estimates of British institutions: Lafontaine's position.
- Downing St.
and Canadian
appointments.
- Reply to confidential despatch *re* appointment to offices in Canada. Advises Lord Grey to meddle as little as possible. Impossibility of effectual control: responsibility should rest upon Provincial Ministry.
- Feb. 5.
- Despatches received. Parliament summoned for 25th February.
- Feb. 5.
Ministers to
meet Parlm't.
- [Private.] Ministers have resolved to meet Parliament. Hopes to pass immigration bill before forming new ministry. Will not assent to nominations made by retiring Council. Province about to pass through interesting crisis. Advantages of his attitude of neutrality: system of government likely to benefit from coming trial. "Britain and British sentiments have no hold whatsoever on the affections of certain classes of the inhabitants of this Province. Powerful influences are...dragging it towards the U. S." Independent attitude best way "to bring the Yankees to reasonable terms." Publication of Lord Grey's despatches *re* Responsible Government & Emigration. Effect of former on Papineau. Encloses note of claims against the Province.
- Anti-British
and pro U.S.
sentiment.
Despatch
on Resp.
Gov't.
Effect on
Papineau.
- March 2.
Ministers
and
Parliament.
Province
and cost of
immigration.
Anomalous
position.
Need of
caution.
Is in favour
of autonomy.
Hope of
Provincial }
legislation.
Speakership.
Papineau,
Baldwin and
amendment
to Address.
- [Letter: Private.] Meeting of Parliament: Ministers meet House before retiring. Course attended with inconvenience and difficulty. His own task by no means easy. Situation unfavourable to really important interests. Prospect appears hopeful Lord Grey's argument *re* Province & cost of immigration dangerous in present temper of men's minds. Canada's position most anomalous: a question of "positive preferences and hopes." Emphasizes need of caution. Lord Grey's advice open to popular suspicion: B. N. A. Colonies "should be left as much as possible to themselves to take measures for the prevention of diseased immigration." Prospect of Provincial legislation on the subject. Sir A. Macnab defeated by Morin in contest for Speakership. Paragraph in Governor's Speech: views of Papineau and Baldwin; latter prevail. Encloses copy of anonymous letter from the States: con-

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- 1848, tents shew accurate knowledge of conditions. Hopes to keep Papineau "at the head of a factious minority."
- March 17. [Letter: Private.] Estimate of Papineau's character; speaks of him as a dangerous man with much influence among the French Canadians. Estimate of Papineau. Parliamentary campaign has not opened favourably for him. State of Situation result of his course of policy. Public men convinced of his impartiality. A departure from his inherited views. Formation of Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry. Omission of Sullivan's name explained. His advice to ministers. Sullivan's name included. His own situation improved by change of administration: stronger than former Gov^t. Alleged claims of former on Governor: their relations with Lord Metcalfe: Draper's arrogant assertion of rights of ministers. His reasons for making these observations. New Government and immigration. Presses his views *re* exemption of Province from burden of cost.
- March 27. [Letter: Private.] *Re* situation of British ministry; of Europe, &c. If Gov^t. out, new Colonial Minister should be shewn his private letters to Lord Grey.
- March 27. [Letter: Private.] Is glad ministry was arranged before receipt of news of French revolution of '48. N. Y. Herald on annexation of Canada, Cuba and British West Indies. Reasons for prorogation of Parliament. His attitude towards constitutional government: importance of popular satisfaction. Criticism of "Spectator" article of Feb. 19. Encloses extract from Toronto "Globe" in praise of his administration.
- U. S., France, and annexation. London "Spectator" and Toronto "Globe" on Constitutional gov't in Canada.
- April 9. [Letter: Private.] Thinks English politicians are beginning to reckon Canada "a bad bargain at any price." Country has passed satisfactorily through a crisis: Canadians generally contented. British tariff and navigation laws form plausible excuse for separation as beneficial to trade.
- Canada and England. Navigation laws.
- April 26. [Letter: Private.] *Re* Military defence of Canada. Defence and annexation. Province should bear some part of cost of its protection: policy of total relief injurious to Colonies themselves. -British official indifference: no time for experiments. Union of Provinces effected "by arbitrary means." Irish & French rebellions reasons for proceeding cautiously. Papineau & Lafontaine, with paper's comment. Adds that: "It is from £20 to missions in Townships.
- Defence and annexation.
- Real motives of union of provinces. Papineau and Irish. French colonization.
- May 4. [Letter: Private.] Military fears of Irish & French disturbance. Encloses copy of letter to Sir B. D'Urban. Council acted with good sense and propriety." Papineau unsupported by influential French and Irish. Meeting indefinitely postponed. Considers these facts important. U. S. attempts to stir up Irish against England. Peaceable issue will be in favour of constitutional principles of Gov^t. Sends presentment of Montreal Grand Jury, adverting to "the singularly tranquil and contented condition of the Province." Repeal of Union Act restrictions on use of
- Praises Council. Papineau disappointed. Important facts. Montreal Grand Jury and tranquil state of country. Union Act and use of French.

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- 1848,
Means of
retaining
French
loyalty.
Reciprocity:
Terms
Papineau,
Lafontaine,
"Herald".
- French language. Is "deeply convinced of the impolicy of all such attempts to denationalize the French," which tend to "*americanize*," not to "*anglicize* the French inhabitants of the Province." Advocates reciprocity, in farm products, between Canada and U. S. Measure favoured by Baldwin. Suggests special treaty: U. S. and navigation of St. Lawrence. Encloses newspaper (Conservative "Herald") with articles by Papineau & Lafontaine, with paper's comment. Adds that: "It is from the Irish not the French that we have most to dread at present."
- May 10. [Letter: Private.] Sends list of administration classified according to national origin. Monster meeting of Irish sympathizers: violent speeches. Breach between Governor's advisers and Papineau: latter "ready for anything to make mischief."
- May 18.
Papineau,
Irish, and
Ministers.
- [Letter: Private.] Papineau's meeting at Quebec: topics. Sends copy of his attack on ministers. Fears trouble from U. S. secret societies. Indifference of certain classes in regard to British connexion. Criticizes military and naval appointments on ground of extreme age of commanding officers. Contrasts this with U. S. practice. Danger of U. S. rivalry.
- May 23. [Letter: Private.] *Re* open breach between Papineau and French Ministerial papers. Canada tranquil because satisfied with her institutions. Changes of trade legislation, between 1843 and 1846, and their effects on property. "Felt to be a real hardship." Recommends reciprocity with U. S. and competition in St. Lawrence freights. England's interest in the St. Lawrence canals. *Re* amendments to Immigration law.
- Trade
legislation,
1843, 1846.
Reciprocity.
- Immigration. Thinks England should bear some part of cost of Colonial Empire until completion of Imperial Federation.
- Imperial
federation.
- June 1.
Navigation
laws.
Use of
French.
- [Letter: Private.] Anxious for decision *re* Navigation laws. Importance of removing restrictions on use of French.
- June 6.
- [Letter: Private.] Nova Scotia deputation to Governor *re* inter-provincial railway, etc. Complain of want of British feeling in Canada and New Brunswick. Split between Papineau and Lafontaine: sends copy of "L'Avenir" of May 24, 1848, containing a manifesto by former. Approves of Navigation Laws. His views on Free Trade, an Empire Zollverein, and Imperial Federation. Colonies should profit by their contiguity to the States. Foresees possibility of reciprocity ending in annexation. Discontent only among commercial classes.
- Papineau and
Lafontaine.
- Navigation
laws.
Zollverein
Imperial
Federation,
- June 15.
Navigation
laws.
Use of
French.
Emigration
Lafontaine
and Papineau.
- [Letter: Private.] Refers to rumours that Lords may throw out navigation laws. Has written a despatch which Lord Grey can use. Is anxious for removal of restrictions on use of French. Emigration & Wakefield theories of settlement: Gov^t. well disposed: farm settlements best safeguard against annexation. Lafontaine's victory over Papineau. Annexation tendencies commercial rather than political.
- June 21.
- [Letter: Private.] Is going to Grosse Isle to see what is going on at the Quarantine Station.
- June 29.
Appears to
think
separation
inevitable.
Clergy:
Colonization:
Migration
to U. S.:
Papineau.
His own
course.
- [Letter: Private.] Refers to two circumstances which might "if there were room for hope respecting the future of Canada, tend to inspire it." Gives account of colonization movement, intended to arrest emigration, "annually in thousands," of French Canadians to the States. Papineau's attempt to use association as a weapon against "selfish policy

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1848,
Favours
settlement:
and encour-
agement of
"national
sentiment"
of French
Canadians.
Encloses
Bishop's
Pastoral.
DeSala-
berry's ap-
pointment.

of Great Britain." Deputation waits on Governor: reasons for course taken by latter. Insists on benefits, to Canada and to the Empire, of agricultural settlement: French national sentiment "the best remaining security against annexation to the States." Moral: "Fill up the frontier country with French." Must be done quickly. Could not afford to lose opportunity. Will send official correspondence and encloses copy of Bishop's pastoral: notes change of tone. DeSalaberry Deputy Adjutant General of Lower Canada in succession to Taché: shews improved feeling on Lafontaine's part.

July 5.
Sullivan:
Colonization:
Public
Works.
Reciprocity
and
American
enterprize
in Canada.

[Letter: Private.] Gives an account of Mr Sullivan's views on the principles that should govern colonization and public works; on expenditure of public moneys: does not entirely agree with them, but conclusive as to any immediate aid from Provincial funds. Believes reciprocity will attract American enterprize to Canada: anticipates good results: probable effect on immigration. Complaint from Toronto *re* immigration and increased Gov't aid. Encloses placard of Mitchel (Irish) meeting.

July 13.
Irish
Americans.
Immigration.

[Letter: Private.] Reasons for fearing an American-Irish rebellion in Canada. Assertions *re* Commissariat funds and Immigration expenditure. Will enquire further into it.

July 18.
Irish
American
plans for
rebellion in
Ireland.

[Letter: Private.] Forwards information received from French opposition member *re* Irish American plans for rebellion in Ireland and attack on Canada. Meeting held in Montreal.

July 18.

[Letter: Private.] Purely personal. Wishes to sit in House of Lords as Baron Elgin.

July 25.
P. E. I. and
responsible
government,
etc.

[Confidential.] Enclosing copies of private letters which have passed between Sir Donald Campbell and himself. Thinks a visit from him to P. E. I. uncalled for at present. [Copies follow: *re* responsible government and other matters relating to Prince Edward Island.]

Aug. 2.

Military
Corps.

[Letter: Private.] Account of visit to college at St. Hyacinthe. Encloses copy of address. Also, article on reciprocity, from U. S. newspaper. Approves of principles advocated. *Re* raising local military corps. Annexation tendencies and need of caution. Canada's British connexion and risk of war with U. S. "Colonial self-defence" inopportune at present.

Aug. 10.

Emigration.

[Letter: Private.] Montreal Board of Trade and Navigation Laws. His own attitude: loyal spirit of Provincial Parl^t. Sullivan's views on emigration. High estimate of Sullivan. Possible trouble from movements in New York State.

Aug. 16.
Causes for
anxiety.
Irish vote
in U. S.
"Armed
neutrality"
of French
Canadians.

[Letter: Private.] Causes for anxiety: Navigation laws: possible failure of reciprocity bill in Congress, and menaces of sympathizers in U.S. Bad feeling in U.S. towards Canada and England. Influence of Irish vote in U.S. Sullivan's poor opinion of American conditions. Fears of Irish attack from U.S. in coming winter. Position of French Canadians, "as regards England and America is that of an armed neutrality." Mercantile classes "disgusted and lukewarm..if not dis-

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- 1848,
Merchants
blame
Navigation
Laws for
their mis-
fortunes.
[Letter: Private.] Dissatisfaction at delay in repeal of navigation laws. Reciprocity not passed by U. S. Congress. Sir W. Molesworth speech and Papineau's views. Asked to extend amnesty to all engaged in Rebellion of 1837 and 1838: is greatly in favour of doing so. Is sending an official communication on the subject. Dr. Nelson and Mackenzie. General Act of Amnesty preferable to special acts of favour. Latter unpopular in Upper Canada. Reasons for speedy decision. LaFontaine's interest in the matter: his struggle with Papineau: newspaper warfare. Is sending papers. Fears he will lose Sullivan; good men unwilling to remain in political life. Papineau, "L'Avenir" and Molesworth's views.
- Aug. 24.
Reciprocity.
1837
Rebellion:
Act of
Amnesty.
Nelson and
Mackenzie
LaFontaine
amnesty,
and Papineau.
- Aug. 30.
[Letter: Private.] Hope to send Sullivan's memo. on immigration in next letter. Has received letters from New York which make him anxious as to designs of "Yankee Irish." Has sent for D'Urban to confer with him on the subject.
- Sept. 7.
[Letter: Private.] Enclosing newspaper cuttings shewing how he stands with the "outs;" the opponents of his government.
- Sept. 13.
Emigration.
Sullivan,
Wakefield
theories,
Lord Grey.
Sullivan's
successor.
[Letter: Private.] Sends him Sullivan's paper on emigration. Throws light on economical position of Province. Sullivan's views and Wakefield theories: objections to military system of colonization. Sullivan's promotion to the Bench: estimate of his probable successor, Merritt: Cobdenite, favours Reciprocity; his views on annexation. Likely to favour systematic colonization. Recommends Sullivan for C.B. Encloses newspaper.
- Sept. 21.
[Letter: Private.] *Re* sport in England and in U.S. Possibility of defending Province against American attack ["a red Fox hunt"]; bulk of population, French and English, heartily loyal. Is very anxious to obtain warrants for legislative councillors. Parliament to meet in November. *Re* usury laws.
- Sept. 27.
Estimate of
Macdonald.
Boundary.
Clear grits
and Lord
Grey's des-
patches.
[Letter: Private.] Visit of Sir E. Head. Recommends "a certain Mr John A. Macdonald" to Lord Grey's notice. Belongs to "section of Conservatives who are becoming reasonable." Knotty questions to be brought up in Council; boundary to be settled first. Extracts of Lord Grey's despatches sent down to House: encloses N. Y. paper *re* underpayment of high U. S. officials.
- Oct. 11.
Governor's
salary.
Representa-
tion.
Seigneurial
tenure.
Rebellion
losses.
[Letter: Private.] Date of Parliament. Question of Governor's salary, and of its assumption by home government. Measures for increased representation in Assembly: approves of it: equality between Provinces to be maintained. Commutation of seigniorial tenure; payment of rebellion losses, &c.
- Oct. 19.
Tariff.
[Letter: Private.] Parliament likely to meet in January. Need of settling question of Post Office. Hopes to get tariff modified. M^r

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- 1848, Merritt's plans for increasing prosperity of Province. Mercantile classes discontented.
- Oct. 25. [Letter: Private.] British unwillingness to make sacrifices for the
Britain and colonies: Lord Grey's sentiments. Danger arising
Provincial loans. from impossibility of obtaining money "on any terms."
- Nov. 16. [Letter: Private.] Difficulty of obtaining satisfactory report on im-
Immigration. migration. Merritt more in accord with Lord Grey's views than Sullivan:
Scarcity of some points in detail. Further reference to money difficulties. Effects
money. of legislation, 1843 and 1846, on trade of Canada. Transfer of pros-
Corn laws. perity to U.S. Blames "the inconsistency of Imperial legislation." Mer-
Effect on trade. chants in favour of annexation. Is astonished at the peaceful condition
of the Province. Need of caution in emigration plans, etc., Merritt's
Post Office. plans to be submitted to Lord Grey. Is very anxious about the Post
Office: Sir E. Head's views, and those of New Brunswick.
- Nov. 22. [Letter: Private.] Sends him newspaper with North American Review
U. S. and article on Canadian prospects. Present situation different to that of
Canada. Thirteen Colonies. Sends him article from the "Pilot on usury laws
Usury and Responsible Gov^t as a commentary." Does not agree with writer.
laws and Report as to his leaving Canada ("Gazette" Nov. 22, 1848.)
Resp. Gov^t.
- Nov. 30 [Letter: Private.] Long and important review of Canadian condi-
tions; Responsible government; Governor's position; his own observa-
Free Trade. tions and experiences; the Irish movement, etc. Free Trade and possible
separation.
- Dec. 6. [Letter: Private.] Detailed reasons why Canada should not be called
Cost of upon to share cost of military defence: financial conditions unfavourable;
colonial special claim of colony. Likely to hasten annexation. Troops only
defence. needed for forts & to form nucleus for militia. Thinks Governor's salary
Governor's salary. should be paid by Home Government.
- Dec. 19. [Letter: Private.] *Re* Quebec and Halifax Railway; is disappointed
Quebec and at attitude of Imperial Gov^t. Terms of his Council's recommendation.
Halifax Ry. Recurs to question of "a reduction of our military force." Possible, if
Reduction of militia President Taylor "intends to be peaceable"; if railway were undertaken
force. and the commercial prosperity of the colony restored to "entrust the
safekeeping of the Province to the Patriotism of the inhabitants." En-
closes minutes of council *re* railway and emigration.

RECEIVED FROM LORD BATHURST.

LORD BATHURST, 1814.

The book bearing the above title contains two letters; one, from General Robinson, on "The Affairs at Plattsburg, 1814;" the other being "Extracts from a letter from Brunswick."

Interesting, and most important as these letters are, they offer few points for actual, verbal quotation. They deserve, rather, to be studied in their entirety, and can only be dealt with here in the briefest and most general manner.

The first, which is dated "Chambly Sept. 22nd, 1814," and is addressed to "Dear Merry," is an account, by a general officer who took part in it, of the unsuccessful attack on Plattsburg, in 1814. Entering into full details, and expressing himself with the utmost freedom, he

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throws the whole responsibility of the disgraceful failure upon "the chief," that is, upon Sir George Prevost. The details concerning the naval forces engaged; the complaints of the British officers of want of support, and the unprepared, practically defenceless condition of the American ships, are of the greatest possible interest and importance.

Nor do the "Extracts from a letter from Brunswick," dated August 20, 1814, spare the Governor, Sir George Prevost. The writer, in reviewing the conduct of the campaign, criticizes, most strongly, the employment of generals in any way connected with the country, and lays stress on the fact that Sir George Prevost was born at Albany. He is not less severe on British Admiralty methods; instancing the wholly inexcusable failures to copy the models supplied by captured French and American vessels, and the futile reliance on a mere theoretical superiority of "tonnage and metal." There follow interesting suggestions as how the war should be carried on, in order to gain a real and lasting success, and to avert the menace of American political and commercial rivalry, of an otherwise inevitable conquest of Canada. The war, the writer insists, is merely one of interest on the part of the Americans; this, he claims, furnishes a valid reason for protracting the peace negotiations as long as possible, in order to obtain terms which shall ensure a permanent superiority and advantage. These negotiations, which ought to be held in England, should include the settlement of the New Brunswick boundary; the creation of a neutral, Indian territory—closed to all white settlers—in the Lake Erie region, the Missouri as the western boundary of the United States, and the restoration of Florida to Spain, as having been unjustly and unfairly acquired.

PRIVATE LETTERS TO LORD BATHURST.

1. p. 4.

1807,
Halifax, N.S..
Aug. 13

Moreau.

American
fishing fleet.

[Aug. 17.]
Confiscation.

Question of
search.

Letter [unsigned and incomplete.] The writer reports continued violence on the part of the "American Rabble," and on the anti-British newspaper campaign. Is anxious to hear from home, as Americans are fortifying their harbours, and have called in Moreau as adviser. Possibility of discord between Northern and Southern states over French intervention. Risks to which Halifax is exposed, and means of averting them. Proposes capture of American fishing vessels at Gut of Canso on their return from Labrador, etc. Has received despatches from Erskine re American threats of confiscating English money in U. S. funds. New York harbour to be fortified. Advantages of a sudden attack on that port. Monroe ordered to demand his passports if the question of search is not acceded to.

2. p. 8.

Portland
Place
London.
Sept. 29.

"The late
"Aggression".

Mr Monroe, U. S. Minister, to Mr Secretary Canning [Copy.] Regrets that H. M. Government is not disposed to enter into an immediate arrangement of all differences with U. S. Government. Refers to a recent incident: "the late Aggression." Gives desired explanation of motives of measures announced in President's proclamation of July 2.

3. p. 17.

September.

[George Berckley] THOUGHTS on WAR between AMERICA and GREAT BRITAIN.

AMERICA.
Object of
U. S. con-
quest of
Canada and
Nova Scotia.

America's one object: the possession of Canada and Nova Scotia. Ease of attack on Upper Canada; American force available. Importance of Colonial loyalty. Nova Scotia, key to the whole position. Liable to attack in three ways. Comparative smallness of U. S. force capable of

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1807.
Exposed sea frontier.
Negroes pro-British.
Northern and Southern States.
GREAT BRITAIN,
Means of defence and offence.
- making a regular attack. Their exposed sea frontier; defenceless condition of large cities and towns. "Love and fidelity" of Virginia negroes to Great Britain "beyond doubt." Advantages of fomenting jealousies between Northern and Southern States. Possibility of a treaty and a new division of territories.
- Great Britain's means of defence and offence. Estimate of Nova Scotia militia. Strength of squadron "absolutely necessary" on the coast.
1808.
Bury St. James's.
Feb. 5.
Wheat and flour market of Canada.
Fisheries.
Need of a certain market.
Flour trade.
4. p. 29.
J. Caldwell to Board of Trade. Observations on the Canada Trade. Prosperity of Canada principally dependent on market for wheat, flour, etc. Conditions of shipment *via* St Lawrence. U. S. flour and biscuit trade with N. S. and Nfld. hurtful to the Canadas. Threatened diminution of Nfld. fisheries. Canada's need of a certain and permanent market. Benefits of a favourable market at Quebec. Possibilities of Canadian flour trade.
- 1812,
York, U.C.
May 25,
Militia.
Indians.
5. p. 39.
Major General Brock to Lord Liverpool. Reports on readiness of Canadians in event of war: on the militia: on the Six Nations, etc. Reinforcements of U. S. regulars and militia arriving at frontier posts.
- Edinburgh
June 26.
6. p. 44.
Ranald Macdonell to Lord Bathurst. Respecting a regiment in North America. Endorsed: . . . "Proposition . . . declined."
- Bury S. Edmunds.
June 29.
Governor Desbarres.
7. p. 46.
Sir William Dolbin to Lord Bathurst. *Re* the case of Governor Desbarres. With answer dated Downing St. July 6.
- Upper Grosvenor St.
Aug. 4.
Warlike Indians.
8. p. 50.
Francis Gore [Lt. Gov^r U. C.] MEMORANDUM "Warlike Tribes of Indians in THE CANADAS." Gives number of warriors as 8,300 "if the Scieux's are brought down."
- Rotherhithe
Aug. 22.
Proposed embargo on salt.
9. p. 56.
J. Hill to Lord Bathurst. *Re* cutting off the communication between Portugal and America, and preventing the importation of Salt. Would embarrass American trade, and "increase their domestic difficulties."
- Kensington Palace.
Sept. 12.
10. p. 59.
The case of P. Langan and a Tract of Land in Upper Canada.
Duke of Kent to Lord Bathurst: Recommending case to his consideration.
- Downing St.
Sept. 15.
Montreal.
May 14.
1811.
- Lord Bathurst to H. R. H. Favourable reply, enclosing information.
Langan to H. R. H. Statement of his case. Followed by extract of his letter to the late General Vesey, and letters of Lords of Treasury authorizing confirmation of grant.
1813.
Grosvenor St.
April 21.
11. p. 74.
Lord Selkirk to Lord Bathurst *Re* proposed expedition through Hud-

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Hudson's
Bay
Expedition.

son's Bay, to create diversion on Western frontier of U. S., and permission to levy men within the United Kingdom.

Horse
Guards.
April 27.
Proposed
levy.

12. p. 78.

Sir H. Torrens to M^r H. Gouldburn. Returning Lord Selkirk's letter. Commander in Chief sees no objection to proposed levy.

Kensington
Palace
Aug. 11.

13. p. 81.

Duke of Kent to Lord Bathurst. Recommending memorial of Town Major Hughes of Montreal to his favourable consideration.

14. p. 84.

1814.
Canada.
Aug. 28.

REPORT ON AMERICA. *Re* naval forces on the Lakes; employment of shipwrights, etc.

Naval
forces on
lakes.

15. p. 87.

Plattsburg,
Sept. 11.

OPINIONS on the BATTLE OF PLATTSBURG, 11th Sept. 1814.

(1) By a Staff officer from the Peninsular.

(2) Sir James Yeo's Opinion of the Action of the 11th Sept^r.

16. p. 91.

Vernon
Place,
Bloomsbury
Sq.
Sept. 15.
War and
negotiation
with U.S.A.
British
deserters
in U. S.
ships.

Ferdinand Smyth Stuart to Lord Bathurst. "On the present War and Negotiation with the United States of America." *Re* "political circumstances of the present time." War said to be "contrary to the inclinations of the great bulk of the population" (of the U. S.) Proposes forced cession of "such parts of her useless territory as may insure future peace;" with suggested boundaries. British deserters in American frigates: "near $\frac{3}{4}$ ^{ths} of these ships are manned with British sailors."

17. p. 100.

No date or
place indi-
cated: un-
signed.

POINTS TO BE INSISTED UPON IN ANY TREATY OF PEACE TO BE ENTERED INTO WITH THE UNITED STATES.

17. p. 104.

Note to U. S.
Plenipoten-
tiaries.

DRAFT OF A NOTE to the AMERICAN PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

18. p. 109.

Kingston,
Jamaica.
Nov. 18.
Naval and
Military
observations.
Louisiana.

J. Graham. "Observations, Naval and Military, for the Benefit of the Commanders of His Britannic Majesty's Forces, destined for the Reduction of Louisiana."

Downing St.
Nov. 18.
Sir G.
Prevost.

19. p. 115.

Lord Bathurst to Regent [Copy.] *Re* charges against Sir G. Prevost in connexion with Battle of Plattsburg.

20. p. 117.

London,
Nov. 21.
L.C., N.B.
and U. S.
boundaries.

Joseph Bouchette, Surv^r. Gen^l, L.C. "OBSERVATIONS and REMARKS relating to the BOUNDARIES between the PROVINCES of LOWER CANADA, NEW BRUNSWICK and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

1815.
Halifax,
Feb. 1.
Canada,
Sir J. -
Sherbrooke,
Sir G. Prevost, etc.
21. p. 120.
Sir G. Murray to Lord Bathurst. *Re* Canadian affairs; relative positions of Sir. J. Sherbrooke and Sir G. Prevost, etc.
- Isle
Dauphin ()
Feb. 24.
Louisiana
22. p. 124.
Maj. Gen. Lambert to Lord Bathurst. Reporting movements of troops under his command in Louisiana.
- H.M.S.
Rosario.
March 30.
New
Orleans
campaign.
23. p. 127.
Lord Hill to Lord Bathurst. *Re* "the late expedition to New Orleans."
- Quebec,
May 27.
24. p. 129.
Lt. Col. Nicols to Col. Rowley [extract]. *Re* embarkation of troops for Belgium, & possibility of further U. S. hostilities.
- Kingston,
U.C.
May 30.
25. p. 131.
Sir G. Murray to Lord Bathurst. *Re* his return to England.
- Cowes,
Oct. 18.
26. p. 134.
Lord Melville to Lord Bathurst. *Re* Newfoundland Naval station.
- No date,
unsigned.
27. p. 137.
Heads of Information for attacking NEW ORLEANS.
- Chelsea,
Nov. 24.
1812,
28. p. 143.
T. Tackle to Lord Bathurst. *Re* cooperation and good will of Indians; expulsion of Americans from Lake Michigan country, etc.; Indian claim to compensation; influence of trading posts; possibility of controlling Indians in warfare; alacrity of U. S. horse militia; advantages of appointing Canadians as officers of Indian tribes, etc. Encloses Extract from the "Address of the President of the United States of America, in the House of Representatives December 3^d 1793." [*Re* trading posts.]
- Sunday.
29. p. 162.
Letters from R. Wilmot to Earl Bathurst.
Has sealed letters to Canada Governors. Sends *lost* Robinson paper, *re* Upper Canada university, and sale of School Reserves. Sends letter complaining of absence of a Chief Justice at Newfoundland.
- Friday.
Downing St.
- Reports on debate *re* Canada Bill, and projected plan of Union.
Sends Attorney General Robinson's Report, *re* union of Canadian legislatures. Ellice's proposal *re* Upper Canadian claims. Sends Canadian engineer estimates.
1814.
Walmer
Castle.
Sept 11.
30. p. 172.
Lord Liverpool to Lord Bathurst (Private). Agrees with him as to including Indians in treaty of peace. As to boundary, Sackets Harbour, etc.
- Walmer
Castle,
Sept. 30.
- The same to the same. *Re* tone of American Commissioners' Note. Their attitude in regard to Indians, disaffected subjects, etc. Suggests his consulting Sir Christopher Robinson.
- Walmer
Castle
Oct. 1.
- The same to the same. *Re* article of treaty in favour of Indians. *Re* British answer to American Note. Encloses Memoranda *re* Louisiana,
- Paris,
Nov, 4.
1814,
31. p. 184.
SELECTED PAPERS relating to CANADA.
Wellington to Bathurst (*Private and Confidential*). Would have no objection to going to America, should Lord Bathurst think it expedient,

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- Belmont,
Hants.
1815,
Sept. 6.
Bright-
helmstone,
1814,
Sept. 27.
1814.
- Noah Freer to Capt. Glen. *Re* Sir G. Prevost's intention of recommending certain Canadian officers for promotion.
- Duke of York to Lord Bathurst. Congratulations on capture and burning of city of Washington.
- Letters from HENRY GOULBURN to EARL BATHURST. August 9th to December 30th, 1814.
- Ghent,
Aug. 9.
- (Private.) Report on conferences with American peace commissioners. Uncertainty *re* Indian boundary. Encloses "Substance of Conference on 9th August."
- Ghent,
Aug. 21.
- (Private.) *Re* American disarmament on Lakes; Indian pacification; Indian boundaries, etc.
1814.
Ghent,
Aug. 23.
- [Private.] *Re* Clay and Bayard's objections to British terms. Have made no impression on writer or on his colleagues.
- Ghent,
Aug. 24.
- Enclosing notes received from American plenipotentiaries: further instructions necessary. Question of accepting basis of *uti possidetis*.
- Ghent,
Sept. 2.
- Re* unofficial discussions with American commissioners, etc.
- Ghent,
Sept. 5.
- Has small hope of British Note producing change in decision of American plenipotentiaries. U. S. Govt. has no real intention of making peace. *Re* smallness of Lord Hill's force; and Prevost's indisposition to make any attempt: American naval superiority on Lakes. Encloses letter received from Clay.
- Ghent,
Sept. 16.
- Does not believe American ministers will consent to the definition of a permanent boundary to the U. S. Indian territory. Does not deem it possible "to conclude a *good peace* now." Clay and Bayard's view *re* position of Canada. *Re* Lake Erie (Plattsburg) court martial, and need of action on Prevost's part.
- Ghent,
Sept. 23.
- Re* English objection to an unsatisfactory peace; falsehood contained in American correspondence: satisfactory intelligence from Canada.
- Ghent,
Sept. 26.
- American Note transmitted appears to contain a refusal of the modified proposition *re* Indian pacification. Other matters relating to Indians. *Re* district of Maine between New Brunswick and Quebec.
- Ghent,
Oct. 14.
- Sends note just received from American commissioners. They accept the substance of the British article.
- Ghent,
Oct. 21.
- Unsatisfactory news from America. Failure to take Baltimore an obstacle to peace on British terms. Question of fisheries held in reserve.
- Ghent,
Nov. 10.
- Is sending home American draft treaty, with explanatory note, for instructions as to certain parts of it. *Re* Louisiana and Stony Mountain country. Is also sending rough draft of the substance of their project.
- Ghent,
Nov. 14.
- No peace with America except on basis of status ante bellum. Probable dispute as to fisheries. Article *re* "Passamaquoddie" islands inadmissible. *Re* Maritime articles. Proposal *re* indemnification for captures "inadmissible on every ground." Question of exchange of islands on Lake Huron or Superior.
- Ghent,
Nov. 25.
U.S. and
Fisheries
- Will do their utmost to bring the negotiations to a speedy issue. Concurs in Lord Bathurst's opinion "that we do practically admit the Americans to the Fisheries as they enjoyed them before the war." *Re* "Passamaquoddie" islands; difficulty of finding "a proper successor to Sir G. Prevost;" Americans and extirpation of Indians.
- Ghent,
Dec. 1.
Fisheries
and
Mississippi.
- British right to navigation of Mississippi and U.S. right to fisheries based on treaty stipulations: point to be referred home. *Re* disputed articles.

1814.
Dec. 10. *Re* derivation of U. S. rights to fisheries from Treaty of 1783; slave Trade Article; claims for indemnity.
- Dec. 13. *Re* fisheries, Mississippi, exclusion of Americans from Newfoundland, etc.
- Dec. 14. *Re* "Passamaquoddie" islands, fisheries, Mississippi, etc.
- Ghent,
Dec. 20. *Re* fisheries and Treaty of 1783, Mississippi, etc.
- Ghent,
Dec. 30. *Re* signing of treaty; period of cessation of hostilities; charges of seducing and selling U. S. negroes, etc.

NOTE. Lord Bathurst has also kindly presented to the Dominion Archives a number of valuable prints relating to the history of Canada and some excellent portraits of the Duke of Richmond.

THE JAMES EMOTT RECORD BOOK, 1765-68.

(*Series M. Vol. 476f.*)

The writer, a notary public in New York, has transcribed, for the years indicated, certain business transactions with which he was officially connected, such as bills of exchange, accepted or protested, and sworn statements made by various shipmasters. Part one consists of "Transcriptions relating to Acadia or the Acadians;" part II, of "Transcriptions relating to Newfoundland and Canada, with the exception of Acadia."

The first entry is of interest as being the writer's formal protest of a bill of exchange for the sum of "£219, 14 1, N. York Curr^y," drawn at "St. Croix, Jan^{ry} 11th, 1766," by John Scott Lawrence and John Cebra.

On page 31 there is an interesting statement made by the master of the sloop Van Dam, as to his having conveyed "a parcel of house frames," to the Mole Cape St. Nicholas (for the use, apparently, of Acadian exiles) "on account of His Most Christian Majesty," and of their delivery to Count d'Estaing, then commanding in French Hispaniola.

The next statement refers to the conveyance of "Twenty six french Neutrals" to the same destination, in 1765, for which service, the shipmaster complains, he "never received one farthing." Other shipmasters, in turn, tell of "house frames" of "french Neutrals," sometimes both, the latter in varying numbers, taken, at different times, to Hispaniola. The book, in fact, consists very largely of a series of such statements, and shews that several hundreds of persons must have left Canada and Acadia during the period immediately following the conquest, for Hispaniola.

The statement at page 24, sworn in "the colony of Connecticut, County of New London," gives the names of "the following Thirty Three french Neutralls." As the list contains, however, no fewer than six Browns*, and a majority of persons there given as "Frurry,"* it would appear that there must have either been an attempt to Anglicize them, or some error in taking them down.

The "Transcripts relating to Newfoundland and Canada with the exception of Acadia," are chiefly bills of exchange, drawn at St Johns Newfoundland, Harbour Grace, Montreal, etc., but there is an interesting account (pp. 17-22) of the voyage and loss of the Snow Granada "from London in Great Britain bound to Quebec in North America."

*Brun and Forest.

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James Emott's Record Book, dry and formal as its contents may at first sight appear, affords, nevertheless, to the judicious reader, as the above account of it indicates, an insight into the manners, business customs, and even into the history of Acadian and Canadian migration during the period immediately succeeding the conquest, that is not without its own share of importance and attractiveness.

REPORT OF MR. LAIDLAW ON PAPERS IN THE PROVINCE
OF ONTARIO.

JARVIS—PETERS—HAMILTON PAPERS.

These papers which were found in the possession of the Misses Durand at Queenstown, Ont., and the Misses Tench, Toronto, are of more than ordinary interest and are quite varied in their character.

The most important in the collection is a series of letters and other documents written by Hannah Jarvis, wife of the first secretary of Upper Canada, and her husband Wm. Jarvis, to her father, Rev. S. B. Peters in England and later in the State of New York. These begin with a letter by Hannah Jarvis written on board ship when she and her husband and family were leaving England for Canada, April 13, 1792. This is followed by a Journal or Diary kept by William Jarvis on the voyage across the Atlantic and up the St. Lawrence, closing with their departure from Lachine for Cataragui—April 14th to June 28th, 1792. From Cataragui they went to Newark, then the capital of the Province. From there Mrs. Jarvis kept up a regular correspondence with her father for many years, and in her well-written letters tells much concerning the political affairs of the period and also gives many interesting glimpses of life in the new Capital and later at York when the seat of government was removed thither. In these letters the administrations of Lt.-Governor Simcoe and Administrator Peter Russell come in for some severe criticism, especially the latter, and the action of many other leading public men of the time are dealt with in a very frank and fearless manner. Copies of the important portions of these letters have been made, as the originals have to be returned to their owners. The copies cover about one hundred pages of closely written foolscap.

Another interesting series of papers is in connection with a claim made by the Rev. S. B. Peters to 8,000,000 acres of land—a grant to Jonathan Carver from two chiefs of the Nadowissie Indians. This land was located on the east side of the Mississippi River in the vicinity of St. Anthony's Falls and including the sites on which the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis now stand. Rev. Peters made arrangements for the purchase of this territory from the heirs of Jonathan Carver, and in time disposed of it to the Mississippi Land Company, conditionally on securing a clear title to the property from the United States government.

The deed from the Nadowissie chiefs was signed at the Great Cave, near St. Anthony's Falls, May 1, 1767, at which time the country was a British possession. Carver applied to have the deed ratified by the British Government, but, before this was done, the Revolutionary War broke out and the Territory passed to the United States. Peters, after negotiating with the Carver heirs applied to have Carver's claim recognized and ratified by the U. S. Congress, but did not succeed. The papers in this collection refer chiefly to the latter application.

Muster Rolls of First Troop of Niagara Light Dragoons, 1812.—Capt. Alexander Hamilton.

Statement of war losses sustained by Alexander Hamilton, at Queenston and Niagara, during the war—1812-15.

Papers *re* Erie and Ontario Railway and Welland Canal—1825-1834.

Rebellion, 1837-8. In connection with this period of Canadian history, there is in this collection a lot of private and confidential correspondence between Alexander Hamilton, Sheriff of Niagara District (acting under instructions from the Government of Upper Canada) and various loyal and trusted persons in all sections of the District. Some of these are of much interest.

Post Office Papers—Correspondence, &c., *re* proposed change in mail route between New York and Upper Canada, from *via* Lewiston, N.Y., and Queenston, U.C., to *via* Buffalo, N.Y., and Niagara Falls or *via* Youngstown N.Y., and Niagara-on-the-Lake.—1828-9.

PRINTED PAPERS.

In this collection are also the following printed papers, &c.—*Military*.

An Act to explain, amend and reduce to One Act of Parliament the several laws now in being for the Raising and Training the Militia of this Province—Passed 16th March 1808.

Commission appointing Alexander Hamilton Ensign of a company in the First Regiment of Lincoln Militia—Sgd Francis Gore, L^t Governor, August 20, 1810.

List of disabled persons who have heretofore been admitted, and of those also who claim to be admitted, as Militia Pensioners of the Province, on account of wounds received in action, or Disability occasioned by Casualties or Accidents which have occurred on Actual Service in defence of the Province, as far as returns have been received, with the sums due to those who have produced the necessary Certificates and Documents touching their wounds and Disability, and which will be due to others who have produced those documents in part, when they will have furnished them complete, as required by law up to the 31st of December, 1816.

“Morning Courier” Supplement, Montreal, December 14, 1837. Containing account of Affairs at Missisquoi Bay, during the Rebellion.

Upper Canada Gazette, Extraordinary, Toronto, Thursday, December 28, 1837—Containing address of Lieut. Governor Sir Isaac Brock, at the opening of the House of Assembly on that date.

Supplements to the Observer (Incomplete). Return of claims for Losses sustained during the late war with the United States of America as awarded by the Commissioners appointed under the Provincial Statute of 4th Geo. IV, Chap. IV, on which Twenty Five Per Cent has been ordered to be paid to the undermentioned claimants.

Poster, calling for Volunteers for the Queen’s Rangers, a Battalion formed under the auspices of His Excellency Sir F. B. Head, Bart., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, and commanded by Colonel Samuel P. Jarvis.

Dated

Garrison, Toronto

20th December, 1837.

“Telegraph and Advocate” Extra—Lewiston, January 6, 1838—Containing special message of W. L. Marcy, Governor of the State of New

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York, to the Legislature *re* destruction of the Str. Caroline—Dated—Albany, Jan. 2, 1838.

“Patriot” Extra—

Toronto, Thursday, January 4, 1838—Containing correspondence between General Arcularies, Commissary General of the State of New York, with the Hon. Col. A. N. MacNab; also letter of Cap^t Drew, Commander Royal Navy, to MacNab, giving account of the capture and destruction of the Str. Caroline at Navy Island.

“Reporter” Extra—Dec. 22, 1837. Account of Defeat of Rebels at St. Eustache, Quebec.

“Upper Canada Gazette”—Extraordinary—November 6, 1838—

Proclamation by His Excellency Sir George Arthur, Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada, calling upon loyal citizens to rally in defence of their country.

“Herald” Extra—

November 10 (1838)

Account of the Evacuation of Napierville by the rebels, also engagement at Odeltown.

After District General Order—Toronto, November 19, 1838—Particulars of the attack by the Rebels on the Canadian Shore of the S^t Lawrence between Prescott and Johnstown, and congratulating the British and Colonial Troops on their gallant stand—

“Upper Canada Gazette”—Extraordinary—November 20th, 1838—Accounts of the evacuation of Napierville and capture of Beauharnois.

Militia General Orders—No. 1.

Adjutant Generals Office—Toronto 22^d November, 1838. Sg^d Richard Bullock—Adjutant General Militia.

“Upper Canada Gazette”—Extraordinary—November 24th, 1838.

Containing correspondence between L^t Col. Dundas, Commandant of the 83rd Regiment, at Kingston, and Col. Worth, Commandant of the United States Army at Sackett’s Harbor, and citizens of Oswego, N.Y.

Militia General Order—

Adjutant General’s Office.

Toronto, 24th November, 1838—

Correspondence, &c., *re* attack on Prescott by Rebels. Sgd. Richard Bullock, Adjutant General Militia.

MISCELLANEOUS—PRINTED PAPERS.

Speech of Sir Francis Bond Head, L^t Gov^r on Proroguing the Provincial Parliament—Toronto April 20, 1836. 2 copies—Large sheets.

Proceedings of Meetings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge held at Niagara—1826.

Report of Board of Directors of the Welland Canal Company—1835.

Notice to Claimants for Damage *re* Welland Canal—1833.

Petition of John Macaulay, chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Midland District, on behalf of the Magistrates of said District, on the subject of Insane Persons—1835.

Mutual Insurance Bill and Bylaws governing Mutual Insurance Companies, and other papers *re* insurance.

Act of Incorporation of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad Company—1836—and minutes of meeting held at Sandwich, June 1, 1836, to carry its provisions into effect.

Prospectus of London and Gore Railway.—Hamilton, U. C., August 16th, 1836.—Samuel Mills, Secretary.

Notice to stockholders of Erie and Ontario Railroad, *re* paying installments on Stock—Matthew Ottley, Secretary. Dated Stamford 16th November, 1838.

Minutes of Meetings of Niagara Board of Health—1832.

Orders passed in Quarter Sessions, at Niagara, March, 1834.

W. H. MERRITT,

Chairman.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,

Clerk of the Peace

District of Niagara.

Report of the Select Committee Appointed to Enquire into the State of the Post Office Department in Upper Canada—W. L. Mackenzie, Chairman. February 11, 1829.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada—1832.

Upper Canada Statutes—4 years.

NEWSPAPERS.

"The Canadian Argus and Niagara Spectator"—March 2, 1820—Vol. I, No. 16. Printed and Published by William B. Peters, Esquire, in the Town of Niagara, U. C.

"Herald"—Montreal—Aug. 13, 1823, Vol. XII, No. 83. Printed and Published by A. Gray.

"The Gleaner and Niagara Newspaper"—August 2^d, 1823—No. 37—Vol. VI. Published every Saturday by Andrew Heron.

"The Colonial Advocate"—York, March 11, 1830. Third Series—Year 6, No. 363. Printed and Published every Thursday morning by W. L. Mackenzie, the Proprietor.

"The Gore Balance"—Hamilton, March 18, 1830. Vol. I, No. 15. By B. Ferguson.

"The Courier of Upper Canada," Saturday, June 23, 1832. By Geo. Gurnett, York.

Published Semi-weekly on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS.

ACQUIRED BY THE ARCHIVES.

102 volumes account books and correspondence of Brown & Gilmour, printers of Quebec Gazette.

Address of the inhabitants of Lower Canada to the King in 1828 (80,000 signatures).

Two Jesuit manuscripts: 289 pages.

North American Boundary. 27 portfolios correspondence and maps.

Liste (partie de) contenant les noms des députés à l'Assemblée Législative, avec certaines sommes retirées pour indemnité parlementaire.

Reçu signé J. L. Papineau, daté le 7 juillet 1862.

Reçu donné à Alexandre Jean Openord pour la somme de 4000

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livres étant le principal de deux constituts de rente 5^c de la Ville de Paris, Juin 1682.

Contrat de mariage de Jean Bourasseau et de Pérette Vallée, 5 octobre 1665. This contract bears the signature of Tracy, Courcelle, Talon, de Boullongne, Anne Gasnier and others. Original MS.

Attestation pour la Nostre Dame, faicte de bois, de Nostre Dame de foy, Envoyée en Canada, pour y estre invoquée pour le Conversion des Sauvages. Signed by Claude de Veronecourt, De la Compagnie de Jesus, before Guillaume and Perrin, notaires, of Nancy, France, and is dated the 5th February, 1669. Original MS.

Among the interesting and valuable additions to the manuscripts collection of the Archives, may be mentioned an original Minute Book, of the years 1760 and 1761, purchased from the Hotel Dieu, of Montreal, and containing the articles agreed upon by Amherst and Vaudreuil for the capitulation of Montreal (Sept. 8, 1760), together with a number of proclamations by General Gage and Ralph Burton, Esq^r, the latter with autograph signatures.

Extraits des Registres du Parlement de Normandie—(Contemporary copy bound in vellum.

These extracts begin with the letters patent of Louis XII. erecting "La Cour de Parlement," and that of "l'Echiquier," in 1499. They contain subsequent letters patent erecting Courts by Louis XII and François I; and sundry other documents, amongst which the following six which relate to De Roberval:

1540,
Jan. 15.

Letters patent of François I to Jean François de la rocque Chevallier Seigneur de Roberval, defining his powers as leader of the expedition to be made to Canada, &c.

Feb. 7.

Letters patent authorizing Roberval to take prisoners from the gaols to complete the quota of men needed for his expedition to Canada.

Jan. 15.

Letters patent appointing Roberval to be the King's lieutenant general and conductor of an expedition to be made to Canada, &c.

March 9.

Decree of the Parliament authorizing the registration of the Royal letters patent given to Roberval on the 15th Jan'y. and the 7th Feb'y, 1540.

March 14.

Another decree to the same effect.

March 11.

Power of Attorney given by Roberval to Allonce de Ciuille, Sr. de St. Martin.

The last document is a letter de cachet signed Louis.

1700,
Aug. 25.

Mines on Lake Superior.

Report of the Board of Trade upon the returns from Gen'l Gage and Sir Wm. Johnson, relative to a grant of—1768.

Convention du 7 juillet 1670 pour la reddition des forts de Pentagoet, Port Royal, St. Jean, La Haye, Cap Sable, et généralement toutes les terres de l'Acadie, signée par Hector Dondigny, chevalier de Grand Fontaine, et Thomas Temple, gouverneur anglais. (XVIIth Century copy).

Ordre de Thomas Temple, signé à Boston le 7 juillet 1670, à son lieutenant Richard Walker, de livrer les forts et pays susdits, en conformité des articles du traité de Bréda. (XVIIth Century copy).

M. Perraut

Monsieur

à Bordeaux le 21 février 1760

Duplicata

J'ay reçu avec un vray plaisir la lettre que vous m'avés fait Lamitie de mécrire le 7 9bre dernier, puisque malgré tous les evenements facheux, elle maprend que vous jouissies d'une bonne sante dememe que Madame

vosre epouse et vosre chere famille, je vous en souhaite aux uns et aux autres une longue continuation.

Je vous suis sensiblement obligé de la part que vous avés pris a tout ce qui nous ait arrivé de facheux dans notre passage de quebec a Bordeaux. Je voudrois de bon cœur pouvoir oublier aussy facilement les malheurs du Canada, que j'oublie ceux que nous avons essuies dans ce voyage.

nous avons apris par l'angleterre a la fin d'octobre dernier, le malheureux sort de quebec? vous devés jugér dans qu'elle triste situation nous a reduits une aussy affligeante nouvelle. Jen'ay pû retenir mes larmes mes regrets et mes soupîres sur la perte d'une ville et d'un pays auquel Je dois tout, et auquel Je suis veritablement attaché dememe qu'a ceux qui l'habitent. N'ous nous flattons que le silence que les anglois ont gardé pendant tout l'Esté sur Ce siege, seroit un presage avantageux pour nous et qu'ils seroient obligés de le Lever honteusement nous scavons meme quoy qu'imparfaitement qu'ils auroient eu un Echec au saut mommorancy et que nous troupes les suivoient depres partout ou Ils vouloit faire des tantatives. nous nous sommes Trompés dans nos Esperances dememe que vous. qu'elle fatalité quel malheur et combien d'evenements que nous ne scavons pas, ont contribué a notre infortune. Ils sont arrivés parceque Dieu la voulu, Il est le Dieu des armées Il Donne la victoire a qui Il veut, et nous devons nous soumettre a sa sainte volonte.

Tous vos malheurs ne vous sont pas coñus mon cher Monsieur, vous voyés bien la perte prochaine du reste malheureux de la colonie vous avés raison, cela ne peut pas manquer puisque les secours qu'on vous donne de france ne peuvent pas vous en garantir, mais la foible ressource sur laquelle les canadiens comptoit de quelque lettre dechange, leur est ôtée puisqu'on ne les paye plus depuis le 15 8bre dr? voila voila le comble de nos meaux et le dernier coup qui assome. celles des autres Colonies sont dans le meme cas et Generalement tous les papiers Royeaux. le Roy ne paye rien et les peuples sont acables d'impots. Il n'aplu de credit ny de Confiance, point de commerce maritime et on ne voit que des Banqueroutes dans Generalement Toutes les villes de la france. le Royaume est dans la plus grande Desolation qu'on puisse s'imaginer. nos armées de Terre ont été battues partout, nous n'avons plus de Marine, nos vaisseaux pris ou brules sur les costes ou les Ennemis les ont fait Echoüer, la Descente manquée mr De conflans ayant été batu en sortant de Brest en un mot nous sommes dans une humiliation et une misere qui na point d'Exemples.

Les finances du Roy sont dans un Desordre affreux, le Roy a été obligé de faire porter son argenterie a la monnoye, les seigneurs ont suivy son Example, et les particuliers sont forcés de la vendre pour pouvoir subsister et payer les fortes impositions auxqu'elles Ils sont assujetis.

on fait actuelement par ordre du Roy l'inventaire de l'argenterie qui est dans toutes les Eglises du Royaume, sans doute qu'il faudra la porter a la monnoye pour en Estre payé comme des lettres de change quand le bon Dieu voudra.

voila en abregé ce qui se passe icy, que je regrette, mon cher Monsieur les Beaujours que J'ay passés en Canada, Je voudrois y Estre encore, sans le changement qui y est arrivé, J'y avois une voiture et je vais a pied comme un chien dans les Boües de Bordeaux ou Je fais assurément pas aussy bonne chere que je la faisois a quebec. Dieu veuille que ce siecle de fer se change; nous nous flattons cet hiver que la paix pourroit

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se faire on en a parlé beaucoup et on en parle encore, mais Jeny vois aucune aparance, Il faut dit on encore une campagne pour achever de nous ruiner et pour Eloigner de plus en plus le payement des lettres de change. on ne sçait absolument que penser sur le sort de ce papier et on ne doit pas compter qu'on fasse d'arangement, que la paix ne soti faite, mon idée est qu'il n'y aura rien a perdre sur celui qui est enregistre, mais Je n'ay pas la meme Confiance sur celui qui ne l'est pas. Depuis la suspension on na pas voulu enregistrer aucune lettre de Change pas meme quelques unes qu'on maremis cette année qui Etoient payables en 1758. Il s'en negotie icy et a paris de celles enregistrees à 50 p % de perte et on n'en veut pas a aucun pris de celles qui ne le sont pas, encore les praneur se sont ralantis. Il est arrivé depuis peu 4 navires de la comp^e des indes richem^t chargés, elle avoit besoin de ce secours car elle branloit dans les manches, cependant elle a toujours payé Exactlyement les lettres du Castor, meme accepté celles qui ne sont pas Echües.

nos affaires de la Coste de Cromandel vont comme les autres assés mal, on Craint pour ponticherry; les anglois font un gros armement pour la martinique, cette Isle aura le meme sort de la gouadeloupe.

les secuors qu'on vous donne, si tant est qu'ils puissent vous parvenir, de quoy Je doute, consistent en six navires marchands chargés de 1600 Tonneaux de vivres et de quelques munitions, avec 400 hommes des troupes de l'isle Royale; Je pense qu'on vous fait cet envoy plutost par honneur que par l'anvie qu'on na pas devous soulager.

plusieurs se flattent que vous reprendrez quebec cet hyver, Je le souhaite mais Je n'en Crois Rien, ce sont de ces coups demain pour lesquels Il faut des geans aguerris et bien Determinés, qui, cependant ne Reussissent pas Toujours.

Embrasses Je vous prie pour moy votre chere Epouse et presentes luy mes respects, Embrasses aussy de ma part mon petit Camarade Je luy garde un cheval Tout d'or quant Il sera en france, et une caleche d'argeant. ma femme et toute ma famille vous presentent leurs civilités et je suis avec un sincere et veritable attachement.

Monsieur

Votre tres humble
et tres obeissant Ser.
Estébe

M. votre frere est Toujours a la Rochelle

J'envoy les gazettes am. Bernard Il vous en fera part. Godichon est bien sensible a votre souvenir Il vous prest^{te} ses petis Respects et vous prie d'Embrasser pour luy vos chers enfants. Depuis que Je suis a Bordeaux Il n'y a pas passe qu'un seul navire de lamerique meridionale sur plus De 50 qu'il en a Este Expedié, juges du Commerce que nous avons. Il y en a une mefiance dans toutes les places du Royaume Telle qu'on ne peut le croire sans lavoit, le papier de M. Saiye, de Gradis et autres bonnes maisons dicy est refusé, on est obligé ceux ont de l'argent a paris de le faire voiturer, et ceux qui veulent y remettre Egallement.

du 6 mars

l'hopital de Toulouse vient de manquer 6 millions seulement, tout fait lanqueroute commercants et autres

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRANSCRIPTS.

- Prévôté de Québec for the year 1697.
 Prévôté de Quebec for July to December, 1707.
 Histoire de l'Hôtel-Dieu: Journal of Sœur Morin.
 Collection générale de manuscrits aux Archives de la Province de Québec. Copied by Rev. P. M. O'Leary. Contains:—
 Jean Eustache Lanouiller de Boisclerc, Grand Voyer, 1730-1758.
 The Seigniory of Notre-Dame des Anges, 1675-1759.
 Requêtes présentées à la Prévôté de Québec, 1668-1715.
 Correspondence of Louis Guillaume Verrier, Procureur du Roi à Québec, 1728-1758.
 Minutes de Notaires étrangers, Curés & Capitaines de Milice, 1643-1807.
 Index des noms de personnes et de lieux mentionnés dans la collection générale de mss. aux Archives de la Province de Québec, avec les nos. des pièces où ils se trouvent. Prepared by Rev. P. M. O'Leary.
 Mémoires historiques sur la Colonisation de l'Acadie par Charles d'Aulnay de Charnisay et son administration. From the Parkman Collection in the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.

DE SALABERRY PAPERS.

RECEIVED FROM MR. DE LA BRUÈRE, OF MONTREAL.

Mr. de La Bruère is editing these letters, and we intend to publish them in a separate form.

Calendar of Letters.

- 1775,
Dec. 4. 1. *Sister St. Michel* to her brother, *M. de Salaberry*. Dated: General Hospital, Quebec, Dec. 4, 1775. Congratulates him on his escape. Nuns taken prisoners by Arnold's troops, Thursday, Nov. 16. Does not believe Quebec will yield without a struggle. Is anxious for news of him.
- Dec. 12. 2. *The same to the same*. Same address. Dec. 12, 1775. Further news of American siege operations, as seen from hospital. Personal and family matters.
- 1784,
Oct. 23. *De Salaberry to his wife*. On board ship, off Dover: Oct. 23, 1784. Gives details of voyage. Personal messages, etc.
- No date. 3. *The same to the same*. Gives details of a certain money matter, and of a piece of good news therein referred to.
- No date. 4. *The same to his daughter*, Adelaide. Purely personal.
- 1801,
Aug. 3. 5. *The same to his cousin* (a nun). Dated: Quebec, August 3, 1801. Announces his reappointment as Indian Superintendent.
- 1809,
Dec. 6. 6. *The same to General*....Dated: Quebec, Dec. 6, 1809. Refers to favours shewn him by H. R. H. the Duke of Kent. Gives details of his past services.
- No date. *Memorandum. Beauport militia*. Details of zeal and services.
- 1812,
Aug. 7. 7. *De Salaberry to Mme. de Salaberry* (his mother). Dated: Blairfindie, August 7, 1812. Details *re* American prisoners and of his battalion.
- 1812,
Aug. 16. 8. *The same to the same*. Family matters. Account of interview with General Prevost. Military details.

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- 1812,
Aug. 17. 9. *The same to the same.* Dated Blairfindie, Aug. 17, 1812. Has seen Governor and General de Rottenburg. Does not know yet whether he is to retain his command or not. Personal and family matters. Hears that Americans are moving forces on Upper Canada, but does not think they will attack it this year (1812).
- Aug. 21. 10. *De Salaberry to Mme. de Salaberry.* Dated: Aug. 21, 1812. Personal and family matters only.
- Aug. 25. 11. *The same to the same.* Dated: Aug. 25, 1812. Speaks of delay in pay of militia. Gave dinner, two days previously, to Mr. Pinkney, the bearer of a flag of truce from U. S. General Putman. Was accompanied by French engineer. Comments on French mission to U. S.
- Sept. 3. 12. *The same to the same.* Dated: Sept. 3, 1812. Further reference to news brought by Mr. Pinkney, and to prospects of peace. Another flag of truce, with despatches, received that day. American general allowed to visit Governor privately.
- Sept. 7. 13. *The same to the same.* Dated: Sept. 7, 1812. Details as to movements of militia under his command, and of Americans. Has sent two companies to strengthen Ile-aux-Noix. Criticizes conduct of British general in sending troops to Upper Canada. Does not think Americans will get as far as Quebec.
- Sept. 10. 14. *The same to the same.* Dated: Blairfindie, Sept. 10, 1812. Further details of military movements; destruction of bridges, roads, etc. Enemy can only penetrate with artillery by way of St. John: does not think they will get as far as Quebec.
- Sept. 11. 15. *The same to the same.* Dated: Sept. 11, 1812. *Re* possible neutrality of General Hospital: suggests that family might retire thither: money matters.
- Sept. 17. 16. *The same to the same.* Dated: Blairfindie, Sept. 17, 1812. Details of enemy's movements; their fear of Canadian Indians. Has been ill, and is to be sent to Quebec, *via* Montreal, and by water. Successful review of his regiment.
- Sept. 19. 17. *The same to the same.* Dated: Blairfindie, Sept. 19, 1812. Further particulars as to his journey: his interview with General Prevost.
- 1813,
Sept. 10. 18. *Monsieur L. de Salaberry to Col. de Salaberry (his son).* Dated: Beauport, Sept. 10, 1813. Personal and family matters only.
- Nov. 6. 19. *The same to the same.* Dated: Beauport, Nov. 6, 1813. Congratulating him on his victory at Châteauguay. States numbers as 300 Canadians against 7,000 Americans. Possible effects of victory.
- Nov. 18. 20. *The same to the same.* Dated: Beauport, Nov. 18, 1813. *Re* money matters. Has sent account of Châteauguay to the Duke [of Kent].
- Dec. 4. 21. *The same to the same.* Dated: Beauport, Dec. 4, 1813. *Re* mistake made by Joseph Vincent and Stanislas Vincent, of de Salaberry's regiment, in connexion with services of Indians. *Re* his complaint of G. P.'s (General Prevost's) ill-treatment of him: warns him against confiding in D. (Duchesnay).
- Dec. 1. 22. *The same to the Vicar General (the parish priest of Beauport).* Dated: Beauport, Dec. 1, 1813. Thanks him for his congratulations on his son's victory.
- 1814,
Jan. 19. 23. *The same to Col. de Salaberry.* Dated: Beauport, Jan. 19, 1814. Questions as to receipt of letters; seigneurie of Chambly, etc. Rumours *re* Napoleon.
- Feb. 22. 24. *The same to the same.* Dated: Beauport, Feb. 22, 1814. *Re* peace probabilities. Draughts of letters of thanks to Legislative Council and Assembly *re* Châteauguay vote.

- 1814,
Feb. 24. 25. *The same to the same.* Dated: Beauport, Feb. 24, 1814. Further reference to above draught letters. *Re* printing of same. Personal matters.
- Feb. 25. 26. *The same to the same.* Dated: Beauport, Feb. 25, 1814. Repeats Governor's praise of his son "as one of the first officers of the army." News *re* thanks of Legislative Council, etc.
- Feb. 28. 27. *The same to the same.* Dated: Beauport, Feb. 28, 1814. Has received his letter: approves of course taken. Personal matters.
- March 1. 28. *The same to the same.* Dated: March 1, 1814. General order issued the day previous: "Lieut. Col. de Salaberry is appointed inspecting field officer, etc." Wishes Daniel de Hertel made Staff Adjutant.
- March 2. 29. *The same to the same.* Dated: Beauport, March 2, 1814. Reasons for asking adjutancy, *ut supra*. Daniel de Hertel's attitude. Discontent of Voltigeur recruits at Col. de Salaberry's removal from regiment. *Re* matters contained in son's letter of Feb. 24.
- [March] 30. *The same to the same.* [Undated: March.] *Re* Hertel's appointment as Staff Adjutant; is sorry it was not possible. *Re* delay in despatch of thanks of Legislative Council. Congratulates him on attitude of his regiment.
- March 8. 31. *The same to the same.* Dated: Beauport, March 8, 1814. *Re* Col. de Salaberry's reflections on "the character and conduct of a certain personage." Is glad of his removal from the regiment. Personal matters.
- April 9. 32. *The same to the same.* Dated: Beauport, April 9, 1814. *Re* question of his leaving the service. Personally in favour of his doing so, but counsels great prudence in the matter. Must be made to depend on his health.
- May 24. 33. *The same to Mme. Ch. de Salaberry.* Dated: Quebec, May 24, 1814. Personal and family matters only.
- 1817,
Dec. 24. 34. *The same to Col. Ch. de Salaberry.* Dated: Quebec, Dec. 24, 1817. Has seen Sir John Sherbrooke, son to be made member of Legislative Council. Governor wishes statement of his services, including Château-guay. Should mention Prince Regent's thanks in General Order, etc.
- 1822.,
Dec. 22. 35. *The same to the parish priest* [of Beauport.] Dated: Quebec, Dec. 22, 1822. *Re* an address presented to the latter.
- 1823,
Nov. 14. 36. *The same to Col. Ch. de Salaberry.* Dated: Nov. 14, 1823. Personal and family matters only.
- Dec. 7. 37. *The same to the same.* Dated: Dec. 7, 1823. Same subjects.
- Dec. 11. 38. *The same to the same.* Dated: Dec. 11, 1823. *Re* enforced attendance of legislative councillors: should send his excuse at once, if not able to attend. Family matters.
- Dec. 27. 39. *The same to the same.* Dated: Dec. 27, 1823. Same subjects.
- Dec. 29. 40. *The same to the same.* Dated: Dec. 29, 1823. *Re* sale of lands and other personal matters.
- 1824,
Jan. 6. 41. *The same to the same.* Dated: Jan. 6, 1824. Same subjects.
- NOTE.—The foregoing letters are all in French. Those which follow are in English for the most part, and revert to an earlier period.
- 1812,
Oct. 6. 42. *Col. Chas. de Salaberry to his father.* Dated: St. Philippe, Oct. 6, 1812. Particulars as to sedentary militia, Voltigeurs, etc.
- Oct. 26. 43. *The same to the same.* Dated: St. Philippe, Oct. 26, 1812. Governor has allowed latter's retirement, retaining rank. *Re* Lt. Colonelcy of Voltigeurs. Governor pleased with his arrangements. Reports as to movements of Americans, etc. [Letter not signed.]
- Nov. 13. 44. *The same to the same.* Dated: St. Philippe, Nov. 13, 1812. *Re* his commission as Lt. Colonel. Accounts received of enemy's movements. American prisoners taken, etc. Regiment approved in England.

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- 1812,
Nov. 30. 45. *The same to the same.* Dated: Chambly, Nov. 30, 1812. News of movements of troops; Voltigeurs have behaved well. Has been thanked in General Orders.
- Oct. 26. 46. *Sir G. Prevost to Major Chs. de Salaberry* (copy). Dated: Montreal, Oct. 26, 1812. Conveys Prince Regent's approval of corps of Provincial Light Infantry, and of Canadian loyalty. *Re* his commission of Lt. Col.
- Oct. 27. *Answer to foregoing.* St. Philippe, Oct. 27. Governor's reply, Oct. 28. Followed by note to Col. de Salaberry [at Beauport].
- Nov. 1. 47. *Sir G. Prevost to Lt. Col. de Salaberry* (copy). Dated: Montreal, Nov. 1, 1812. Information *re* enemy's movements; approves of disposition of forces; support to be afforded him.
- The same to the same.* Same subject. [About Nov. 19.] Is sending Milnes to relieve Boucherville. He will report by latter on enemy's movements. [Nov. 19.] [Two letters.]
- Nov. 21. 48. *The same to the same.* Dated: Chambly, Nov. 21. Approves of his proceedings. Information *re* movements of troops. instructions, etc.
- Nov. 27. 49. *General Orders* (copy). Dated: Laprairie, Nov. 27, 1812. Commander of forces expresses approbation of Lt. Col. de Salaberry, etc. To be read at head of every corps on parade.
- 1813,
Jan. 29. 50. *Lt. Col. de Salaberry to his father.* Dated: Chambly, Jan. 29, 1813. Sends particulars of his promotion. Of recruiting of corps, etc.
- June 6. 51. *The same to the same.* Dated: St. Philippe, June 6, 1813. *Re* baptism of son, Duke of Kent, and Mde. de St. Laurent. Statement of his pay as Lt. Col. *Re* his mother and sisters' possible claim to rations.
- Aug. 6. 52. *The same to the same.* Dated: St. Philippe, Aug. 6, 1813. Has returned from covering retreat of Lake Champlain flotilla. Account of fighting at Plattsburg, &c.; not satisfied with results.
- Sept. 29. 52a. *The same to the same.* Dated: Châteauguay, Sept. 29, 1813. Particulars as to his movements. Is to cross U.S. line, to reconnoitre enemy, at Four Corners. Begs him to destroy letter, for fear of its falling "into the hands of the Yankees at Beauport."
- Sept. 24. 53. *The same to the same.* Dated: Lacolle, Sept. 24, 1813. Particulars of enemy's movements: [25th] Said to be moving on Upper Canada, but uncertain.
- Oct. 5. 54. *The same to the same.* Dated: Châteauguay, Oct. 5, 1813. Particulars of his Four Corners reconnoissance [letter of Sept. 29]; complains of Indians' impatience and disobedience. Hints that Governor expects too much of him.
- Oct. 6. 55. *The same to his wife.* Dated: Châteauguay, Oct. 6, 1813. (French). Personal, with some references to duty and enemy.
- Oct. 29. 56. *The same to the same.* Dated. Châteauguay, Oct. 29, 1813. Account of action of Oct. 26 (Battle of Châteauguay), with copy of General De Watteville's Advance Brigade Orders, and Governor's expression of approbation.
- Oct. 29. 57. *The same to his wife.* Dated: Châteauguay, Oct. 29, 1813. (French.) Brief account of action of Oct. 26.
- Nov. 2. 58. *The same to "Marie Anne"* (his wife.) Dated: English River, Nov. 2, 1813. Retreat of American army to Four Corners. Complains of being unjustly treated by Sir G. Prevost and DeWatteville. Generals only arrived after action was over; accuses Prevost of lying in saying otherwise. Talks of "gaining battles for the benefit of others;" his officers angry. Exonerates de Watteville.
- Nov. 3. 59. *The same to his father.* Dated: Châteauguay River, Nov. 3, 1813. Further reference to same subject: attempt to deprive him of merit of

- 1813, victory: his version of the matter, confirmed by General Order. Complaint against Sir G. Prevost.
- Nov. 1. 60. *Lt. Col. Chs. de Salaberry to Col. Baynes*. Dated: Advance Posts, Nov. 1, 1813. *Re* General Order of Oct. 27, and action of Oct. 26. States his side of the case. Wishes statement submitted to Governor General.
- Nov. 22. 61. *The same to his father*. Dated: Georgetown, Nov. 22, 1813. Further reference to the same subject.
- Nov. 26. 62. *The same to his wife*. Dated: Above Châteauguay, Nov. 26, 1813. (French). Details of his movements. Complains of Prevost's asking impossibilities.
- Dec. 5. 63. *The same to the same*. Dated: Montreal, Dec. 5, 1813. Details *re* regiment and of his own movements and services. Reasons for resigning. Religion "*a complete bar*" to his employment as a general officer. Complains of Prevost's sending him to Four Corners.
- Dec. 19. 64. *The same to the same*. Dated: Montreal, Dec. 19, 1813. His complaints appear to have had a good effect, even with Governor. Latter's opinion of writer, as expressed to Mme. de Rottenburg. Blame laid on Baynes.
- Undated. 65. *The same to the same*. Undated. St. Philippe. *Re* baptism of child. Sends his extract of Sir G. Prevost's despatch to Government. Comments on same.
- 1814, 66. *The same to the same*. Dated: Montreal, Jan. 24, 1814. Personal and family matters. Particulars as to enemy's movements, etc.
- Jan. 24. 67. *The same to the same*. Dated: Côteau du Lac, Jan. 31, 1814. Sent there on false alarm, with troops mentioned. Sends him copy of House of Assembly's resolution *re* battle of Châteauguay.
- Jan. 31. 68. *The same to the same*. Dated: Côteau du Lac, Feb. 1, 1814. *Re* his answer to House of Assembly's vote of thanks. Sends copies of Speaker's letter, and of his answer thereto.
- Feb. 1. 69. *The same to the same*. Dated: Montreal, Feb. 5, 1814. Details of march to Côteau du Lac. Personal matters.
- Feb. 5. 70. *The same to the same*. Dated: Montreal, Feb. 7, 1814. *Re* his appointment as Inspecting Field Officer: reasons why he cannot make Daniel de Hertel staff adjutant. No thanks received from Legislative Council.
- Feb. 7. 71. *The same to the same*. Dated: Montreal, Feb. 24. Details *re* his regiment. *Re* money given by the Patriotic Society. Has written memorial to Duke of Kent, *re* loss of his majority in 60th regt. Thinks there must be a general peace in Europe. American superiority on Lake Champlain, etc.
- Feb. 24. 72. *The same to the same*. Dated: Montreal, March 1, 1814. *Re* answer to vote of Legislative Council not yet received. Doubtful as to peace with U. S. A. being made soon.
- March 1. 73. *The same to the same*. Dated: Montreal, March 2, 1814. Council's vote of thanks not yet received. His opinion as to a "certain personage." [Continues in French.] (Evidently refers to Sir G. Prevost). Again refers to his religion as a bar to his employment as a general officer. Compares his case with two others.
- March 2. 74. *The same to the same*. Dated: March 21. *Re* his appointment as Inspecting Field officer.
- March 21. 75. *The same to the same*. Dated: Chambly, April 4, 1814. News of the enemy's movements. Refers to Sir G. Prevost's despatch to Lord Bathurst, as proof of neglect: militia battalions recommended, but no mention of himself. Suspects authenticity of Lord Bathurst's letter as given out.
- April 4.

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- 1814,
April 14. 76. *The same to the same.* Dated: Montreal, April 14, 1814. Same matters as referred to in foregoing letter. Hears that he is to receive a medal.
- April 30. 77. *The same to the same.* Dated: Chambly, April 30, 1814. Chiefly *re* personal and family matters; but again refers to medal to be given by Prince Regent.
- Aug. 5. 78. *Light Brigade Order.* Dated: Odell Town, Aug. 5, 1814, and signed: "Ch. de Salaberry, Lt. Col. Com."
- July 26. 79. *Report* [unsigned but by de Salaberry] on military practicability of high road from Acadie Church to Lacolle River. To Major General de Rottenburg.
- 1815,
April 2. 80. *Lt. Col. Ch. de Salaberry to his father.* Dated: Chambly, April 2, 1815. *Re* address of House of Assembly to Prince Regent, mentioning his services. Owes it to the good offices of his friend O'Sullivan.
- Aug. 3. 81. *The same to the same.* Dated: Chambly, Aug. 3, 1815. Sends him a letter from the Duke of Kent.
- Nov. 22. 82. *The same to the same.* *Re* favour promised by Sir G. Prevost: asked to stand as member for county of Bedford; opposed by Judge McCord.
- Dec. 17. 83. *The same to the same.* Dated: Dec. 17, 1815. Further particulars *re* his election.
- Dec. 25. 84. *The same to Lt. Governor's secretary.* Dated: Chambly, Dec. 25, 1815. *Re* his appointment as Inspecting Field Officer. [Copy.]
- Dec. 29. 85. *The same to Lt. Gov'r Sir G. Drummond.* Dated: Chambly, Dec. 29, 1815. Same subject. [Copy.]
- 1816,
Jan. 12. 86. *The same to Mr. Secretary.* Dated: Chambly, Jan. 12, 1816. *Re* half-pay granted to officers of Voltigeurs.
- 1817,
June 5. 87. *The same to his father.* Dated: Chambly, June 5, 1817. *Re* his appointment as Companion of the Bath. His obligations to MacDonell.
- 1819,
April 13. 88. *The same to the same.* Dated: Montreal, April 13, 1819. *Re* duel fought by his friend O'Sullivan.

SUMMARY OF LETTERS FROM GOVERNORS OF LOWER CANADA TO SUPERIORS OF THE SEMINARY OF MONTREAL.

1790-1830.

- 1790,
Dec. 27.
Quebec. Alured Clark to Mr. Brassier, Superior and Vicar General. Thanks for congratulations, and expresses his good wishes for the happiness of the Gentlemen of the Seminary.
- 1791,
Dec. 31,
Quebec. J. Hale to Mr. Brassier. Transmits thanks from His Royal Highness Prince Edward, for the gift of a snake.
- 1792,
June 28,
Quebec. Jean Le Maistre to Mr. Brassier. The Governor desires to know when and how Mr. DeLavan entered the Province, and regrets that he has been allowed to exercise the ministerial functions, as he is not a British subject.
- 1793,
July 16,
Quebec. Thos. Aston Coffin, Secretary, to Mr. Brassier. Advises him that Mr. LeSaulnier is authorized to reside in the Province.
- Nov. 18,
Quebec. H. W. Ryland to Mr. Brassier. Lord Dorchester wishes a list of persons duly qualified to fill the place of Clerk in the Court of Common Pleas at Montreal.
- 1796,
Oct. 16. H. W. Ryland to the Superior of the Seminary at Montreal. Announcing that Messrs. Charles B. Jaoüen and Jacques Roque, French Priests of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris have leave to come to Canada.

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1797,
May 15,
Quebec.

H. W. Ryland to Mr. Brassier. Transmits General Prescott's thanks to Mr. Roux, for congratulations on his appointment as Governor in Chief.

1798,
Nov. 1,
Quebec.

S. Gale, Sec'y, to Mr. Roux. His Excellency Gen'l Prescott wishes to express his approbation at the choice of Mr. Roux as Superior of the Seminary of Montreal.

Nov. 22,
Quebec.

J. Sewell, Att't Gen'l, to the Solicitor General at Montreal. Respecting Mr. Roux' election as Superior of the Seminary of Montreal. Also wishes information regarding Rev. Mr. Robin's conduct among the soldiers of the Royal Canadian Volunteers, as he is supposed to be an agent of the French Directory.

Nov. 29,
Quebec.

S. Gale, Sec'y, to Mr. Roux. His Excellency Gen'l Prescott declares nul and void Mr. Roux' election as Superior of the Seminary on the ground that he is not a British subject.

Memorial of the Seminary of Montreal, through Rev. Mr. Bourret, to His Grace the Duke of Portland, Secretary of State. In favour of Mr. Roux, who has been elected Superior of their Seminary.

1799,
July 15,
Quebec.
Aug. 8,
Quebec.

Gen'l Prescott to the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, Thanks for their letter on the eve of his departure from the Province.

H. W. Ryland to Mr. Roux. Transmits Sir Robert S. Milnes' thanks to the Gentlemen of the Seminary for their letter on his assumption of the Government of the Province.

1800,
Feb. 24,
Quebec.

H. W. Ryland to Mr. Roux. Transmits His Excellency's thanks for the loyalty of the Gentlemen of the Seminary. Wishes information on a proposed college at L'Assomption.

Dec. 31,
Quebec.

J. Bentinck to Mr. Roux. Transmits His Excellency's thanks for his good wishes on the occasion of the New Year, and returns the compliment.

1801,
Nov. 9,
Quebec.

H. W. Ryland to Mr. Roux. Confidential letter relating to a supposed spy. Doings and description of a supposed spy.

Dec. 10,
Quebec.

H. W. Ryland to Mr. Roux. Returns thanks for information given.

1802,
May 17,
Quebec.

H. W. Ryland to Mr. Roux. The Lieut. Governor wishes to promote the cultivation of Hemp and offers seed.

Dec. 30,
Quebec.

H. W. Ryland to Mr. Roux. Returns His Excellency's thanks for good wishes on the approach of New Year; also approbation for pains taken to forward the cultivation of Hemp.

1805,
Jan. 2,
Quebec.

J. Stewart, Sec'y, to Mr. Roux. Expresses His Excellency's thanks for his good wishes.

1807,
Oct. 29,
Quebec.

H. W. Ryland to Mr. Roux. Thanks for his letter of welcome.

1819,
Aug. 10,
Calverton.

Sir J. C. Sherbrooke to Mr. Roux. Could not obtain a copy of the Minutes of the Privy Council dated —, 1764 respecting the funds of the Seminary of Saint Sulpice in Canada.

With enclosure for the Under Secretary of State, on this subject.

1821,
June 23,
Quebec.

J. Plante and other members of the Société d'Education de Québec to Mr. Roux and others. Transmit the Minutes, Rules and Resolutions of the Society.

June 30.,
Quebec.

Abbé J. Demers to Mr. Roux. Transmits a draft of a School Bill proposed to be sent to His Majesty, by the Société d'Education de Québec. Draft of address.

Sept. 24,
Downing
Street.

Lord Bathurst to Earl of Dalhousie. Respecting the conflicting claims of the censataires of the seigniorie La Salle and the holders of land in the township of Sherrington.

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1826,
June 3.
Sorel.

Lord Dalhousie to Lord Bathurst. Recommends Rev'd Mr. Roux.

June 3.
Sorel.

Lord Dalhousie to Mr. Roux. Sends letter of introduction asked for, and wishes him a good voyage and a speedy return.

1827.

Inscription in French for the Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, erected in Quebec, on the 15th October, 1827.

1828,
Aug. 8.
Quebec.

A. W. Cochrane, Sec'y, to Mr. Roux. Congratulations on his safe return to this Province.

Aug. 30.
Quebec.

Lord Dalhousie to Mr. Roux. Hopes that the affairs of the Seminary will be arranged to their satisfaction. Will recommend them to his successor.

Sept. 10.
Quebec.

A. W. Cochrane, Sec'y, to Mr. Roux. Acknowledges, by direction of the Administrator, the receipt of his letter of congratulation on his assuming the reins of government, and thanks him for sentiments therein expressed.

1829,
Jan. 5.
Quebec.

Sir Jas. Kempt to Mr. Roux. Returns thanks to the Seminary for their good wishes and assures them of his protection.

Dec. 31.
Quebec.

Sir Jas. Kempt to Mr. Roux. Returns thanks to the Seminary for their good wishes, and assures them of his protection.

1830,
Aug. 20.
Quebec.

Sir Jas. Kempt to Mr. Quiblier. Regrets to learn of Mr. Roux' inferior state of health; expresses great satisfaction at Mr. Quiblier's appointment as Vice-Superior.

Oct. 25.
Quebec.

Lord Aylmer to Mr. Quiblier. Is as well disposed towards the Montreal Seminary as any of his predecessors.

Oct. 20.
Quebec.

Sir Jas. Kempt to Mr. Quiblier. Thanks the Gentlemen of the Seminary for their letter on the eve of his departure. Will not fail to recommend them to his successor.

Recensement des habitants de la ville et gouvernement des Trois-Rivières, tel qu'il a été pris au mois de septembre mil sept cent soixante.

Correspondence des Gouverneurs du Canada, 1637-1661. 2nd series. Copied from a transcript in the Parliamentary Library, Ottawa.

CHURCH REGISTERS.

Registres de la Paroisse de Notre-Dame de Montréal, 1643-81.

Registres de mariages de Notre-Dame de Montréal, 7 mars 1643—19 mars 1670.

Registres de la Paroisse de Notre-Dame de Montréal, 1670-75.

Registres de la Paroisse de Notre-Dame de Montréal, 1675-79.

Registres de la Paroisse de Notre-Dame de Montréal, 1682-87.

Registres de la Paroisse de Notre-Dame de Montréal, 1687-92.

Registres de baptêmes et sépultures de Trois-Rivières, 1634-99, 2 portfolios.

Register of St. Raphael's Church, Glengarry, 1805-1825. Received from Reverend D. A. Campbell.

Registres de l'église Sainte-Anne de Frédéricton, 1806-1858.

Plan of property on the Moira River, by J. S. Peterson, D.P.S., Belleville, 26th January, 1844.

Warrants, lands, &c., 1764-67. Received from the Literary & Historical Society of Quebec, per Rev. P. M. O'Leary.

Bibliography of Canadian Statute Law, by W. Eakins, Librarian, Osgoode Hall, Toronto. Typewritten from the Law Library Journal, Vols. 1 & 2, 1908-09.

Miscellaneous documents received from the Department of Militia and Defence. (Commissions of Jarvis, Paterson, &c.)

North Atlantic Fisheries Arbitration—

Proceedings at the Hague Tribunal, 1910, 11 vols., and maps 1 vol.

Also printed documents, case, arguments, appendices, &c., used in the case, 10 vols., and maps 1 vol.

Received from F. C. T. O'Hara, Esq., Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. Evidence taken before the Royal Commission on the Grain Trade of Canada, 1906. 14 vols. typewritten.

Militia Orders issued at Halifax, 1830-33, copied at the Military Institute, Toronto. Contains also some Army and Garrison orders.

THE WORK OF THE HISTORICAL RESEARCH SCHOLARS.

During the summer of 1911 students appointed under the scholarship scheme inaugurated by the Dominion Government conducted historical research at the Dominion Archives. McGill University, Queen's University, The University of Toronto, Laval University (Quebec), Ottawa University, The University of Manitoba and the University of New Brunswick each nominated a student. Questions for study were selected by the men, subject to the approval of the Dominion Archivist. Each student was then given direction in examining material in the Archives relative to his subject. At stated periods reports were prepared by the students setting forth the extent of the manuscripts examined with an estimate of their historical value. This has served as an aid in the work of the student and will be of value to the Archives as a guide to the manuscript sources. The work of the students throughout the summer has been entirely satisfactory and completely justifies the experiment of historical research scholarships.

The following list gives the names of the students engaged in research, the university represented and the subject of study:—

Student.	University.	Subject.
Geo. Weir.....	McGill University.....	The Civil Power of the Gov. of Canada, 1841-1854.
J. C. McFarlane....	Queen's University.....	Local Government in Ontario, 1791-1841.
H. R. Gordon.....	University of Toronto....	The Metcalfe Crisis.
Geo. Maheu.....	Laval University.....	The Special Council of Lord Durham.
J. A. Nadeau.....	Laval University.....	The Proposed Union of 1822.
A. Fleming.....	Ottawa University.....	The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.
B. Jonsson.....	University of Manitoba....	The Selkirk Settlement of 1821-1835.
E. R. Macnutt.....	University of New Brunswick	The Pre-loyalist Period in Nova Scotia.

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DOCUMENTS RELATING TO CANADA IN ITALIAN
ARCHIVES.

The following documents have been calendared by Dr. Carl Russell Fish in his "Guide to the Materials for American History." Copies will be obtained for the Canadian Archives.

1748,
Oct. 28.

Cypher from the nuncio, on the capture of Cape Breton, and the peace. Series Nunz-Francia, No. 491, page 74.

1755,
Jan. 6.
Feb. 3, 17, 24,

News of the preparations made in America for the war between France and England. Series Nunz-Francia, No. 493, page 74.

1760,
Oct. 20.

News of the Fall of Canada on Sept. 8. Series Nunz-Francia, No. 509, p. 74.

1763,
Jan. 11 and
18.

Series Nunz-Fiandra.

Letters of nuncio.

On difference with reference to the evacuation of places in America. Letter. Series Nunz-Fiandra, No. 135 Ff., p. 79.

Nov. 8.

Activity of the Indians of Acadia. News.

St. Pierre and the fishing on the Banks. Discontent in New York. Plans for a new Colony. The Acadians in South Carolina and Georgia. The Greeks. News.

VATICAN LIBRARY.

BARBERINI ARCHIVES.

Rules observed in the reform of facoltà for missionaries.

PROPAGANDA FIDE.

ATTI.

1622,
Feb. 4.

Division of the whole world into provinces.

1625,
July 21.

An order for the sending of missionaries to North America.

1625,
Nov. 17.

Information from Father Simon Stock, regarding the Island of Avalonia, between England and North America, and upon a passage found, through a river of North America, to China.

1630,
July 9.

On the sending of English Puritans to North America, and provisions concerning it.

1631,
Feb. 3.

The sending of Capuchins to New England confirmed.

Feb. 25.

Concerning the land of Avalonia in North America.

July 5.

Concerning the Kingdom of Canada in North America.

1632,
May 3.

On the progress of Canada, and three missions of the French there.

July 19.

On the missions of the Capuchins in Canada and their two hospitals.

1634,
April 4.

Concerning the sending of English Priests to Maryland and North America.

1639,
Jan. 19.

Concerning the mission of French Recollets in Canada, and the state of that Religion.

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- 1635,
Feb. 28. Concerning the confirmation, and the reform of the mission of the Recollets in Canada.
- April 23. That heretics be prohibited from going into Canada.
- 1637,
March 23. Facoltà for the mission of the fathers of the Society of Jesus in Canada.
- 1638,
March 16. Rejection of petition from Jesuit Missionaries in Canada.
- April 20. Concerning the Mission of the Irish to the Island of St. Christopher and "Virginiam Indiarum Occidentalium."
- 1639,
April 18. Concerning the spiritual state of the people in Canada.
- 1641,
Feb. 26. Mission in New France and Canada, resolved upon by "D. Carolo Camus Duperon praesbitero Lugdunensi."
- 1642,
Feb. 14. Extensions of the mission of Canada to the whole of New France, in accordance with a map sent therefrom.
- 1649,
Feb. 19. Opinion of Rossetti on the sending of a mission to Maryland.
- 1642,
Sept. 12. On the sending of Capuchins from the Province of Normandy, "ad caput de Nort Americae septemtrionalis."
- Nov. 8. The sending of Brother Carolus Arpineus, Recollet, "ad loca provinciae Franciæ," subject to the approval of the nuncio.
- 1644,
Feb. 23. Concerning the mission of the Recollets of the province of Conception in France, to Canada.
- 1646,
May 7. Concerning the mission of the Minimi to Canada.
- 1647,
April 9. Concerning the mission of Father Maccarius of Paris of the third order of St. Francis, "ad loca concessa a Rege Chr'mo D'no de Ormellis in America."
- Aug. 19. Concerning Capuchin missions to French America.
- Sept. 7. Same subject.
- Dec. 10. Concerning a letter of the Queen of France regarding Capuchin Missions in America.
- 1651,
Aug. 7. Concerning the petition of Jesuit missionaries in French America that facoltà be granted the superior of those missions.
- 1653,
July 28. Information concerning certain brothers of the Order of S. M. Merced for the redemption of captives, who desire to be sent as missionaries to America.
- 1657,
June 14. Question of the creation of bishops in French North America, with a discussion of the proper limits of their sees.
- 1658,
May 13. Request of a priest to accompany three hundred French who are going to America.
1660. Request for facoltà from the vicar apostolic of Canada.
1660. Relation of the missions of Canada by Mons. Lambert.
1661. Relation of the mission of Canada.
- 1664,
Feb. 4. Facoltà for the missions of America.
- 1666.,
Feb. 25. Relation of the state of missions in Canada, and appointment of a special congregation to consider the erection of a bishopric at Quebec.
- 1667,
Jan. 10. On the erection of a bishopric at Quebec.
- March 1. Request of the vicar apostolic of Canada, for a holy body.
- Sept. 12. On the erection of Quebec into an episcopal see.
- Nov: 28. Request of the bishop of Petraea (Laval) for the erection into parishes of the Church of Quebec and other rural churches.
- 1668,
May 7. Facoltà for missionaries in the Western Indies.
- 1669,
March 26. Pierre de Neufville, missionary of Newfoundland, asks for certain facoltà. Nuncio at Paris to be requested to send information.

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- 1669,
April 2. Facoltà for priests accompanying French merchants to the islands of America.
- April 2. The vicar apostolic of Canada records the order for the erection of that church into a bishopric, discussing the attempt of the Archbishop of Rouen to exercise jurisdiction.
- May 13. Request of a French priest for facoltà to serve the French who go to Newfoundland.
- 1670,
June 2. From the Bishop of Petraea (Laval) on certain nuns established in Canada.
- June 17. On the erection of the church of Quebec into a bishopric.
- Dec. 1. (Same as June 17).
- 1671,
Jan. 12. Request of the Bishop of Petraea for the erection of the church of Quebec into a bishopric.
- April 17. Petition of the Bishop of Petraea that the bull for the church of Quebec be expedited by the "via segreta."
- 1671,
April 27. Deputation of Capuchin missionaries, for a station in "Lorenzo Vanheuskert" near the sea of "Corvia," called the Florida of the North, in North America.
- 1672,
July 4. The Bishop of Petraea requests money to aid in the expedition of the bull for the church of Quebec.
- 1673,
April 18. Requests of a financial nature from the Bishop of Petraea, with regard to the church of Quebec.
- June 13. The nuncio at Paris writes that he has been solicited by the Bishop of Petraea to hasten the expedition of the bull for the church of Quebec.
- 1677,
Aug. 2. Request from the Capuchins of the province of Normandy, for permission to exercise certain facoltà during the voyage to the French island of America, the difficulties of which they describe.
- 1684,
May 2. The prefect of the Jesuits in America requests facoltà.
- Nov. 27. Requests for mission of four Recollets in "isola Louisiane" under the direction of the Bishop of Quebec.
- 1685,
Jan. 8. On the discovery of an island to which has been given the name of Louisiana, and the sending thither of Recollet missionaries, at first placed under the direction of the Bishop of Quebec, but now, by reason of their distance from that see, placed under the prefect of the Recollets of French Santo Domingo.
- May 7. Facoltà for the Bishop of Quebec.
- 1686,
March 26. Request of Father Massimiliano Sanvabriano, of the third order of St. Francis, for facoltà, in the new mission of "Chebadentu" (Chedabuctu?), two hundred leagues from Quebec.
- 1686,
June 18. Facoltà granted Father Massimiliano, and his mission placed under the direction of the Bishop of Quebec.
- 1686,
Nov. 19. Father Felice d'Artassona, Capuchin of America, requests privileges and favors granted by Adrian VI., and reports on the heavy oppression which impedes the conversion of souls in those parts. He desires that the superiors be ordered not to hinder monks from going thither according to the concession of the King, and that in order to fulfil the number fixed by the Council of the Indies, four secular priests and two laics be allowed to go.
- 1687,
Sept. 15. Two Capuchins request to go to America as missionaries.
- 1695,
Nov. 15. Father Michel Angelo of Rouen, provincial of Normandy, is given the prefecture of missions in America and its islands.

- 1696,
March 20. D. Francesco Bullon requests missions in the Indies; and Father Bartholomé and Raphael, French Capuchins, request missions in British islands.
- 1703,
Jan. 9. Father Michel Angelo of Rouen, Capuchin, provincial of Normandy, and prefect of the missions of his order in the islands of America not subject to bishops, requests the brief of the jubilee of holy year.
- 1714,
March 20. Facoltà to Mgr. Francisco, Capuchin, coadjutor of the Bishop of Québec.
- 1722,
April 13. The procurator general of the Capuchins requests that the provincial of the province of Champagne in France be declared prefect of the missions of the island of Louisiana. Ordered that the nuncio at Paris be requested to send information.
- 1744,
April 20. The provincial of the Capuchins of Normandy requests facoltà.
- 1748,
July 1. To the provincial of the Capuchins of Turenne, facoltà, and prefecture of the French islands of America.
- 1749,
March 4
and July 7. The French Capuchins of the islands of America request power to manage money; which is conceded to them in a limited degree.
- 1749,
Dec. 15. Facoltà of dispensation denied the provincial of the Capuchins of Turenne, as prefect of the missions of his order in America.
- 1753,
Feb. 12. Facoltà to Capuchins.
- 1759,
July 9. Dispute between the superior of the Jesuits, constituted vicar general with pontifical dispensation in "Luigiana" by the Bishop of Quebec, and the Capuchin missionaries there.
- 1760,
March 10. Facoltà and prefecture in America to the provincial of the Capuchins of "Borgogne."
- 1765,
March 3. Prefecture of the Capuchin missions of New Orleans.
- 1796,
Aug. 1. On the missions of the French Capuchins in North America.
- SCRITTURE ORIGINALI RIFERITE NELLE CONGREGAZIONI GENERALI.
- 1641,
Jan. 7. The Provincial of the Capuchins of Paris speaks of the missions of Canada.
- 1648,
March 13. Sig. Damon has been designated by the King of France to establish a seminary in America, under the Capuchin fathers.
- 1631,
June 1. Copy of a letter of the nuncio in behalf of M. Damon.
- 1631,
June 25. Brother Simon Stock says that it would be a work of much honor to the church to establish a colony of Italians in America, with their own bishop.
- 1626,
April 22. The above mentioned Brother Stock rejoices at the mission of the Capuchins in America ordained by the Sacred Congregation.
- 1625,
Oct. 30. Brother Stock writes from London, saying that he has sent a map of America showing the probability of a passage through America to China, which would be of great advantage to the church. Also that the best part of America is in the temperate zone, where are the best natives and mines, and by the heretic English, who have founded the city of "Plymouth," situated, like Rome, on the hills, and whither in three years ten or twenty preachers have gone.
- 1625,
Oct. 30. The above mentioned Brother Stock speaks of the necessity of providing for a mission in "Avalonia," because of the easy passage thence to China, and answers inquiries of the secretary of the Propaganda, concerning the Catholic pilot who discovered this fact, and who is now thought to be in Spain.
- On the missions of the island called Avalonia.

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- 1626,
Feb. 1. The nuncio in Spain writes on the search, at the instance of the secretary of the Propaganda, for persons informed as to the voyage from England to China by means of the rivers of North America.
- 1635, List of Capuchin ecclesiastics who desire to go on missions.
- 1635,
Feb. 27. The nuncio at Paris will take care to provide that non Catholics are not transferred to Canada.
- 1635,
May 24. The nuncio at Paris writes that facoltà for the Recollets of Canada have been received.
- 1632,
Feb. 22. The nuncio at Paris recommends that Father Giacinto, Capuchin, come to Rome to give an account of the mission of his order in France and Canada.
- 1637, The provincial of the Capuchins of Normandy sends the names of missionaries in America.
- 1634,
Feb. 11. Father Virginio of Paris goes as missionary to New France, Virginia and Florida.
1634. Paul le Jeune gives account of conversions made in Canada.
- 1640,
Sept. 1. Missionaries proposed for the missions of Canada.
1640. List of twelve priests and two lay brothers, Capuchins, for the Canadian missions. (Latin).
- 1642,
May 14. The provincial of the Capuchins says, among other things, that the ambassador of Constantinople has been declared viceroy of North America.
- 1642,
Jan. 20. The Capuchin missionaries of America designate a Capuchin priest as prefect of missions.
- 1642,
May 28. The provincial of the Capuchins of France has received the decree for the extension of the missions in America.
- 1640,
May 28. The provincial of the Capuchins of Normandy gives account of the missions of America.
- 1642 (?).
May 26. The provincial of the Capuchins speaks of Canada and Florida, wishing to forestall the Dutch in occupying a place where the natives are docile and one can embark in February.
- 1642 (?).
Nov. 7. The above mentioned provincial gives a relation of Canada.
1641.
Dec. 8. Another relation of the same mission by the same provincial.
- 1641,
Oct. 8. The same provincial sends a map of parts of America, made by a priest who lived there three years.
- Nov. 7. Note of fourteen candidates considered for the mission of Maryland with a relation of Maryland of this date.
- Nov. 12. Decree of the Sacred Congregation on the expedition of missionaries to Maryland.
- 1643,
March 13. Mattheo Darcelle, priest, writing from Paris, requests to go as missionary to America.
- 1645,
March 13. Recommendation of the aforesaid Darcelle, by a missionary of America.
- Request of the aforesaid Darcelle to go as a missionary to America with companions.
- 1643.,
March 6. The nuncio in France recommends two missionaries for America.
- 1645,
July 13. The nuncio in France speaks of the new mission in Canada, and of the necessity of establishing a fund for the sustenance of missionaries.
- March 8. A Capuchin speaks of a young man taken from Canada to Paris.
- April 27. Luigi Francesco of Paris writes on the question of jurisdiction over the missionaries of America.

- 1645,
Oct. 25. A Capuchin prefect of missions in America writes of various missions there, and of the lack of interest in same. (French).
- 1647,
May 3. The nuncio at Paris, on the promise of the provincial of the Capuchins to increase the mission of Father Pacifique de Provins in Canada.
- Nov. 2
and 8. Letter from Father Pacifique, Nov. 2, and from the nuncio Nov. 8, on the embarkation of the former for Canada.
- 1646,
Oct. 26. Father Pacifique on the missions of America.
- 1647 (?). French copy, and Italian translation, of a certificate of the King of France on the work of Father Pacifique in America.
- June 26. Father Pacifique de Provins on discoveries and missions in America, and reports to the Sacred Congregation on the same.
- 1639,
July 18. State of the missions of the province of Paris. (Latin).
- 1662,
June 10. Memorial on the missions of the Capuchin province of Paris.
- 1659-1672. Several letters relating to the Bishopric and missions in New France also to the pretensions of Abbé Queylus.
- 1630,
Sept. 21. The nuncio at Brussels sends a relation of what he has found out about the Puritans who are transferring themselves to North America, and says that it would be possible to send French Capuchins to impede their progress.
- Enclosed with the above, "Descriptio Novae Angliae sive terrae recens [ter] inventae," which includes a reference to the activity of Lord Baltimore.
- 1635 circa Relation of the provinces and convents of the Franciscans in the Indies, addressed to Cardinal Barberini, their protector.
- 1648, Father F. de Cohomiers of Chasteau suggests a method of making conversions in America.
- 1635,
Jan. 19. Memorial for the use of the nuncios in France, to the end that heretics be not permitted to go to Canada.
1634. State of missions in Canada.
- 1639,. Relation of the progress of religion in Canada.
- Note of the missions of five Jesuit priests in Canada.
1644. A Capuchin priest speaks of the missions of Canada, and wishes to extend them to other regions of North America.
- 1650,
March 1. "Relatio earum omnium quae gesta sunt per sex annos in Missione PP. Cappuccinorum apud Indos in America."
- 1650, Two Capuchins relate the progress made in the Western Indies, and request permission to return thither.
1650. Two Capuchins say that there is necessity of making missions in the islands of Marie Galante, Dominica, St. Vincent, etc. Of some general interest.
- The nuncio at Paris is requested to recommend to the Propaganda the continuance of the missions of the Capuchins in America.
- The nuncio at Paris sends information on the spiritual needs of the Christians of "America Occidentalis."
- 1652,
Aug. 30. Proposition of the Duc de Ventadour, to erect in France a seminary for the service of the missions of America. Translation.
- 1651,
Nov. 3. Do do French Original.
- Letters from the Duc de Ventadour, on the said seminary, of Nov. 3, 1651, April 19, 1652, and three without date.
- 1651,
Nov. 3. 1652,
April 19. 1650.
- The procurator general of the Capuchins, at the instance of the Queen of England, petitions the Sacred Congregation to concede facoltà to the

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provincial of Paris to institute a mission in New England, called also Virginia, for the conversion of those souls.

SCRITTURE RIFERITE.

1681,
March.

Port Louis. The Bishop of Heliopolis sends a relation.

On the request of Brother Bartholommeo, Capuchin, to go as missionary to Canada.

CANADA, NUOVA BRETTAGNA.

1792-1830.

Series of letters relating to the church in Canada, Virginia, Louisiana, and Mexico.

AMERICA CENTRALE.

1765 (?)

Parts I & II.

Copy of a "Mémoire abrégé sur les Missions de la Colonie Jésuite, cy devant composé par le P. Philbert François Watrin, Jésuite, cy devant Missionnaire à Louisiane."

"Memoria circa la Pretensione dei Francescani sulla Prefettura nell' America Settentrionale."

MEMORIALI.

On the distribution of provinces.

Description of Capuchin missions.

MISSIONI, DAL 1646 AL 1707.

1631,
Feb. 3.
1633,
July 19.

On the mission of the Capuchins in New England.

"Postulata ad sacram Congregationem de Propaganda Fide, pro incremento Missionis Capucinatorum in partibus Orientis, atque etiam in Anglia, et Nova Francia: Itaque dubra quaedam declaranda.

From the provincial of the Recollets of Paris, for the better ordering of missions in Canada.

1641.

From the Capuchins of Paris, on the sending of a priest and twelve laymen to Canada.

1641.

From the procurator-general of the Capuchins asking facoltà for missionaries in Canada.

1642.

Memorial for the general improvement of Capuchin missions.

1648.

Petition from the Jesuits in Canada for transferable facoltà.

1666-1808.

Letters relating to the creation of dioceses in Canada, nomination of a Bishop for Quebec, demands of the English government, suppression of ancient chapel founded by Spanish Catholics at Kingston, division of dioceses in America, etc., etc.

SCRIPTA VARIA.

1622,

"De Cura Animarum in Novo Orbe, commissa Religiosis Ordinum Mendicantium a Sede App^{ca} media designation, Missione Regum Cath."

1610 (?)
Oct. 12.

Letter from Father Petrus Braidus to Father Enemondus Massaus (Ennemond Massé), on certain ecclesiastical necessities for the Canadian mission.

VATICAN ARCHIVES.

VARIA POLITICORUM.

"Relatione Intitolate di Commentairii dell' attioni del Regno di Francia concerniti la Relegione," from 1556, f. 158 mentions Huguenot preachers in America.

Relation of Spain by Sig. Dominico Zane, Venetian ambassador, 1662. Refers to the effects of English naval supremacy on the Indies, but only briefly.

NUNZIATURE DIVERSE, ARM III.

1627-1634,
1634-1637.

First numbers, instructions to the Archbishops of Conza (Lagonissa) and of Thebes (Falconieri), nuncios to Flanders in 1627-1634, 1634-1637. ff. 1507-1548, relation of France by Mons. Scotti. See p. 213.

Miscellaneous documents relating to France and Spain.

1633.

Correspondence of Mons. Cena, nuncio in France.

Miscellaneous documents relating to various congregations.

NUNZIATURA DI FRANCIA.

1608,
March 4.
March 27:

Nuncio writes of a fleet of 12 vessels, apparently French, to sail for the Western Indies; will inform the Spaniards.

Jesuits sail to Canada with the first fleet.

1610,
Oct. 29.

Queen aids Jesuits in the mission to Canada, called New France. Request made for privileges similar to those granted to missionaries engaged in Peru and other Indies.

1665.

"Memoire du chevalier Darning [Downing] anvoyes extraordinaire Du Roy de la grande Bretagne présenté à Monsieur les estat Généraux Des provinces unie Du pais Bas."

French company of the Western Indies, and the war between England and Holland.

Capture of St. Eustatius by the English.

News of the progress of the War in the West Indies.

1666,
April 12.
June 1.
June 15.
June 29.

1665,
Dec. 26.

Relation by the English ambassador in France "de ce qui se passa à mon audience de Congé."

1691,
Jan. 22.

English lose vessels in an attack on Quebec.

Sept. 3.

Nuncio, on the motives of the Bishop of Quebec in delaying his return to his see. Mention of instructions on same subject, dated Aug. 7, 1691.

1693,
Dec. 9.

Ciphers from the nuncio, on the terms of peace proposed by the King of France, "l'occupata nell'America."

Cipher from the nuncio, on same subject as preceding.

1661,
Oct. 6.

Instructions with regard to the general negotiations for peace.

1762,
Jan. 2.

Instructions to recommend to the King, Marchese Francesco Albergati of Bologna, because of his services in Canada.

1779,
Sept. 22.

To the nuncio: "le notizie ch'Ella prosequa a darmi di quanto va' accaduto non meno in Europa che in America tra le armate navale delle Potenze Belligerenti si sono vedute con piacere, come con, gradimento."

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- 1748,
Feb. 12.
Feb. 19.
May 6.
Oct. 28. Ciphers from the nuncio on the capture of Cape Breton, the commerce of America, and the peace.
- 1754,
Nov. 18. Cipher from the nuncio, on the capture of Cape Breton, and the peace.
- 1755,
April 28.
May 12.
19, 26.
June 9, 23.
April 7, 21. On the meeting of the commissioners of England and France, with regard to American boundary line, expressing good wishes for their success.
- 1755,
April 28.
May 12.
19, 26.
June 9, 23.
April 7, 21. News and conjectures with regard to the equipment of French and English fleets.
- 1760,
Oct. 20. Discussions by the nuncio as to the questions of peace and war.
- Jan. 6.
Feb. 3, 17, 24. News of the preparations made in America for the War between France and England.
- 1760,
Oct. 20. News of the fall of Canada on Sept. 8.

NUNZIATURA. DI FIANDRA.

- 1760,
July 1. The attempt of Vaudreuil on Quebec.
There is a great amount of news from all the American colonies, with reference to war, trade, and Indian affairs, but practically no discussion or comment by the nuncio.
- 1761,
Jan. 20.
June 23
July 13. Discussion on the obstacles to peace.
Discussion of the cession of Canada.
Criticism of a French historical memoir on the recent peace negotiation.
- 1762,
Jan. 5.
Nov. 9.
April 6.
July 13
July 21.
Aug. 17.
Sept. 14.
Nov. 30.
1763,
Jan. 11
and 18.
Feb. 22.
March 22.
Nov. 1.
Nov. 8.
Nov. 22. This volume and the two following contain regularly letters from England, apparently translations from some gazette; sometimes, also, similar letters from Holland. The letters of the nuncio contain comments on the news which are often based on more general information.
On the Creeks in South Carolina. News.
On the peace with the Creeks in South Carolina. News.
Effect of the English success in America on Dutch trade. Letter.
Conduct and anticipated effects, of the expedition against Havana. Letter.
On the Cherokees. News.
Effects of the capture of Newfoundland. Letter.
23 Letters, and Nov. 9. News. On the proposed terms of peace.
On the cession to England of a portion of Louisiana. Letter.
On differences with reference to the evacuation of places in America. Letter.
Trouble in Cuba between the Captain-general, the Earl of Albemarle, and the bishop. News.
Military estimates, and troops for North Carolina.
Parliament discusses plans for the American conquests, and fleets depart for the Banks and the Gulf of Florida. News.
Activity of the Indians of Acadia. News.
St. Pierre and the fishing on the Banks. Discontent in New York. Plans for a new colony. The Acadians in South Carolina and Georgia. The Creeks. News.

NUNZIATURA D'INGHILTERRA.

Copy of petition addressed to the Congregation of the Propaganda, requesting facoltà for the missionaries of Maryland.

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- 1687,
June 21. On the raising of treasure from the sunken Spanish galleon. (Sir William Phips?).
- Aug. 15. On the negotiation between England and Spain with regard to English privateers in America.
- Dec. 12. On the differences between England and France with regard to Hudson's Bay.

LETTERE DEI CARDINALI.

- "Spedizioni dal Cardinal Barberini al Nuncio de Francià."
- "Lettere dai Cardinali al Cardinale Barberini sotto Urbano VIII."

COLLECTION OF CLEMENT XI.

- 1715,
April 11. Reports of proceedings of Parliament on the treaty of commerce with Spain, and concerning Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, etc. 1 f. French.
- 1643-1654. Correspondence between the secretary of state and the nuncio in France.

BIBLIOTECA PIO.

Relation of France by Venetian ambassador, 1658, with mention of France and Cromwell in the Indies.

VATICAN LIBRARY.

BARBERINI LIBRARY.

Ludovico ——— to Innocent XII., proposing that the world be divided into twelve apostolic provinces, each with a procurator at Rome. Maps were enclosed, but are missing. There were to be two procurators for America.

Instructions to the nuncio in France on his relations with the Congregation of the Propaganda in France, and that at Rome. No date or name. Time, Gregory XV.

OTTOBONIAN COLLECTION.

Copy of a brief of Clement X., prohibiting the publication of books on missions without the approval of the Propaganda.

- 1673,
March 20. Letter of Mgr. Cerri on the same subject.

1673,
March 1. Copy of decree of the Propaganda on the same subject.

On the Capuchin missions.

On the missions of the French Capuchins.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

SEARCHES.

An important branch of the work in the Manuscripts Division consists of making searches for inquirers. Over 3,500 volumes were taken from the Manuscript room during the year to be consulted. Many of the inquiries involve considerable research. Amongst the subjects of inquiry were the following:

The history of Missisquoi County, the Seigniories of Foucault, Noyan, Levasseur, St-Armand and the Township of Dunham.

The early history of Canso and Guysboro.

The participation of the Eastern Townships Militia in the War of 1812-15.

The Settlement of French Huguenots in Canada.

Militia of Baie-du-Febvre and Nicolet.

The Rideau Canal.

The Upper Canada Land Company.

American prisoners at Quebec, during War 1812-15.

Burying Grounds for Emigrants in Montreal, in 1847.

Military Bounties granted for services in the Red River Expedition.

The Paper Money in Canada.

The Courts of Requests of Lower Canada.

The diversion of the waters of some tributaries of St. John River by American Citizens, 1841.

The battle of Châteauguay; the death of Jumonville.

Petitions to the Duke of Richmond while Governor of Canada.

The Censuses of Canada.

Reciprocity with the U.S.A.

The Walker Outrage, Montreal, 1765.

Distribution of the Troops at Kingston, Prescott and other points in 1812.

The change of level along the St. Lawrence and Gulf in historic times.

British Soldiers who enlisted in Canada or in the British Isles and came over to Canada, between 1800 and 1854.

Whereabouts of the Black Watch Regiment from 1756 to 1758.

Rebels court-martialed and executed in London, Ont., in 1838.

Political prisoners transported to Van Dieman's land, 1838.

Rebel prisoners who died in the hospitals at Quebec, in 1775-1776.

Contracts between the French King and Nicolas Oudiette, farmer of the Revenue.

The old cemetery on Burlington Heights, also known as Lundy's Lane Cemetery.

The Seignior of Isle Verte, from its first concession to 1829.

Address sent to Sr. de La Balme by the inhabitants of the Post of Vincennes, 1780.

The history of London, Ont.

Establishment of the Religieuses Hospitalières at Montreal.

Trial of Allen McLean, 1797.

The Madawaska Settlement, 1790; the Sovey Settlement, 1784; the Aroostook Country.

The early history of Muskoka.

The early history of Dundas.

The Fort of Beauséjour and the Canadian Troops sent there.

Missionaries in Acadia and St. Pierre et Miquelon.

Uniforms worn by Militiamen during the War of 1812-15.

The old French Custom House in Gaspé Basin, said to have been occupied by Wolfe, in 1758.

Regiments present at the Battle of Carillon.

The Cheyenne tribe of Indians.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

The pretensions of the British Crown to any part of the Country drained by the Missouri River, or the Red River of the North.

Instructions given to the Census Commissioner in 1851.

Rev. Mr. Davenport Phelps and his work among the Indians; history of the Township of Grimsby.

The Annexation Manifesto of 1849.

North-West Rebellion, 1885.

Count De Puisaye and the settlement of French Royalists in Upper Canada, in 1792.

Dispute between the Chief of the Six Nation Indians in Upper Canada and the Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

The Seignior of Sault St. Louis.

The evacuation of the posts on Lake Champlain, after the War of Independence.

Information was also furnished to a large number of applicants in answer to questions concerning relatives who had emigrated to this country. Most of these emigrants belonged to the army.

CARDS TYPEWRITTEN SINCE THE LAST REPORT.

The cards typewritten, examined, classified and placed in their respective drawers since the last report, number, for the manuscript division, 81,104, being nearly double the number of the previous year. They are divided as follows:—

C. Series..	19,840
G. Series..	77
M. Series..	2,385
S. Series..	58,392
Miscellaneous..	410
	<hr/>
	81,104

In addition to the above, over 10,000 cards of the library catalogue were typewritten by employees of my division.

Much progress has been done in the work on the index of the documents relating to the War of 1812-15. Out of 244 volumes and portfolios concerning this important historical event, 75 are now fully indexed on cards.

The total number of books and portfolios fully indexed on cards is now 845. Another important item of work done in this branch is the transcription of documents. Over 400,000 words were copied by hand, or typewritten, both for the Archives and for the public.

A detailed catalogue of the M. Series is in course of preparation.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

PLANS, MAPS AND CHARTS, RECEIVED IN THE MAP ROOM OF THE ARCHIVES
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1911.

Date.	No. of Plans.	Title.	From whom received.
1910.			
Apr. 1..	1	Harbour of Montreal, Kennedy	J. Aubé.
" 18..	1	Map of Arctic Explorations	"
" 18..	1	Map of British Provinces in North America.....	"
" 18..	1	Plan of Ship Channel St. Lawrence	"
" 21..	1	Manitoba, Saskatchewan & Alberta, Lands.....	Interior.
" 28..	1	Nova Scotia, McKinley's Map, 1867....	J. Aubé.
" 28..	1	Railway Map of Canada, 1907	"
" 29..	1	Geo. Sur. No. 775 Sudbury Mining Region	Library.
" 29..	1	" 820	"
" 29..	1	" 824 Copper Cliff and Vicinity.....	"
" 29..	1	" 825	"
" 29..	1	" 864 Elsie and Murray Mines.....	"
" 29..	3	" with report of 1905.....	"
" 29..	8	" Cascade Coal Basin Alberta.....	"
" 29..	6	" Topographical Surveys 1906-7.....	"
" 29..	11	" 1907-8 (2 sets).....	"
" 29..	9	" Geology of Canada, 1863....	"
" 29..	12	" Cartes attachées au rapport, 1888-9.....	"
" 29..	7	" " 1894.....	"
" 29..	4	" " 1895.....	"
" 29..	4	" " 1897	"
" 29..	3	" " 1898.....	"
" 29..	8	" " 1899.....	"
" 29..	13	" " 1887-8....	"
" 29..	7	" " 1886 (2 sets).....	"
" 29..	4	" Report on Altitudes 1901.....	"
" 29..	3	" Nova Scotia Survey, 1900	"
" 29..	5	" Maps with Annual Report, 1890-1.....	"
" 29..	8	" " 1900.....	"
" 29..	4	" " 1877-8	"
" 29..	4	" " 1879-80.....	"
" 29..	9	" " 1880-2	"
" 29..	4	" " 1882-4.....	"
" 29..	7	" " 1885.....	"
" 29..	26	" " 1901.....	"
" 29..	21	" " 1902-3.....	"
" 29..	14	" " 1904.....	"
" 29..	22	" Plans des lacs et rivières, entre le lac Huron et la rivière des Outaouais, 1853 (2 sets).....	"
" 29..	8	" Maps with C.L.D, report, 1857.....	"
" 29..	1	" Plan of Western Canada	"
May 3..	1	" Map of America Septentrionale.....	Dr. Doughty.
" 4..	2	" Maps department of Trade.....	Board of Trade.
" 9..	1	" Gowganda Mining Division.....	Department of Mines.
" 9..	1	" Sheets Island Channel (2 copies).....	Railways and Canals.
" 9..	2	" Cornwall Canal.....	"
" 9..	3	" Yukon District B.C.....	"
" 9..	1	" Province of Ontario 1887 official.....	Bergin Papers.
" 9..	1	" United States, 1883	"
June 4..	1	" Plan du Fort Pontchartrain (Labrador).....	H. P. Biggar.
" 14..	4	" Plans of Simcoe's Tour.....	"
" 14..	1	" Upper Canada div'd into Counties, Chewett.....	"
" 28..	1	" Fort Erie, Romilly.....	"C" Series.
July 6..	1	" Iron Crown Claim, Klaanch River, B.C.....	Distn. Office.
" 6..	1	" Huron & Ottawa Territory, 1861.....	Public Works.
" 6..	1	" North Shore of Lake Huron, 1862.....	"
" 6..	1	" Saguenay Territory.....	"
" 6..	1	" Plan of St. Maurice Territory, 1862.....	"
" 6..	1	" Terrebonne, Two Mountains & Argenteuil, 1862	"
" 6..	1	" Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, 1862.....	"
" 6..	1	" District of Gaspé. and Co. of Rimouski, 1861.....	"
" 6..	1	" Lower Canada, Taché Road, 1861.....	"
" 6..	1	" Eastern Townships, Lower Canada, 1861	"
" 6..	4	" (92 sets) Plans Telegraph and Signal Service 1883.....	"
" 6..	1	" Map of the World Cables, (2 copies).....	"
" 6..	1	" Carte Régionale de prov. de la Québec, Gaspé, &c.....	"

LIST OF PLANS, MAPS, &c., RECEIVED IN THE MAP ROOM, &c.—Continued.

Date.	No. of Plans.	Title.	From whom received.
1910.			
July 18..	1	Map of Saskatchewan.....	Distribution Office.
" 23..	1	American Lakes and adjoining country	Dr. Doughty.
" 23..	1	Straits of St. Mary and Michilimackinac.....	"
" 23..	1	Plan of Island of St. John, Capt. Holland.....	"
Aug. 26..	1	Faden's Upper Canada, 1813, 2nd Edition	H. P. Biggar.
" 26..	1	" " 1818 "	"
Sept. 26..	1	Elevators in Saskatchewan, Alberta, &c.....	Interior.
" 26..	3	Maps, Upper and Lower Canada, boundary.....	M. & D.
" 26..	1	" " "	"
" 17..	17	Book of Plans of Barracks in New Brunswick.....	"
" 15..	1	Borough of Braadock, T. J. Graham	B. Sulte.
Oct. 6..	1	Cereal Map of Northwest.....	Interior.
" 7..	1	Corrected Plan of Country S. of St. Lawrence, Bouchette..	H. P. Biggar.
" 7..	1	Harbour of Toronto, Aitkins.....	"
" 7..	1	Map of Nova Scotia and P. E. I	Library.
" 7..	8	Maps of Canada, C.L.D. 1857.....	"
" 13..	34	Maps in Senex Atlas.....	H. P. Biggar.
" 13..	1	Upper Canada, Wyld 1825.....	"
" 13..	1	Lower Canada, Faden, 1825.....	"
" 13..	62	Maps, Minor Atlas, Hermann Moll, 1746.....	"
" 13..	22	North American Pilot, First Part 1798	"
" 13..	33	British American Land Company Plans, 1835.....	"
" 13..	99	Diagrams of Townships in U.C. C.C. Vol. I	"
" 13..	104	" " " " " II.....	"
" 22..	1	Map (in duplicate) City of Montreal.....	Library.
" 22..	66	Maps as list from Department of Interior.....	Interior.
" 22..	20	" " Militia and Defence	M. & D.
Dec. 5..	1	Capt. Carver's Travels in North America.....	Peter's Papers.
" 5..	1	Missisquoi Frontier, Col. Wolseley.....	"
" 5..	1	Intended Purchase District of Johnstown.....	"G" Series.
" 5..	1	Cook's Bay on Lake Simcoe	"
" 5..	1	Tract purchased from Mississauga Indians.....	"
" 5..	1	Military Post at Amherstburg	"
" 5..	1	Tract purchased from Mississauga Indians.....	"
" 5..	1	Plan of situation at Fort Erie.....	"
" 5..	1	Locks at Mill Rapids and Cascades.....	"
" 5..	1	Barnhardt's Island.....	"
" 9..	1	Septemtrionaliora Americoe.....	Hon. R. Lemieux.
" 10..	2	Pentagoet 1670-1907.....	C. H. Noyes.
" 29..	1	I.C.R. Exploration Surveys, General Map.....	Library.
" 31..	85	Atlas or Collection of old maps 1650-1735.....	H. P. Biggar, Paris.
" 31..	1	Plan du fort de Pentagoet, 1670.....	"
" 31..	1	" " " " "	"
" 31..	1	Fort St. Joseph sur la Riv. St. Jean, 1692	"
" 31..	1	Plan et vue du Fort St. Joseph 1692	"
" 31..	1	Plan du fort de La Rivière St. Jean, 1700.....	"
" 31..	1	" " " " " 1754.....	"
" 31..	1	Carte particuliere de l'isthme de l'Acadie n.d.....	"
" 31..	1	Carte du fond de la Baye Française, 1751.....	"
" 31..	1	Plan du Fort de la Pointe a Beau-Se-jour, 1751	"
" 31..	1	" " " " "	"
" 31..	1	Corps de Caserne du Fort de Beausejour, 1754.....	"
" 31..	1	Plan du Fort situé sur la pointe des Gaspereaux.....	"
" 31..	1	Plan de la maison nouvelle de Seminaire, 1684.....	Archives Nat.
" 31..	1	Maison de Montréal, 1661	"
" 31..	1	Montréal en Canada, 1661	"
" 31..	1	Separate reference (maps of references unattached).....	"
" 31..	1	Le batiment du Montréal, 1684.	"
" 31..	1	Part of Louisiane, 1700.....	"
" 31..	1	" " " " "	"
" 31..	1	Plan du terrain occupé par les concessions de MM. les Marquis de Mezieres et Des Marche au nouneue biloxi a la Louisiane.....	"
" 9..	1	Fort de Carillon	Bib. Nat.
" 11..	1	Pays de Normandie, 1620.....	Dr. Doughty.
Feb. 28..	1	Plan of Timber Limits of Upper Ottawa.....	A. Charest.
Mar. 17..	2	Plans of Canada, photos of old maps.	S. E. Dawson, LL.D.
" 17..	1	Juan de la Cosa's map, 1500.....	"
" 17..	187	Maps from Public Works, as per list.....	P. W.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Date.	No. of Plans.	Title.	From whom received
" 17..	13	Charts of Hudson Bay Isotherms.....	Library.
" 17..	1	McNiff's survey of the Ottawa. 1786	Mr. McLellan, K.C.
" 25..	176	Plans, etc., as per list	Public Works.
" 31..	.....	Montcalm's Plan, Lake Champlain district	Dr. Doughty.
" 31..	.....	Map showing disposition of lands in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, 1911	Interior.
In all 983 plans, maps, etc., have been received during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911.			

PLANS, MAPS AND CHARTS RECEIVED FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC
WORKS, 25TH MARCH, 1911.

Date.	No. of Plans.	Title.	From whom received.
1841	.....	Book, "Plans and Charts Dominion of Canada, Boundary" Index Map of Lower Canada, showing division into Dis- tricts &c.....	J. Bouchette.
n.d.	.....	Rainy River to Lake Superior, Untitled.....	n.s.
n.d.	.....	St. George's & West Neebish Islands.....	D. Thompson.
n d.	.....	Southern Boundary of Province of Canada, according to Proclamation, 1763 and Act of 1774. Map A.....	n.s.
.....	.....	Map of part of Canada and New Brunswick, re boundary. Map C.....	n.s.
n.d	.....	Western boundary of New Brunswick. Map 'C'.....	n.s.
n.d.	.....	Lands granted by authority of New Brunswick, west of St. Croix and north of commissioner's line Map 'D'.....	n.s.
n.d.	.....	Lots of land south of Restigouche river granted to S. Lee and others Map 'F'.....	n.s.
n d.	.....	Copy of St. George and W. Neebish Islds, (above).....	D. Thompson.
1826	.....	Arrow Lake to Lake Superior, No. 2 Commission Map.....	D. Thompson.
1826	.....	Rainy Lake to Crooked Lake No. 4 do	D. Thompson.
1826	.....	Crooked Lake to Gun Flint Lake No. 3 do	D. Thompson.
1842	.....	Province of New Brunswick re Disputed Territory.....	J. S. Saunders.
1840	.....	Stone Indian River to St. Mary's River boundary St. Law- rence and C Lake Champlain Canal, 2 books French du- plicates of Book 75.....	D. Thompson.
1850	.....	By-town, Chaudiere Islands, showing water power.....	H. Merrill.
1852	.....	Bytown, Chaudière showing building and water lots.....	D. Sinclair.
1878	19	Red Head Battery, St. John.....	n.s.
1878	30	Carleton, N.B.....	n.s.
1878	152	Red Head, St. John, N.B.....	n.s.
1836	156	Lake Huron to Bay of Quinte, water communication.	F. P. Rubidge for H. N. Baird add by Baillairgé 1866.
1836	172	Plan of Richibucto Bar.....	n.s.
1855	172	Richibucto Harbour, showing ice.....	John Grant.
1855	172	do Bar at mouth of, showing ice	do
1854	172	do do in summer of 1854.	do
1854	172	do showing site of proposed dam at Gully..	do
1850	173	Grand Falls on St. John River from survey by Grant.....	T. C. Keefer.
1832	178	Bytown, Ottawa River, from British Dominion in N.A	J. Bouchette.
1835	192	Richibucto and Salmon Rivers, projected communication....	W. J. Layton.
1861	310	Two Creeks on Lake Erie.....	F. A. Wise.
1784	325	St. John's Harbour (copy of map in Archives)	R. Morse.
1843	368	Riv. Moira at Belleville, plan of bridge, 2 copies one signed by contractors ..	F. P. Rubidge.

PLANS, MAPS AND CHARTS, &c.—*Continued.*

Date.	No. of Plans.	Title.	From whom received.
1862	365	Summit between Nippissingue and Trout Lakes.....	Copy.
1842	368½	Rouge Hill, Ont. Plan and sections of new road 2 sheets....	R. A. Maingy.
1842	370	Chatham Swing Bridge, plans and sections.....	n.s.
1845	382	Bridges over Ottawa River between Hull and Bytown..	J. F. McDonald.
1849	386	Bridge over the Rideau River near its mouth (Bytown) 2 sheets.....	A. J. Russell.
1840	388	Road from London to St. Thomas.....	n.s.
1840	389	London and Port Stanley plank road.....	n.s.
1840	391	London and Chatham road, estimate plan.....	n.s.
1840	393	Brantford and Hamilton road plan and section.....	n.s.
1845	399	Mountain section Hamilton and Dover road (4 sheets)....	W. M. Shaw.
1845	400	Dover Road showing toll gates (2 sheets).....	"
1845	401	Windsor Harbour and Lake Scugog Road.....	n.s.
1842	406	Proposed routes Woodstock and London plank road (2 sheets)	W. M. Shaw.
1842	407	Twelve Mile Creek Sections.....	n.s.
1842	408	Survey and Sections of 16 Mile Creek (3 sheets).	n.s.
1848	409	The Esk Creek, plan of bridge.....	Robert Wells.
1848	418	Ottawa River bank from Hawkesbury to Pointe Fortune...	n.s.
1848	420	Port Stanley Road, London to Lake Erie.....	n.s.
1843	421	Road from the Narrows to Coldwater, Lake Simcoe.....	W. Hawken.
1842	429	Port Burwell Road, Profile.....	P. Carroll.
1842	431	Markham Road section Kingston Road to Markham.....	D. Thorburn & F. Hall.
1842	434	Road from Brantford to Ancaster township.....	n.s.
1842	435	Road from Five Stakes to St. Thomas.....	n.s.
1846	436	Road on north side of Pond, Orford Mountain, Bolton.....	P. Wells.
1846	437	Simcoe Dist. Road Barrie to Nottawasaga.....	n.s.
1846	438	Road Donnel's Tavern to Penetanguishene.....	John Ryan.
1846	440	Road from Dundas to Owen Sound.....	n.s.
1843	441	Road in Newcastle district.....	Jarvis Lyons.
1848	457	Prolongation du Chemin d'Arthabaska.....	F. L. Poudrier.
1845	458	Arthabaska Road, Orford Road to Kingsey, Thetford....	N. H. Baird.
1845	459	Missisquoi, Shefford and part of Stanstead and Rouville...	H. Corey.
1843	460	Plan of the Gosford Road.....	F. W. Blaicklock.
1843	466	Profile, &c. High Falls and Rugged Chute, Madawaska...	n.s.
1846	467	Sketch of Rugged Chute and High Falls.....	n.s.
1845	470	Plan and profile Victoria Slide, Chats Rapids. (2 sheets)...	F. P. Rubidge.
1870	473	Plans of booms, &c. Little Chaudière Falls to Des Chenes Rapids.....	n.s.
1870	486	Ottawa River from Goulds Landing to Chats Lake.....	T. E. Norman.
1870	490	Village of Smiths Falls.....	n.s.
1858	492	Town plot of Owen Sound, County of Grey.....	Rankin & Spry.
1877	494	Huron and Wellington Counties.....	A. Macdougall.
1856	495	City of Hamilton, water supply report.....	T. C. Keefer.
1856	496	Town of London.....	n.s.
1856	500	Town of Gananoque, township of Leeds, district of Johnstown	W. H. Deane.
1856	501	Town Plot of Shrewsbury, Rondeau Bay, Dist. Western....	n.s.
1856	505	London, Brock, Talbot and part of Huron Districts.....	n.s.
1856	507	County of Carleton.....	n.s.
1842	509	County of Oxford, district of Brock, copy from.....	P. Garrett.
1842	510	Part of the County of Frontenac.....	n.s.
1855	511	Plan of Croker Island, on St. Lawrence near Gananoque...	W. Wilson.
1853	513	Mouth of River Saugeen and environs O. S. & H. Ry.....	S. Fleming.
1840	514	Plan of By Town.....	A. Swallowell.
1855	515	Chart of Owen Sound. O. S. & H. Ry.....	S. Fleming.
	520	Map of the Huron Tract.....	D. McDonald.
1845	521	Plan and section of the Mississippi Snye (3 sheets).....	n.s.
1845	522	Line of communication between Amherstburg and Chatham	n.s.
1842	530	Lake St. Clair.....	n.s.
1842	531	Chart of the River St. Clair & environs at Port Sarnia.....	n.s.
1847	532	Survey Coast at Pine Brook.....	n.s.
1847	535	River Credit at Springfield, Dundas Street.....	n.s.
1847	539	Sketch of the Bar in Lake George.....	S. Keefer.
		Soundings by.....	F. P. Rubidge.
1845	547	Levels in South Bay foot of Lac du (sic) Chats.....	n.s.
1845	554	Section of Lake St. Francis nr. Lancaster.....	W. W. O'Dwyer.
1856	561	Plan of proposed Harbour & Mouth of River au Sable (2 sheets).....	Ridout & Schreiber.
1862	562	Government Reserve from Calumet Slides to Dargis Rapid	W. A. Austin.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

Date.	No. of Plans	Title.	From whom received
1849	565	Port Dover Harbour.....	n.s.
1849	566	Port Dover.....	n.s.
1855	572	Mouth of the Saugeen River.....	A. G. Robinson.
1853	573	Mouth of River Saugeen and adjacent shore of Lake Huron O. S. & H. R. R. Survey.....	n.s. ? S. Fleming.
1853	582	Channel at the Narrows between Lakes Simcoe & Couchiching.....	n.s.
1858	584	Plan to accompany Report on pier at Pigeon Bay.....	W. Scott.
1857	590	Fort William Reserve, Chief Peau du Chat. (2 copies) ...	C. L. D.
1857	593	Town of Elgin, Johnston District	James West.
1845	595	Contract Plan of the Victoria Slide at the Chats	n.s.
1845	596	Town Plot of Goderich (showing proposed defences)	n.s.
1844	599	Plan of Wright's Town from A. Swalwell's original.....	n.s.
1844	602	Presque Isle Harbour.....	n.s.
1844	606	Chatham and Rondeau Road & Rondeau Harbour.....	n.s.
1844	608	Rondeau.....	n.s.
1844	610	Entrance to Rondeau Harbour after the storm 1844.....	C. S. Gzowski.
1844	611	Entrance to Rondeau Harbour alterations in beach.....	n.s.
1857	612	Plan and Cross sections. Entrance piers, Rondeau.	W. Scott.
1857	622	Entrance to Toronto Harbour.....	n.s.
1842	626	Port Hope Harbour.....	R. W. Smart.
1846	627	Port Hope Harbour and plan for a New Harbour.....	P. Fleming.
1846	628	Port Hope Harbour and plan for a New Harbour.....	do
1865	633	Whitby Harbour formerly called Windsor Harbour... ..	G. F. Baillairgé.
1862	634	Whitby Harbour.....	E. B. Temple.
1862	636	Harbour and part of Town of Port Stanley	D. Harvey.
1857	638	Port Stanley Harbour.....	n.s.
1840	640	Harbour and part of Town of Port Stanley.....	D. Harvey.
1850	641	Port Stanley Harbour.....	W. D. Hale.
1850	642	Port Stanley Harbour.....	n.s.
1843	.....	Town of Port Stanley (Town plot & College Lot).....	n.s.
1843	651	Big Head River, Township of St. Vincent	n.s.
1835	655	Cobourg Harbour and Proposed Improvements (2 sheets)....	S. Keefer.
1842	656	Cobourg Harbour, with Soundings by J. Lyons under (2 copies).....	N. H. Baird.
1828	672	Plans of Bridges over Thames at London.	R. Creighton.
1867	678	Red Rock and Partridge Islands Lighthouse Reserves Georgian Bay.....	A. B. Perry.
1868	681	Harbour of Port Maitland and Broad Creek Branch of the Welland Canal.....	n.s.
1858	682	Port Dalhousie, wharfing, buildings and dredging.....	F. Shanley.
1885	704	City of Ottawa.. ..	R. Surtees.
1885	708	Marsh near Port Rowan as harbour of refuge, Lake Erie....	W. E. Sears.
1885	716	North Shore of Lake Huron, showing Indian Lands.....	C. L. D.
1868	768	Harbour of Port Stanley, Lake Erie.....	T. Munro.
1866	722	Division of MacKay estate, Ottawa.....	T. C. Keefer.
1866	791	Portsmouth Harbour and property adjacent.....	n.s.
1862	873	Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac showing colonist roads...	W. C. Chewett.
1857	793	Plan of subdivision of Indian Reserve at Cape Croker, Georgian Bay	n.s.
1834	912	Plan of Lands lately surveyed at Toronto Garrison	H. J. Castle.
1873	917	Part of Canada Ontario, Quebec, Maritime Provinces.....	T. Devine.
1873	950	Part of Chatham with soundings at McGregor's Creek.....	J. W. Shackleton.
1879	1018	Country between Allanburgh and Port Dalhousie, showing route of Welland Canal.....	T. Munro.
1879	1020	Plans of Old and New Suspension bridges, Ottawa (3 plans)	Rousseau & Co.
1800	1023	Public Works reserve and Dawson Dock, Port Arthur.....	W. Murdock.
1858	1024	River Madawaska from Arnprior to lot 3, con II (2 copies)..	T. C. Norman.
1850	1120	Oakville.....	Ths. Pacey.
1899	1201	Midland Harbour.....	D. W. Fraser.
1788	1228	Plan of Toronto Harbour with proposed settlement.....	Gother Mann.
1834	1228	City of Toronto and Liberties, being Plans 1 and 3 respectively with Jennings and Roy's report on Toronto harbour improvements 1900.....	J. G. Chewett.

2 GEORGE V., A. 1912

PLANS, MAPS AND CHARTS FROM INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

Date.	No. of Plans.	Title.	From whom received.
1826	AA 1	Plan of Proposed Canal, Kingston to the Ottawa.....	Chewett.
1827	AA 2	Proposed Canal Ottawa to Rideau River.....	By.
1827	AA 3	Plan of Dam and Locks at Long Island.....	"
1827	AA 4	" " Old Sly's Rapids.....	"
1827	AA 5	" " Black Rapids.....	"
1827	AA 6	" " Large Lock (4 plans).....	"
1828	AA 7	" " La Chine by John Burnett.....	"
1828	AA 8	" " Eight Lock (La Chine)....	"
1828	AA 9	" " Rideau Canal.....	"
1828	AA 10	Plan of Cataraqui Creek, Kingston Mills to Brewer's Lower Mill by John Burrows.....	"
1828	AA 11	Plan of Cataraqui Creek, Kingston Mills to Brewer's Lower Mill by John Burrows..	"
1828	AA 12	Plan, &c., Canal Valley, Entrance Bay, Ottawa River.....	"
1828	AA 13	Plan, &c., Works for Rideau Canal at Long Island.....	"
1828	AA 14	" " Hog's Back.....	"
1828	AA 15	" " Dow's Great Swamp.....	"
1828	AA 16	Sections of Entrance Bay, Ottawa River.....	"
1827	AA 17	Sketch showing proposed line Rideau Canal, to Hog's Back from Ottawa River.....	"
1827	AA 18	No. 1 Genl. Plan Rideau Canal Kingston to Ottawa.....	"
1827	AA 19	Plan of Work, Rideau Canal, Oxford Snie, &c.....	"
1827	AA 20	" " Jack's Drifts, Beijdor's Drifts, and Brewer's Lower Mills.....	"
1827	AA 21	Plan of Work, Rideau Canal, Kingston Mills.....	"
1827	AA 22	" " Maitland's Rapids.....	"
1827	AA 23	" " Chaffer's Mills.....	"
1827	AA 24	" " Old Sly's, Phillips Bay and Edmonds.....	"
1827	AA 25	Plan of Work, Rideau Canal, Cataraqui Creek.....	"
1827	AA 26	" " First Rapids, Sec. II.....	"
1827	AA 27	" " Smiths Falls.....	"
1827	AA 28	" " the Narrows, Rideau L.....	"
1827	AA 29	" " Merrick's Mills..	"
1827	AA 30	" " Nicolson's & Clow's Quarry..	"
1827	AA 31	" " Davis Mills.....	"
1827	AA 32	" " Jones Falls.....	"
1828	AA 41	Plan of North Bank of Ottawa or Grand River from Long Sault to Chute à Blondeau.....	"
1828	AA 42	Ottawa River, Long Sault to Chaudiere Lake.....	E. C. Frome.
1828	AA 43	The Carillon Rapids on the Ottawa River.....	"
1828	AA 44	Plan of River Ottawa, Grenville to La Chine.....	"
1828	AA 45	Sketch of the South Nation River.....	"
1828	B 35	Plans No. 1, 4, showing waters on route of Rideau Canal, (copy certified by Thos. Ridout).....	By.
1831	BB 111	Plan for fortifying the Ottawa entrance to canal.....	Durnford.
1831	BB 112	Sections of proposed military works on west side of first eight locks, Rideau Canal.....	By.
1851	B 160	Rideau Canal, Brewers Upper Mills Bridge.....	C. E. Ford.
1830	G 349	Sections of Rideau Canal.....	By.
1851	B 160	Rideau Canal, Burritts Rapids Bridge.....	J. B. Cochrane.
1827	G 310	Plan and elevation of bridge over Chaudiere Falls.....	By.
1830	G 311	" " " " (J. Burrows).....	"
1828	G 311	" " " " (J. Burrows).....	"
1827	G 311a	Plan and elevation for barracks and hospital on hill.....	"
1830	G 349	Sections Rideau Canal (Estimate Plan).....	"
1842	RE 27	Plan of lands purchased, &c., for Rideau Canal.....	J. Burrows.
1842	RE 188	Plan of Rideau Canal, Sappers Bridge to Hartwells.....	"
1833	RE 36	Diagram of lots C D E, township of Nepean.....	D. Bolton.
1844	RE 48	Survey of the wooden lock and by-wash, By Town.....	"
1817	F 49	Plan of the Long Sault River Ottawa, No. 6.....	E. W. Durnford.
1817	F 49	Plan of the Carillon Rapids, River Ottawa, No. 7.....	"
1817	F 49	River Ottawa, Carillon Rapids to Long Sault, No. 8.....	"
1817	F 49	Plan of the Chute à Blondeau, No. 9.....	"

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 15

PLANS AND MAPS FROM THE MILITIA AND DEFENCE DEPARTMENT.

Date.	No. of Plans.	Title.	From whom received.
1788	No. 7	Plan of the entrance of the Detroit River.....	Gother Mann.
n.d.	.....	Sketch of the Eastern Townships.....	G. L. Huysche.
1847	M 10	Right Bank of the Richelieu, St. John to Sorel.....	W. Lloyd.
1863	A	Military sketch of shore of Lake Ontario between Hamilton and Port Dalhousie	H. Malet.
1867	2	Niagara Frontier.....	Stothard & Price.
1870	.....	Plan of Middlesex	H. Beckwith.
1865	R	Plan of County of Compton, Eastern Townships,.....	G. L. S. M. Taylor.
1865	K	Map Montreal and St. Johns Railway.....	"
1863	I	Map of part of Stanstead and Compton Counties ...	C. W. Lloyd.
1876	751	Frontier of Military district No. 5.....	J. Fletcher.
1876	292	Military district No. 5.....	T. Bacon.
1876	293	Military district No. 6.....	A. C. de L. Harwood.
1878	289	Military district No. 10 in four parts. Principal communi- cations in Canada West in twelve sections.....	B. de Rottenburg.
1828	A 11	St. Lawrence between Kingston and Montreal, Lake St. Peter, and frontier towards Champlain	Ofs. R. E.
1867	L	Island of Montreal and Isle Jesus and part of the line of communication with Carillon.....	H. Warren.

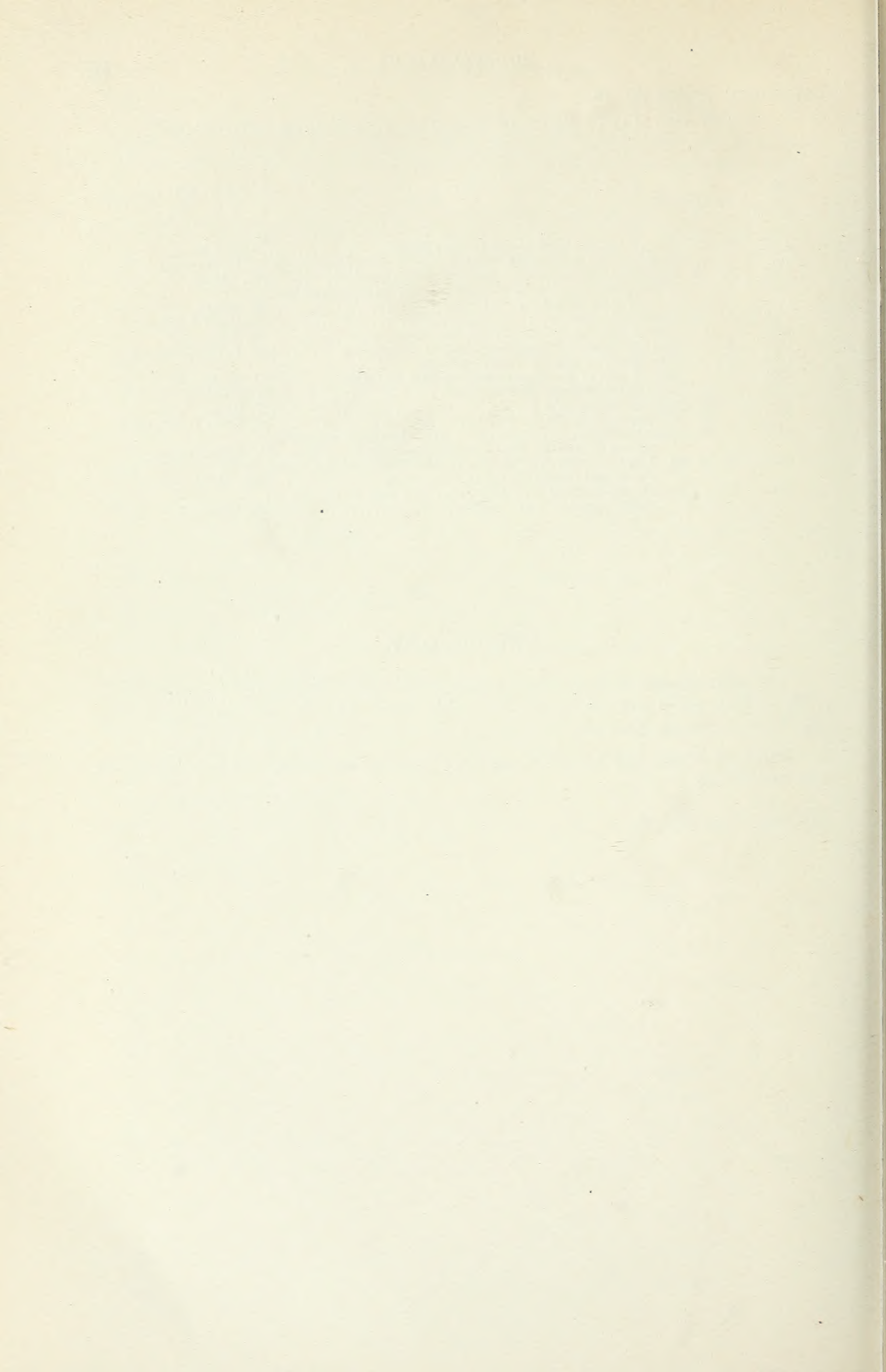
THE LIBRARY.

The most notable addition to the Library is the fyle of the Quebec 'Gazette' from 1764 to 1854, which was purchased, with many other volumes and manuscripts, from the Normal School, Montreal.

During the past year 1,303 volumes were added to the library and over 200 prints and engravings.

ARTHUR G. DOUGHTY.

OTTAWA, July, 1911.



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